

TRIAL SIMULATION: SKILLS

LAW COURSE NUMBER 514

SECTION 08

SPRING 2018

TUESDAYS - ROOM 203 5:00-6:50 PM

HON. FREDERICKA PHILLIPS

CONCEALED HANDGUN POLICY

As you know, the State of Texas has recently passed legislation permitting you to carry a concealed firearm on campus if you have a concealed license permit recognized by the State of Texas, subject to the rules and regulations of Texas Southern University's (TSU's) Campus Carry Policy. Under TSU's Campus Carry Policy, I have the right to designate my office as a gun-free zone. I have elected to make my office a firearm-free space. Pursuant to Section 30.06, Penal Code (trespass by license holder with a concealed handgun), a person licensed under Subchapter H, Chapter 411, Government /Code (handgun licensing law), may not enter this property with a concealed handgun. For a complete list of the gun-free zones on this campus and the rules governing campus carry at our institution, please visit Texas Southern University's website at http://www.tsu.edu/. Please note that entering a gun-free zone on campus with a firearm, including inside my office, could not only lead to criminal prosecution but suspension or expulsion from school.



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THE PROFESSOR

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LOCATION OF COURSE: Room 203

OFFICE HOURS: By appointment.

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COURSE BOOKS & MATERIALS

1. Modern Trial Advocacy

Analysis & Practice

Fifth Edition

Authors: Steven Lubet and J.C. Lore

National Institute for Trial Advocacy publication (NITA)

ISBN: 9781601564740

2. Fact Investigation (2d ed.)

Authors: Paul Zwier and Anthony Bocchino

National Institute for Trial Advocacy

ISBN: 978-1-60156-435-1

3. Case file: Powell v. SuperPulper

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COURSE DESCRIPTION & OBJECTIVE

DESCRIPTION/OBJECTIVE:

This is a 2L, introductory trial simulation course. THIS IS THE BEGINNING, NOT THE END!

The intent of this course is to continue the transformation of law student to "whole lawyer", by introducing and allowing for multiple opportunities to practice skills and competencies expected of new lawyers.

Knowledge of substantive law without the ability to effectively apply the law leaves the practitioner ineffective. Knowledge of how to effectively apply the law without a thorough understanding of the substantive law makes a practitioner dangerous.

Trial simulation is where the effective knowledge of substantive law + effective application of that law through practical techniques immersed in social and professional responsibility = a "whole lawyer"; a lawyer who is competent, professional, of high integrity, "client ready", and "practice prepared".

To best facilitate this simulation course, each student will perform as trial counsel in a variety of simulated courtroom exercises. Every student will be introduced to and given the opportunity to practice and develop at minimum, the following skills: Voir Dire; opening statements; direct examination; cross-examination, objections; introduction of exhibits, closing arguments; and anything else that your professor deems to be pertinent. In addition, every student will act as counsel in at least one full trial, either jury or bench, as determined by your professor.

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Teaching Method

A. Simulated Courtroom:

This course is taught in the simulated courtroom method. Students are expected to perform as trial counsel in one or more advocacy problems. The witnesses will be played by other students.

Each student will be assigned a designated role for purposes of the assignments. Unless you are instructed otherwise, please prepare each assignment according to your role designation.

B. Critique

At various times during each student performance the course instructor may offer a critique. The purpose of critique is to help the student evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of their performance with an eye toward future improvement. The goal in the critique is not to criticize the student either as an advocate or a person, but rather to alert the student to any shortcomings and to offer a prescription for making adjustments that will translate in and beyond the courtroom.

C. Lectures and Demonstrations

Although it is necessary to practice trial skills in order to learn and assimilate them, the theory and analysis of trial advocacy are often best conveyed through lecture and demonstration. This is one of the many reasons that the choice of text book was made. *Modern Trial Advocacy*, the text book offers video vignettes that demonstrate each of the assigned skill. It is the student's responsibility to read the assigned lessons, **IN ADVANCE** of class and to watch the video vignettes, **IN ADVANCE** for the assigned lessons.

D. Full Trials

Bench trials will be held at the end of the semester.

Trial Simulation – Spring 2018 Skill Class Schedule

| | Week | <u>Chapter</u> | Skill practice |
|--------------|-------------|----------------|--|
| 1. | January 9 | 1 | Introductions |
| 2. | January 16 | 2-3 | Case Analysis/Theory & Theme Development |
| 3. | January 23 | 14 | Voir dire |
| 4. | January 30 | 10-11 | Exhibits/Admitting evidence |
| 5. | February 6 | 12 | Opening Statement |
| 6. | February 13 | 4 & 7 | Direct Examination |
| 7. | February 20 | 4 & 7 | Direct Examination & Re-Direct |
| 8. | February 27 | 5 | Cross Examination |
| 9. | March 6 | 5 | Cross Examination |
| Spring Break | | | |
| 10. | March 20 | 6 | Refreshing recollection/Impeachment |
| 11. | March 27 | 13 | Closing argument |
| 12. | April 3 | 13 | Closing argument |
| 13. | April 10 | | Preparation for final trial |

Preparation for final trial 14. April 17 15. April 18 or 21 **Final trials** Page | 9

STUDENT LEARNING OUTCOMES

1. Case Analysis for Trial Lawyers

Trials are held to allow the parties to persuade the judge or jury of their client's version of the facts.

- Chapter 1- Case Analysis and Storytelling.
- Chapter 2- Trial Tools
- Chapter 3- Persuasion Theory

Students will learn the art and science of persuasive storytelling.

Students will learn:

- 1. How to effectively analyze a case, including:
 - a. How to identify the issue(s) of the case:
 - b. How to identify the legal theories of the case;
 - c. How to evaluate the facts of the case and develop a factual theory of the case;
 - d. How to develop a persuasive theory of the case.
- 2. How to create fact charts that support their theory of the case and that negate the opposing side's theory of the case. (Good facts, bad facts and neutral facts).
- 3. How to create proof charts for evidence and witnesses;
- 4. The difference between theories and themes and how to develop themes for their client's side of the case;
- 5. The ethics of persuasive storytelling;
- 6. How to effectively use organization to help improve the persuasiveness of their client's story;
- 7. The importance of their demeanor and their professionalism; and
- 8. The importance of witness preparation as a trial tool.

2. Direct Examination

| Direct Examination is your opportunity to present the substance of your case, from your client's perspective. - Chapter 4-Direct Examination Cross Examination Cross Examination is the ultimate challenge for the trial lawyer. - Chapter 5- Cross Examination | Students will learn: 1. The purpose of Direct Examination. 2. How to plan the Direct Examination. 3. Questioning Techniques/ Form. 4. The ethics of Direct Examinations. 5. The techniques for Refreshing Recollection. Students will learn: 1. The purpose of Cross Examination; 2. Hot to plan and organize the Cross |
|---|---|
| | Examination 2. The others of Cross Examination |
| 4. Impeachment | 3. The ethics of Cross Examination. Students will learn: |
| 4. Impeachment Impeachment is the intended discrediting of a witness. Chapter 6-Impeachment | 1. How to effectively impeach a witness. 2. Categories of impeachment. 3. Reasons why to impeach a witness. 4. The ethics of Impeachment. |
| 5. Redirect Examination and | Students will learn: |
| Rehabilitation Redirect Examination may be used to respond to cross examination. Rehabilitation may be used to repair damage that may have been done to your witness or their credibility on cross examination. - Chapter 7- Redirect Examination and Rehabilitation | The purpose of the Redirect Examination. How to conduct a Redirect. The techniques for Rehabilitation. |
| 6. Expert Testimony | Students will learn: |
| An expert witness is not limited to personal knowledge and may base their testimony on information that was gathered solely for testifying in litigation. The expert's opinion matters. - Chapter 8- Expert Testimony | The purpose and importance of Expert Testimony. The techniques that are most effective for conducting a Direct Examination of an Expert witness, including but not limited to qualifying the expert. The techniques that are the most effective for conduction a Cross Examination of an Expert witness. The ethics of Expert Testimony. |
| 7. Objections | Students will learn: |

| It is not enough for information to be | 1. The purpose and function of |
|---|--|
| persuasive or even trueIT MUST BE | Objections. |
| ADMISSABLE. | 2. The most effective techniques when |
| - Chapter 9- Objections | urging an Objection. |
| | 3. The strategy of making Objections. |
| 8. Foundations and Exhibits | Students will learn: |
| - Chapter 10- Foundations and Exhibits | 1. The Foundations for testimonial |
| | Evidence. |
| | 2. The role of Exhibits. |
| | - Including the importance of the |
| | "Motion in Limine" |
| | 3. The most effective techniques of laying |
| | the Foundations for Evidence. |
| 9. Opening Statements | Students will learn: |
| The advocate's first opportunity to speak | 1. The role of the Opening Statement. |
| directly to the trier of fact, (judge or jury) | 2. The law of Opening Statements. |
| about the merits of the case. | 3. The structure and elements of the |
| - Chapter 12- Opening Statements | Opening Statement. |
| | 4. The most effective techniques for |
| | delivering the Opening Statement. |
| 10. Final Arguments | Students will learn: |
| The advocate's opportunity to tell the story of | 1. The role of the Closing Argument. |
| the case, without interruption. | 2. The structure and elements of the |
| - Chapter 13-Final Arguments | Closing Argument. |
| | 3. The most effective techniques for |
| | delivering the Closing Argument. |
| 11. Jury Selection | Students will learn: |
| The opportunity to "de-select" your trier of | 1. The role and importance of Jury |
| fact. | Selection. |
| - Chapter 14- Jury Selection | 2. How to plan and conduct Voir Dire. |
| | 3. The ethics of Jury Selection. |
| | |
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GRADING

The grade for each advocacy exercise will be assigned on the basis of preparation, analysis and execution: How well prepared were you?

The final grade will be determined as follows:

| 1. Preparation and demonstration each class period | d: 40% |
|---|--------|
| 2. Observation of at least one voir dire, or one jury | |
| or bench trial | 10% |
| 3. Final Trial | 50% |

PARTICIPATION, ATTENDANCE & PROFESSIONALISM

| 1. Generally | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| a. Special Accommodations | All requests for any special accommodations must be first submitted to the Dean of Student Affairs. |
| b. Final Examination | There is NO Final Examination in this class. |
| 2. Dress | IF YOU WOULD NOT WEAR IT TO COURT OR TO WORK IN A LEGAL OFFICE AS AN ATTORNEY, DO NOT WEAR IT TO CLASS. |
| 3. Class Attendance | |
| a. Attendance Taken- | Daily. |
| b. Tardiness- | Excessive tardiness may be marked as an absence. |
| c. Allowable Number | Refer to The Student Rules of Matriculation. |
| 4. Class Etiquette | |
| a. Cell Phones | On November 16, 2017, Acting Dean Bledsoe implemented a new cell phone policy, effective immediately. The policy reads as follows, "The use of cell phones in classrooms will be prohibited unless one obtains the expressed consent of the professor. |
| | Professors should only permit cell phone usage in the classroom if there is a stated and agreed academic purpose. Otherwise, cell phones should be packed away inside one's back pack or inside a pocket, purse or some other item capable of holding the cell phone." |
| b. Tablets/Smart Phones/MP3 | If these tools are not being used to serve as direct class support; then please be respectful |

| | and set a professional example by not using |
|------------------------------|--|
| | them. |
| | |
| c. Professional Decorum | The classroom and the courtrooms are sacred |
| | in that they are the places where positive |
| | change is defined; discussed; effectuated; and |
| | shared with the others. Please act in a manner |
| | that brings dignity to you; your family and the |
| | legal profession. |
| | 0 1 |
| d. Yielding the Floor | As in the courtroom, if a colleague, professor |
| | or speaker is engaged in presentation or |
| | inquiry, please yield the "floor" until you can |
| | intervene without disruption. As in a |
| | courtroom, only one person can be heard at a |
| | time. |
| | |
| e. Dismissal | Please do not prepare to leave class until class |
| | is dismissed; unless you have told me in |
| | advance that you need prior to the dismissal of |
| | class. |
| | |
| 5. Class Preparation | |
| a. Student Responsibility | To be prepared to participate in each class |
| | session. |
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