

MONTHLY
LUNCHTIME SEMINAR
SERIES

53RD SESSION:

"JUDGMENT DAY:
NOW WHAT?"

Mr. Hugh C. Griffin (Hall Prangle & Schoonveld)
Ms. Jane A. McAtee (Brennan, Burtker, LLC)

JUNE 13, 2017

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Hugh C. Griffin is the Head of the Appellate Practice Group at Hall Prangle & Schoonveld, LLC (HPS). Hugh has more than 45 years of experience in reviewing courts across the country. Prior to his 12 years at HPS, Hugh led the Appellate Practice Group at Lord, Bissell & Brook, LLP. Over the course of his career, Hugh has handled more than 500 appeals in the Illinois Supreme Court, Illinois Appellate Courts, and over 25 other state courts, and in the Seventh Circuit and other U.S. Courts of Appeals. He has argued 47 times before the Illinois Supreme Court.

Hugh has twice been a Director of the Illinois Appellate Lawyers Association and served as the President of the Association (1997-1998). Hugh was the 1989-90 Chairman of the Appellate Advocacy Committee of the Tort Insurance Practice Section of the American Bar Association. In 1991, he was nominated and inducted as a Fellow of the American Academy of Appellate Lawyers. He served nine years on the Illinois Supreme Court Rules Committee and served as the Committee's Vice Chairman from 2003-2006.

Hugh has been selected as an "Illinois Leading Lawyer", a "Super -Lawyer", and a "Best Lawyer" in appellate practice and was named as the "2011 Chicago Best Lawyers Appellate Lawyer of the Year."

JANE A. McATEE, Esq.
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Berwyn, Illinois 60402
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Litigation management, audits of medical negligence programs, IDPFR, mediation, teaching on risk reduction

EDUCATION:

University of Michigan Law School
J.D. 1978 (Cum Laude)
1978 Detroit Federal Bar Award
Law School Student Senate, Vice President
Clinical Program in Child Advocacy

Ohio State University
B.S. Education, Summa Cum Laude, 1974
Phi Kappa Phi Honor Society
Outstanding Senior in Education
University College Summa Award
Resident Intern Program
(pilot teaching project in Columbus, Ohio)

Dominican University
Mediation Skills Training/Certificate June, 2016

**PROFESSIONAL
EXPERIENCE:**

October, 2016 to present

Of Counsel, Brennan Garvey

Litigation management, audits of medical negligence programs, IDPFR,
mediation, teaching on risk reduction

September 1983 to September, 2016

Associate General Counsel, Office of Legal Affairs, The University of
Chicago Hospitals
Executive Director, Professional Liability Plan
Lecturer, Department of Medicine, University of Chicago
Executive Administrator, Physician Assistance Committee

Responsible for the management of all professional liability litigation and claims involving the Hospitals and its employed physicians, with primary emphasis on medical malpractice matters, including factual investigation of cases, retaining and supervising outside counsel and assisting outside counsel with witness preparation, drafting of legal documents, pre-trial discovery and court appearances, and primary responsibility for evaluating strategy in all cases and negotiating all cases for settlement.

Responsible for the direction and management of the University's self insurance trust program. This program insures the Hospital, all staff and approximately 1,000 physicians.

Responsible for providing counsel to medical and administrative personnel of the Hospitals on day-to-day medical legal questions, compliance with state, federal and agency regulations and laws, personnel matters including licensing and credentialing of medical professionals, drafting and reviewing Hospital policies and procedures, contracts and affiliation agreements, providing counsel to numerous committees within the Hospitals, including Pediatrics Ethics Committee and consultant to the Center for Clinical Ethics.

Co-Chair of Physician and Employee Assistance Committees; committees which assisted health care professionals with medical or substance abuse issues that might impair their ability to provide safe care including oversight of after care and monitoring agreements.

Responsible for development and oversight of the Hospital's medical-legal education program, including medical school courses, in-service seminars, formal lectures, and trial demonstrations to personnel at the Hospitals on medical legal issues and malpractice prevention.

Lecturer in the University's Medical School and Graduate Center for Health Administration Studies.

Frequent lecturer to medical and legal groups.

**

Special Counsel to the University of Chicago Center for Clinical Medical Ethics

Responsible for providing legal counsel to the Center and its staff which provides advice to physicians and nurses at the Hospitals on ethical dilemmas in patient care, including meeting with the Center weekly to review current cases and assisting the Center in its on-going seminars and education efforts.

May, 1978 to August 1983
and
Summer 1977

Attorney, Jenner & Block, Chicago, Illinois

Trial preparation and trial experience in civil litigation with substantial experience in pre-trial discovery, motion practice and brief writing; emphasis on education matters, including work for a large public university in litigated and grievance matters involving student and faculty rights, tenure, governance and discrimination, and experience in discrimination, desegregation and boundary reorganization cases for a large suburban school district.

General practice experience includes advising clients, including professional and trade associations, corporations and faculty organizations, concerning day-to-day legal questions and compliance with state and federal regulations and laws.

Appellate experience in preparing briefs for the United States Supreme Court and preparing briefs and arguing cases in the state and federal appellate courts.

December 1974 to August 1975

Court Information Officer, Franklin County Court of Common Pleas,
Division of Domestic Relations and Juvenile Court, Columbus, Ohio

Sole responsibility for statistical compilation and report writing for the entire court, including grant applications and accountability reports to the county, state and federal funding agencies, public relations officer for the court, including talks to community organizations, teaching mini-courses in junior and senior high school and providing information to researchers, the media and the public.

**PROFESSIONAL
ASSOCIATIONS:**

Admitted to practice in the state courts of Illinois, the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois and the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals. Member of Trial Bar of The United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois.

Member The American Bar Association:

Litigation Section

Professional Liability Litigation Committee

Health Law Forum

American Academy of Hospital Attorneys

National Health Lawyers Association

Illinois Association of Hospital Attorneys

Editorial Board of The Journal of Medical Practice Management

**VOLUNTEER/COMMUNITY
EXPERIENCE:**

Board - Friends of the Oak Park Conservatory 2002 - 2007

~~Board~~- Friends of Oak Park Dogs 2008- 2010

Founder and Leader, Forefront Stitchers

Leader, Girl Scouts of America Troop 60 1993-2004

REFERENCES:

Available upon request.

SECTION A

- Post-Trial Legal Considerations, by Mr. Hugh C. Griffin, June 2017.
- Post-Trial Practice PowerPoint, by Mr. Hugh C. Griffin, June 2017.

Post-Trial Legal Considerations

By
Mr. Hugh C. Griffin

Post-trial motion? Do you have to file one? Yes, if it was a jury trial (735 ILCS 5/2-1202). No, if it was a bench trial (735 ILCS 5/2-1203).

Need more time? Remember the order granting the extension motion must be entered *before* expiration of 30 days from the date the judgment was entered.

Other possible post-judgment motions:

- Motion to file post-trial motion in excess of 15 pages.
- Motion to reduce award under 735 ILCS 5/2-1205, 5/2-1205.1.
- Motion to amend pleadings to conform to the proof (735 ILCS 5/2-616(c)).
- Motion to stay execution on the judgment pending the filing of the post-trial motion.
- Motion for sanctions.
- Motion for costs.

Contents of post-trial motion:

- Various types of relief can be sought (judgment *n.o.v.*, new trial, remittitur, reduction of medical expense award). It must attack the judgment in some way.
- Does not have to be a brief or even cite case law, but must clearly state the ruling claimed to be erroneous and the reason or reasons it is error (*e.g.*, irrelevant, speculation, hearsay, lack of jurisdiction, prejudice outweighed probative value, etc.) For jury instructions, attach the instructions claimed to be error and the tendered instructions that were refused.
- Be careful if you are arguing for judgment *n.o.v.* or a new trial on the basis of the manifest weight of the evidence. Here, it is best to be more inclusive than less.
- Remember that all the relief in the post-trial motion must be ruled on. Thus, if the Court were to grant judgment *n.o.v.*, you still need to obtain a conditional ruling on the new trial motion and the remittitur motion.
- Only get one post-trial motion.

Adding to the Record on post-trial motion:

- Rule 213 issues – attach the discovery depositions that support or contravene the trial court's Rule 213 rulings.
- Trial exhibits – this is a good time and opportunity to file the important exhibits and possibly create 8 1/2 by 11 photos or CD/DVDs of otherwise oversized

exhibits that will not otherwise be in the Record on Appeal (Side note: always have the court reporter transcribe an evidence deposition exactly as it is read to the jury and the entire instruction conference; objections raised during motions *in limine* must be remade at trial).

Denial of post-trial motion:

- Parties have an additional 30 days from the denial of the post-trial motion to file a notice of appeal and on appeal bond in a money judgment case.
- Motion to stay execution of the judgment pending filing of appeal bond.

Appeal bond issues:

- Move to set amount bond or obtain agreement (125% of judgment usually okay). 9% simple interest accrues from the date the judgment is entered on the verdict.
- Trial court does have discretion in an appropriate case to set a bond in an amount less than the judgment (Rule 305(a)).
- Insurance policies may be filed in lieu of bond if policy limits sufficient and no coverage issues exist. Need a Recognizance. (Rule 305(j) and 215 ILCS 5/392.1).
- Other options (letters of credit, cash deposits, etc.).

POST-TRIAL PRACTICE

**Presented by Hugh C. Griffin of
Hall, Prangle & Schoonveld, LLC**

POST-TRIAL MOTION DO YOU HAVE TO FILE ONE?

- Yes, if it was a jury trial
(735 ILCS 5/2-1202; Supreme Court Rule 366 (b) (2)(iii))



Rule 366. Powers of Reviewing Court; Scope of Review and Procedure; Lien of Judgment

(b) Scope of Review

(2) *Scope and Procedure on Review in Jury Cases.* In jury cases the following rules govern:

(iii) *Post-Trial Motion.* A party may not urge as error on review of the ruling on the party's post-trial motion any point, ground, or relief not specified in the motion.

DO YOU HAVE TO FILE ONE?

- No, if it was a bench trial

(735 ILCS 5/2-1203, Supreme Court Rule 366 (b)(3)(ii))



Rule 366. Powers of Reviewing Court; Scope of Review and Procedure; Lien of Judgment

(b) Scope of Review

(3) *Scope and Procedure on Review in Nonjury Cases.* In non-jury cases the following rules govern:

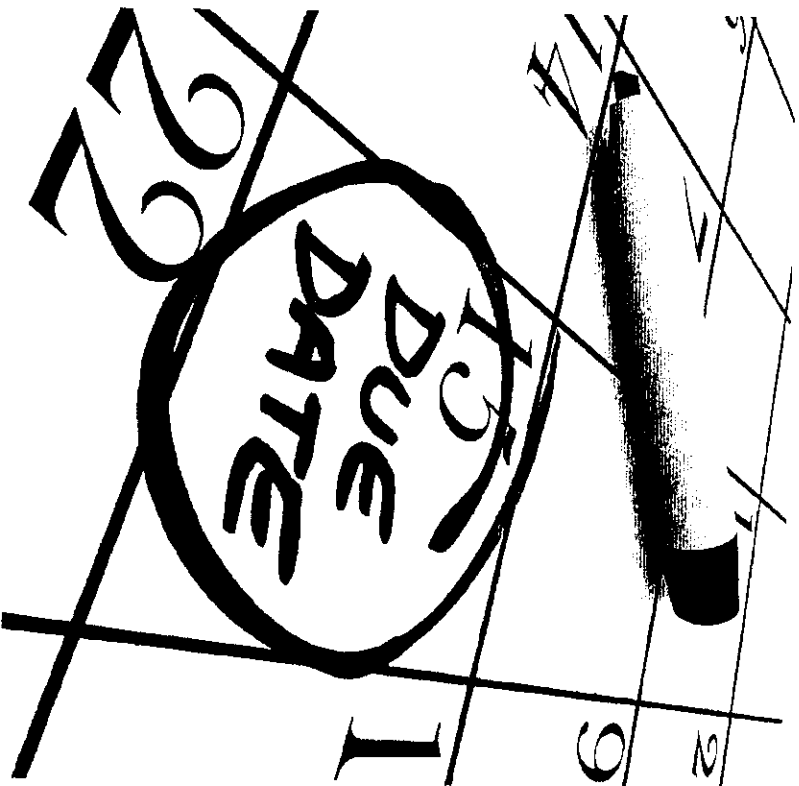
(ii) *Post-Judgment Motions.* Neither the filing of nor the failure to file a post-judgment motion limits the scope of review.

NEED MORE TIME?

- Usually no problem, but remember the order granting the extension of time must be entered *before* expiration of 30 days from the date the judgment was entered.

735 ILCS 5/2 -1202 (c)

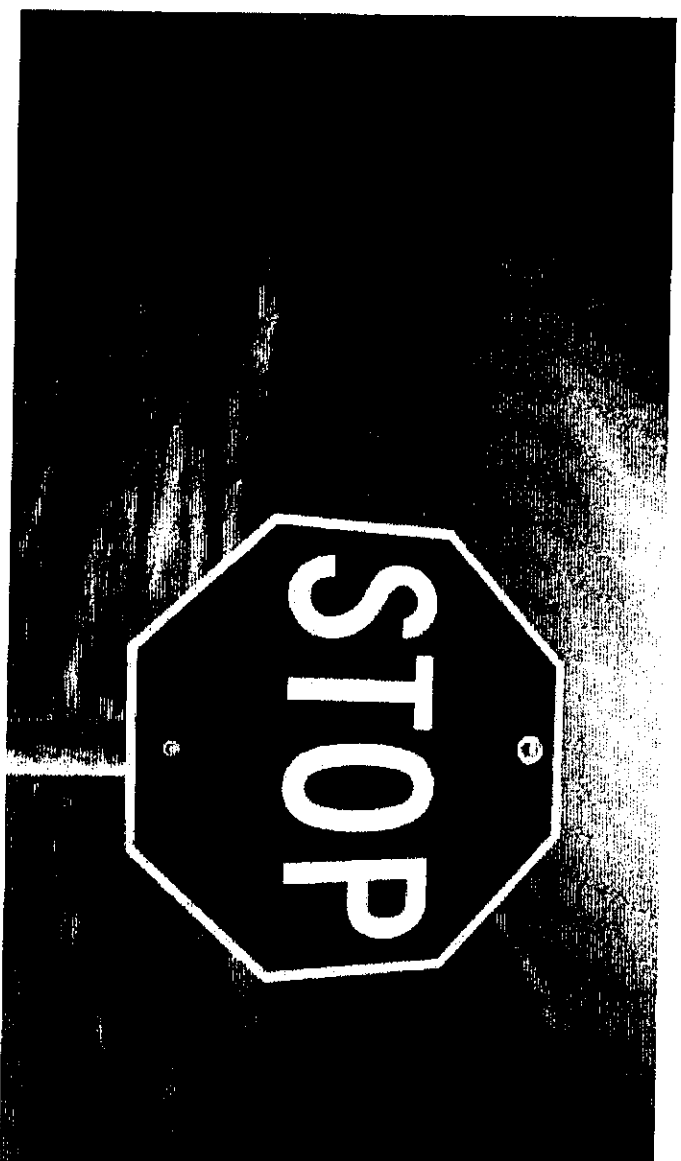
735 ILCS 5/2 - 1203 (a)



**FILING OF TIMELY POST-TRIAL MOTION STAYS EXECUTION ON THE
JUDGMENT**

735 ILCS 5/2 – 1202 (d)

Consider Motion To Stay Execution On The Judgment Pending The Filing Of The Post-Trial Motion



OTHER POSSIBLE POST-JUDGMENT MOTIONS:

- Motion to file post-trial motion in excess of 15 pages. You can always file all the exhibits you want.
- Motion for sanctions.
- Motion for costs.
- Motion for attorneys' fees.

MOTION TO REDUCE AWARD UNDER 735 ILCS 5/2-1205

735 ILCS 5/2-1205

Sec. 2-1205. Reduction in amount of recovery. An amount equal to the sum of (i) 50% of the benefits provided for lost wages or private or governmental disability income programs, which have been paid, or which have become payable to the injured person by any other person, corporation, insurance company or fund in relation to a particular injury, and (ii) 100% of the benefits provided for medical charges, hospital charges, or nursing or caretaking charges, which have been paid, or which have become payable to the injured person by any other person, corporation, insurance company or fund in relation to a particular injury, shall be deducted from any judgment in an action to recover for that injury based on an allegation of negligence or other wrongful act, not including intentional torts, on the part of a licensed hospital or physician, provided, however, that:

- (1) Application is made within 30 days to reduce the judgment;
- (2) Such reduction shall not apply to the extent that there is a right of recoupment through subrogation, trust agreement, lien, or otherwise;
- (3) The reduction shall not reduce the judgment by more than 50% of the total amount of the judgment entered on the verdict;
- (4) The damages awarded shall be increased by the amount of any insurance premiums or the direct costs paid by the plaintiff for such benefits in the 2 years prior to plaintiff's injury or death or to be paid by the plaintiff in the future for such benefits; and
- (5) There shall be no reduction for charges paid for medical expenses which were directly attributable to the adjudged negligent acts or omissions of the defendants found liable.

(Source: P. A. 84-7.)

MOTION TO REDUCE AWARD UNDER 735 ILCS 5/2-1205.1

735 ILCS 5/2-1205.1

Sec. 2-1205.1. Reduction in amount of recovery. In all cases on account of bodily injury or death or physical damage to property, based on negligence, or product liability based on strict tort liability, to which Section 2-1205 does not apply, the amount in excess of \$25,000 of the benefits provided for medical charges, hospital charges, or nursing or caretaking charges, which have been paid, or which have become payable by the date of judgment to the injured person by any other insurance company or fund in relation to a particular injury, shall be deducted from any judgment. Provided, however, that:

- (1) Application is made within 30 days to reduce the judgment;
- (2) Such reduction shall not apply to the extent that there is a right of recoupment through subrogation, trust agreement, contract, lien, operation of law or otherwise;
- (3) The reduction shall not reduce the judgment by more than 50% of the total amount of the judgment entered on the verdict; and
- (4) The damages awarded shall be increased by the amount of any insurance premiums or the direct costs paid by the plaintiff for such benefits in the 2 years prior to plaintiff's injury or death or to be paid by the plaintiff in the future for such benefits.

**MOTION TO REDUCE AWARD UNDER
735 ILCS 5/2-1205, 5/2-1205.1**

Unresolved Issue: Is defendant entitled to a reduction for the discount between the amount billed and the amount accepted by the medical provider as full payment?

- Yes? *Perkey v. Portes-Jarol*, 2013 IL App (2d) 120470
- No? *Miller v. Sarah Bush Lincoln Health Center*, 2016 IL App (4th) 150728

CONTENTS OF POST-TRIAL MOTION:

- Various types of relief can be sought (judgment *n.o.v.*, new trial, remittitur). It must attack the judgment in some way.
- Does not have to be a brief or even cite case law, but must clearly state the ruling claimed to be erroneous and the reason or reasons it is error (*e.g.*, irrelevant, speculation, hearsay, lack of foundation, prejudice outweighed probative value, etc.).
- For jury instructions, attach the instructions claimed to be error and the tendered instructions that were refused. Closing argument error. Attach the transcript.

CONTENTS OF POST-TRIAL MOTION:

- Be careful if you are arguing for judgment *n.o.v.* or a new trial on the basis of the manifest weight of the evidence. Here, it is best to be more inclusive than less.
- Remember that all the relief in the post-trial motion must be ruled on. Thus, if the Court were to grant judgment *n.o.v.*, you still need to obtain a conditional ruling on the new trial motion and the remittitur motion. (735 ILCS 5/2-1202 (f); Supreme Court Rule 366 (b)(2)(iv)).

ONLY ONE POST-TRIAL MOTION?

You get only one post-trial motion (that stays the time for appeal).

See Rule 303(a) (2)

Rule 303. Appeals from Final Judgments of the Circuit Court in Civil Cases

(a) Time; Filing; Transmission of Copy.

(2) When a timely postjudgment motion has been filed by any party, whether in a jury case or a nonjury case, a notice of appeal filed before the entry of the order disposing of the last pending postjudgment motion, or before the final disposition of any separate claim, becomes effective when the order disposing of said motion or claim is entered. A party intending to challenge an order disposing of any postjudgment motion or separate claim, or a judgment amended upon such motion, must file a notice of appeal, or an amended notice of appeal within 30 days of the entry of said order or amended judgment, but where a postjudgment motion is denied, an appeal from the judgment is deemed to include an appeal from the denial of the postjudgment motion. No request for reconsideration of a ruling on a postjudgment motion will toll the running of the time within which a notice of appeal must be filed under this rule.

BUILDING THE RECORD ON POST-TRIAL MOTION:

- Rule 213 issues – attach the discovery depositions that support or contravene the trial court’s rule 213 rulings.
- Trial exhibits – this is a good time and opportunity to file the important exhibits and possibly create 8 1/2 by 11 photos or CD/DVDs of oversized or physical exhibits that will not otherwise be in the Record on Appeal (Side note: always have the court reporter transcribe an evidence deposition exactly as it is read to the jury and the entire instruction conference; objections raised during motions *in limine* must be remade at trial).

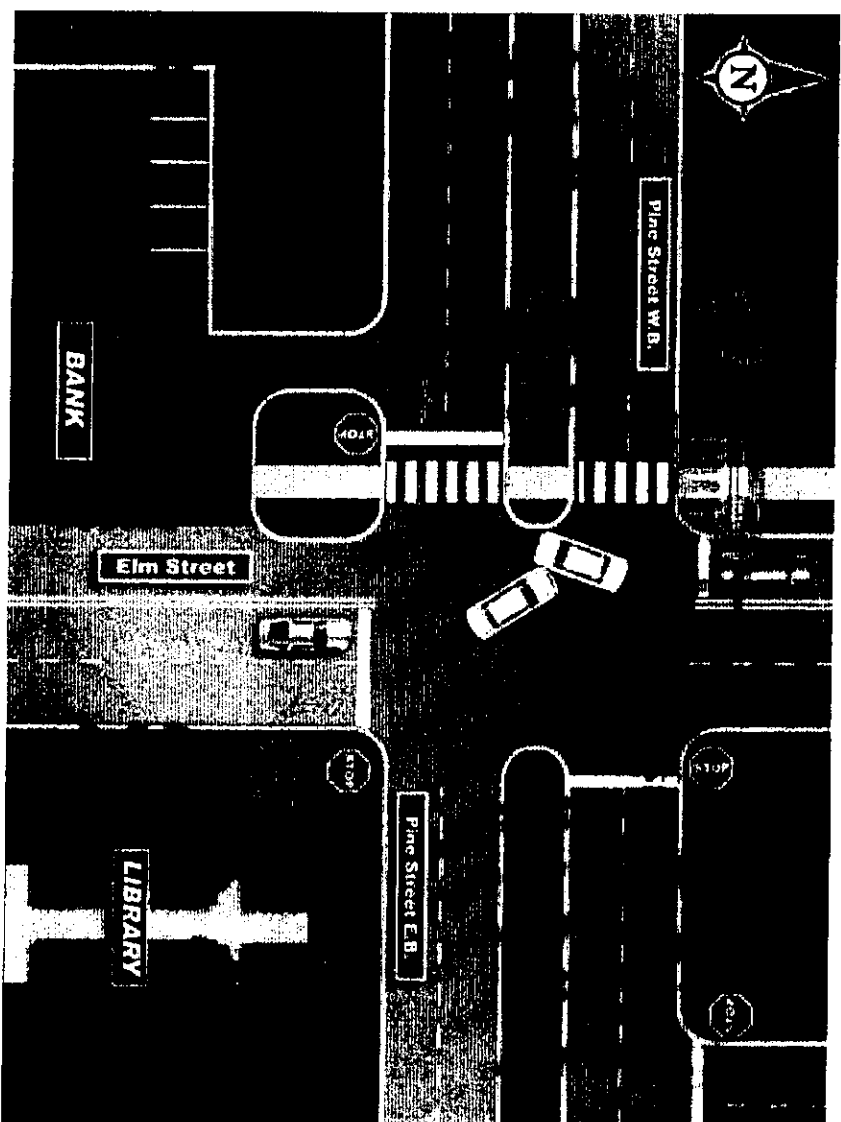
BUILDING THE RECORD ON POST-TRIAL MOTION:



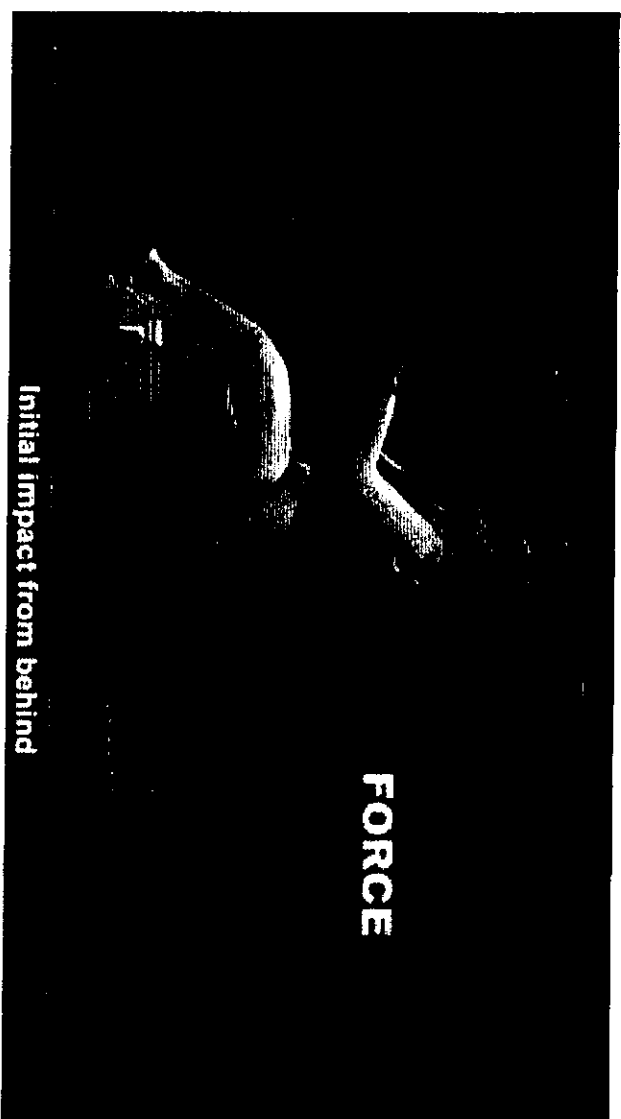
**BUILDING THE RECORD ON
POST-TRIAL MOTION:**



BUILDING THE RECORD ON POST-TRIAL MOTION:



**BUILDING THE RECORD ON
POST-TRIAL MOTION:**



**DENIAL OF POST-TRIAL MOTION;
FILING NOTICE OF APPEAL.**

- Parties have an additional 30 days from the denial of the post-trial motion to file a notice of appeal.
- Other issues still pending?
- In doubt – consider getting 304(a) finding; file notice of appeal
- See Rule 303(a)(2) re premature notice of appeal

Rule 303. Appeals from Final Judgments of the Circuit Court in Civil Cases

a) Time; Filing; Transmission of Copy.

(1) The notice of appeal must be filed with the clerk of the circuit court within 30 days after the entry of the final judgment appealed from, or, if a timely posttrial motion directed against the judgment is filed, whether in a jury or a nonjury case, within 30 days after the entry of the order disposing of the last pending postjudgment motion directed against that judgment or order, irrespective of whether the circuit court had entered a series of final orders that were modified pursuant to postjudgment motions. A judgment or order is not final and appealable while a Rule 137 claim remains pending unless the court enters a finding pursuant to Rule 304(a). A notice of appeal filed after the court announces a decision, but before the entry of the judgment or order, is treated as filed on the date of and after the entry of the judgment or order. The notice of appeal may be filed by any party or by any attorney representing the party appealing, regardless of whether that attorney has filed an appearance in the circuit court case being appealed.

Rule 303. Appeals from Final Judgments of the Circuit Court in Civil Cases

- (2) When a timely postjudgment motion has been filed by any party, whether in a jury case or a nonjury case, a notice of appeal filed before the entry of the order disposing of the last pending postjudgment motion, or before the final disposition of any separate claim, becomes effective when the order disposing of said motion or claim is entered. A party intending to challenge an order disposing of any postjudgment motion or separate claim, or a judgment amended upon such motion, must file a notice of appeal, or an amended notice of appeal within 30 days of the entry of said order or amended judgment, but where a postjudgment motion is denied, an appeal from the judgment is deemed to include an appeal from the denial of the postjudgment motion. No request for reconsideration of a ruling on a postjudgment motion will toll the running of the time within which a notice of appeal must be filed under this rule.

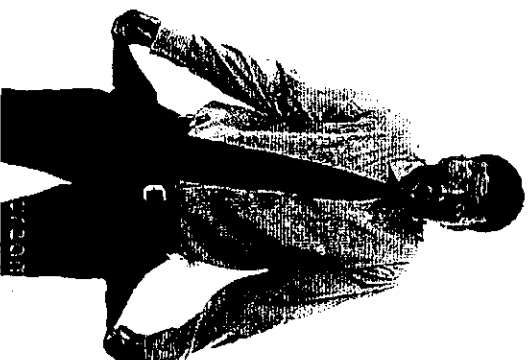
APPEAL BOND ISSUES:

- Supreme Court Rule 305 (a). Bond due at same time as Notice of Appeal (30 days from judgment or denial of post-trial motion).
- Time can be extended in trial court for up to 45 days (Rule 305 (c)).
- Move to stay execution on judgment pending the filing of an appeal bond.
- Move to set amount bond or obtain agreement (125% of judgment usually okay). 9% simple interest accrues from the date the judgment is entered on the verdict. Party can subsequently seek to change time of bond (Rule 305 (h)).



APPEAL BOND ISSUES:

- Trial court does have discretion in an appropriate case to set a bond in an amount less than the judgment (Rule 305(a)).



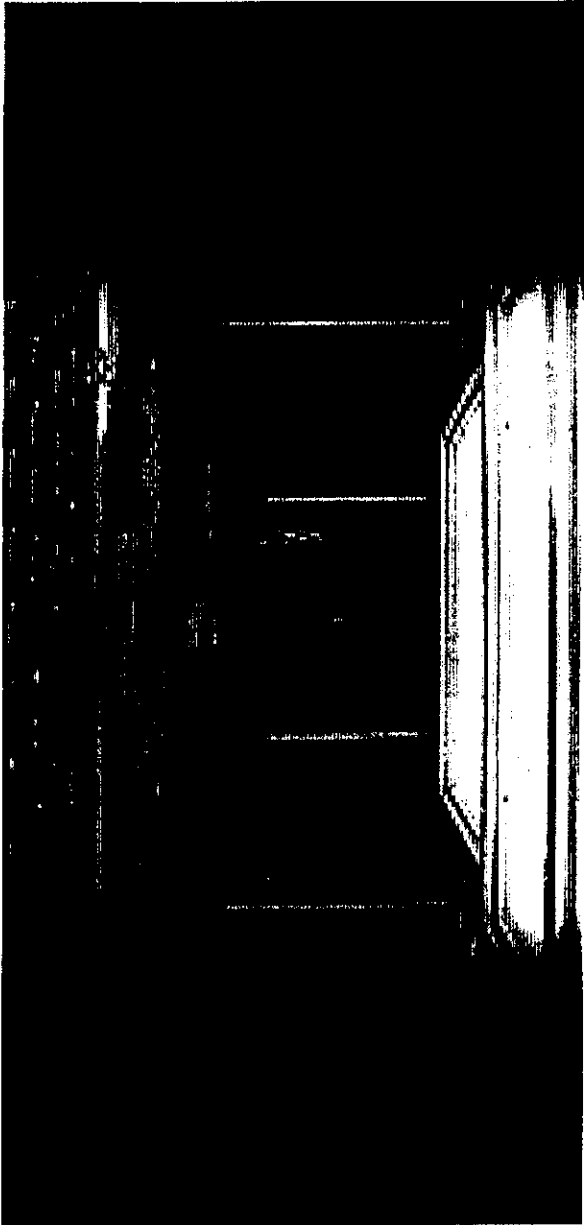
Rule 305. Stay of Judgments Pending Appeal

• (a) **Stay of Enforcement of Money Judgments.** The enforcement of a judgment for money only, or any portion of a judgment which is for money, is shall be stayed ~~only~~ if a timely notice of appeal is filed and an appeal bond or other form of security, including, but not limited to, letters of credit, escrow agreements, and certificates of deposit, is presented to, approved by and filed with the court within the time for filing the notice of appeal or within any extension of time granted under paragraph (c) of this rule. Notice of the presentment of the bond or other form of security shall be given ~~to the appellee~~ by the judgment debtor to all parties. The bond or other form of security ordinarily shall be in an amount sufficient to cover the amount of the judgment, ~~interest~~ and costs plus interest reasonably anticipated to accrue during the pendency of the appeal. If a form of security other than an appeal bond is presented, the appellant shall have the burden of demonstrating the adequacy of such other security. If the court, after weighing all the relevant circumstances, including the amount of the judgment, anticipated interest and costs, the availability and cost of a bond or other form of security, the assets of the judgment debtor and of the judgment debtor's insurers and indemnitors, if any, and any other factors the court may deem relevant, determines that a bond or other form of security in the amount of the judgment plus anticipated interest and costs is not reasonably available to the judgment debtor, the court may approve a bond or other form of security in the maximum amount reasonably available to the judgment debtor. In the event that the court approves a bond or other form of security in an amount less than the amount of the judgment plus anticipated interest and costs, the court shall impose additional conditions on the judgment debtor to prevent dissipation or diversion of the judgment debtor's assets during the appeal.

APPEAL BOND ISSUES:

- Insurance policies may be filed in lieu of bond if policy limits sufficient and no coverage issues exist. Need a Recognizance. (Rule 305(j) and 215 ILCS 5/392.1).
- Other options (letters of credit, cash deposits, etc.).
- Adverse ruling on bond – file motion in Appellate Court seeking immediate ruling accompanied by an emergency motion for stay pending ruling on bond motion.

GOOD LUCK!



SECTION B

- Checklist For Post-Trial Preparation: Practical Matters, by Ms. Jane A. McAtee, June 2017.
- Practical Matters Post Trial PowerPoint, by Ms. Jane A. McAtee, June 2013.

Checklist for Post-Trial Preparation

Practical Matters

By
Jane A. McAtee
(Of Counsel, Brennan Burtker, LLC)

- Who Calls “the client”? Contact information for all Defendants/Witnesses-- identify who will contact them.
- Draft Press Releases.
- Draft Memos to the Board.
- Talk to Jury? Survey Jury- Permission of Judge Needed?
- Address “post-trial stress disorder” for individuals involved in the trial as defendants or witnesses and for trial team.
- Financial Issues
Notification to Carriers, Auditors, Bond Holders & Appeal Bond.
- Data Bank or IDPFR Reporting in Medical Case
- Evaluate Appeal.
- Conduct a critical event analysis of your trial to learn what worked and what didn't- is this even possible? How can you assess what went right and wrong?
- Extract lessons learned from the case so that your clients can use them to reduce risk, educate employees.

Practical Matters Post Trial

Jane A. McAtee, Of Counsel Brennan Buttker

Retired Associate General Counsel University of Chicago
Medicine

Preparation During Trial

Communications with Defendants / Witnesses

Press Coverage

Communications with the Client / the Board

Post Trial Stress Disorder

- Named Defendants
- Witnesses
- You

Financial Issues

- Reporting to Carriers / Auditors, Bond Holders
- Appeal Bond
- Reporting to Data Bank and IDPPFR

(How) Can you Evaluate your Trial? *Is there a structured way to learn from trial experience*

- “The legal profession and associated sectors seem to be passing up an opportunity to improve process, delivery of services, client satisfaction, rehabilitation of jurors and witnesses and staff retention by introducing a relatively simple and cost effective routine debriefing procedure.”
- Enhancing Legal Practice Through Debriefing 4 MacLR147

Talking to the Jury- Is it worth anything?

- To improve performance in the future it is not enough to simply identify what happened – following on from that the lessons learned must be imparted into the knowledge bank of the firm or organization.

- "In theory it is a good idea, but in practice, if you have lost, then it is hard to revisit something. Generally in a court case you are so sick of it by the time you finish you want to move on and forget about it. At the same time it is a good idea to discipline yourself to do it from a professional point of view and for the sake of the client to help the client avoid similar situations in the future." - by a litigation lawyer

Can we do Root Cause Analysis of Trials

- RCA is a structured facilitated team process to identify root causes of an event that resulted in an undesired outcome and develop corrective actions. The RCA process provides you with a way to identify breakdowns in processes and systems that contributed to the event and how to prevent future events.

- Define the problem.
- Collect the data
- Identify the causal factors
- Identify the root cause
- Recommend and implement solutions

Continuous Improvement/Quality Improvement/Lean Six Sigma /Process Improvement,

- Conduct after-action reviews
After-action reviews focus on lessons learned – what were our goals, what actually happened, why did it happen and what have we learned? ABA Law Practice Division

- How to extract lessons learned from the substance of case so that your clients can use them to reduce risk, educate employees?

Decisions

- Do we settle or appeal
- Factors involved in this decision

Course Evaluation Form

Title of Course: "JUDGMENT DAY: NOW WHAT?"

Date of Course: June 13, 2017 Location: The Thompson Center Assembly Hall

Directions: On a scale of 1 to 5, (5 being the highest or best and 1 being the lowest or worst), please rate the program:

Rate how well this course satisfied your personal objectives 5 4 3 2 1

Comments: _____

Rate how well the environment contributed to the learning experience 5 4 3 2 1

Comments: _____

Rate how well the written materials contributed to the learning experience 5 4 3 2 1

Comments: _____

Rate the level of significant intellectual, educational or practical content 5 4 3 2 1

Comments: _____

Please rate the faculty using the same 1 – 5 scale:

Name: MR HUGH C.GRIFFIN

Comments: _____

Name: MS. JANE A. MCATEE

Comments: _____

| Overall Teaching Effectiveness | | | | | Effectiveness of Teaching Methods | | | | | Significant Current Intellectual or Practical Content | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|---|---|---|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE

SEMINARS: _____
