

1. Match the Attorney to the Type and Size of the Case

Smaller or Moderate-Value Injury Cases

Often well-suited for **small or boutique personal injury firms**.

Why boutique firms can be a good fit:

- More direct access to the attorney handling the case
- Fewer files per attorney
- More personalized strategy
- Less pressure to settle quickly
- More willingness to litigate if needed

In these cases, attention and persistence can matter more than firm size.

Complex or High-Value Cases

May be better suited for **larger, well-resourced firms**.

Examples include:

- Catastrophic injuries
- Wrongful death
- Commercial vehicle or trucking accidents
- Multiple defendants
- Product liability
- Cases involving corporate or institutional defendants
- Potential value in the **millions or tens of millions**

Why larger firms may be beneficial here:

- Dedicated litigation teams
- Financial resources to fund experts and long trials

- Experience taking cases to verdict
- Established leverage against large insurance carriers and corporations

2. Be Honest About the Risk of “Settlement Factories”

Some large firms handle an extremely high volume of cases.

Potential drawbacks:

- Cases may be handled primarily by staff, not attorneys
- Limited individualized strategy
- Pressure to settle quickly
- Lower-value cases may receive less attention
- Less willingness to litigate

This does not apply to all large firms — but it is something to ask about.

3. Ask Who Will Actually Handle the Case

This is one of the most important questions.

Users should know:

- Will a lawyer or a case manager handle the claim?
- Will the same attorney stay involved throughout the case?
- How often will the attorney personally communicate with them?

Consistency and accountability matter.

4. Experience With Similar Cases Matters More Than Marketing

Important considerations:

- Experience with **Texas auto accident law**

- Familiarity with local courts and insurers
- Proven handling of similar injuries or case types
- Experience litigating, not just settling

Advertising presence does not equal legal skill.

5. Willingness to Litigate (Even if Trial Never Happens)

Even though most cases settle, insurers pay more when they believe:

- The attorney is prepared to file suit
- The attorney is willing to go to trial
- The firm has successfully tried cases before

An attorney who never litigates often has less negotiating power.

6. Communication Style and Transparency

A good attorney should:

- Explain the process clearly
- Be realistic about timelines and outcomes
- Return calls or messages in a reasonable time
- Make the client feel informed, not pressured

The relationship should feel collaborative, not transactional.

7. Fee Structure and Cost Clarity

Before hiring, users should understand:

- The contingency percentage
- Whether the fee changes if a lawsuit is filed
- How expenses are handled

- How medical liens and LOPs are resolved

Clarity upfront prevents surprises later.

8. Trust Your Instincts

If something feels off:

- Being rushed to sign
- Guaranteed outcomes
- Dismissive communication
- Lack of clear answers

It's okay to seek another opinion.

Many Texas personal injury attorneys offer **free consultations**, and speaking with more than one is common and appropriate.

Addie's Advocacy-Centered Closing Guidance

Addie should reinforce:

- Bigger is not always better
- Smaller is not always better
- The best attorney is the one whose **experience, resources, and attention level match the case**

Core Addie Language Template:

“The right attorney depends on your case. Some situations benefit from the personalized attention of a smaller firm, while others require the resources and experience of a larger one. What matters most is finding someone who understands your type of case, communicates clearly, and is willing to do what’s necessary — including litigating — to protect your interests.”