

The Power of Depositions in Massachusetts Divorce

Cases June 24, 2025 | By [Carmela M. Miraglia](#)

Attorney Carmela M. Miraglia explores how depositions aid in divorce litigation and settlement.



[Divorce litigation in Massachusetts](#) can be a complex and multifaceted process. For attorneys, divorce litigation requires a thorough understanding of legal procedures and strategic tools to navigate effectively. A crucial aspect of this process is the gathering of information through discovery, which allows parties to build their case, understand their spouse's position, and ultimately work towards a fair resolution. One of the most powerful tools in the [discovery process](#) is the *deposition*. By understanding how depositions function and their strategic importance, potential clients can better assess their usefulness in their own cases.

Understanding the Basics: What is a Deposition?

In basic terms, a deposition is a litigation tool used to gather information and build a case before trial. Essentially, a deposition involves the recorded sworn oral testimony of a party or witness taken outside of the courtroom. This testimony is given under oath, in a manner similar to testifying in court. A court reporter, typically a stenographer, meticulously records everything that is said during the deposition, resulting in a written transcript of the deposition. Typically, depositions take place in a lawyer's office or another location agreed upon by the parties involved. ([Massachusetts rules](#) allow for remote depositions to be performed via Zoom, which has greatly expanded attorneys' ability to depose witnesses in other states and other remote locations.)

During a deposition, the interested parties are usually represented by attorneys, with the attorney who scheduled the deposition typically asking questions of the witness, who is known as the deponent. While the most common form is oral questioning, depositions can also be conducted through written questions submitted in advance, although this method is generally considered less effective due to the inability to ask follow-up questions in real-time.

The primary purpose of a deposition is to investigate and discover new facts and evidence. It allows parties to gather essential information and learn the facts relevant to the case. In addition, depositions are used to explore the strengths and weaknesses of the opposing party's case. The testimony is given under oath, effectively "locking in" a witness's account of events, which can be crucial later in the litigation process. This preserved testimony can be particularly valuable if a witness becomes unavailable to testify at trial – or if the witness changes his or her story at trial. Often, the information and insights gained through depositions can significantly aid in settlement negotiations, potentially leading to a resolution without the need for a [full divorce trial](#).

Why Depositions Matter During Litigation

In the broader context of litigation, depositions are valuable for several reasons. They often enable a more in-depth exploration of facts compared to other discovery methods like interrogatories, [subpoenas](#) or document requests, as they allow for immediate follow-up questions based on the witness's responses. This dynamic questioning can uncover nuances and details that might be missed in written exchanges. Furthermore, depositions provide a crucial opportunity to assess a witness's demeanor. Observing how a witness answers questions, their body language, and their overall presentation under oath can offer valuable insights into their credibility and how they might present themselves at trial. Video recordings of depositions can further capture these non-verbal cues, providing an even richer understanding of the witness.

One significant benefit of depositions is their ability to "pin down" a witness's testimony. By obtaining sworn testimony before trial, attorneys can prevent surprises and ensure that the witness's account remains consistent throughout the legal proceedings. This leads to the crucial use of deposition testimony for impeachment purposes. If a witness's testimony at trial deviates from what they stated during their deposition, the prior sworn statements can be used to

challenge their credibility, suggesting to the judge or jury that the witness may not be truthful. Finally, depositions play a vital role in evaluating the overall strength of a case. By gathering information and assessing the likely testimony of key witnesses, attorneys can better understand the strengths and weaknesses of both their own case and their opponent's, which is essential for developing effective legal strategies and making informed decisions about settlement or proceeding to trial.

Strategic Advantage: Depositions in Massachusetts Divorce Cases

In the context of Massachusetts divorce cases, depositions present nuanced strategic advantages. Beyond the general purposes of information gathering, witness assessment, and trial preparation common to all litigation, their application is relevant to the unique issues that arise in divorce, such as financial disclosures, marital conduct, and parenting abilities. A key strategic use in divorce is the ability to directly question the opposing party about assertions they have made in their pleadings or during preliminary hearings. This allows attorneys to probe the basis for these claims, uncover supporting evidence (or lack thereof), and potentially challenge the party's credibility.

Depositions can provide a valuable opportunity to test the opposing party's potential testimony at trial. By simulating cross-examination in a less formal setting, attorneys can gauge how the opposing party might perform under pressure in court, identify potential weaknesses in their testimony, and refine their own trial strategy accordingly. One significant difference between divorce and other forms of litigation in Massachusetts lies in the potential for early substantive outcomes, particularly [through difficult-to-change temporary orders](#).

The potential for early temporary orders in Massachusetts divorce cases amplifies the strategic importance of depositions. Information obtained early can significantly influence these initial court decisions, which can, in turn, shape the entire trajectory of the case.

The Impact of Timing: Temporary Orders and Depositions

In Massachusetts divorce cases, [temporary orders](#) are legally binding directives issued by the court that govern specific matters while the divorce is pending. These short-term orders address crucial issues such as temporary child custody arrangements, visitation schedules, financial support (both child and spousal), and the use and possession of marital property. Information gathered through depositions early on can be crucial in persuading a judge during a temporary orders hearing, potentially setting a favorable course for the remainder of the divorce proceedings.

The significance of temporary orders cannot be overstated, as they often set the tone for the entire divorce case and can even influence the final outcome. Notably, the judge who presides over the temporary orders hearing is very likely to be the same judge who will ultimately decide the case at trial.

Given the potential long-term impact of temporary orders, gathering relevant information early

in the divorce cases amplifies the strategic importance of depositions. However, meaningful discovery, including depositions, may not occur place before the initial temporary orders hearing. This creates a strategic imperative to consider the timing of depositions. Strategically scheduling depositions early in the process can be beneficial. The information gleaned from these early depositions can be presented to the court during the temporary orders hearing, providing crucial sworn testimony to support a party's requests for custody, support, or the use of the marital home. Moreover, depositions can delve into areas beyond the scope of the mandatory initial financial disclosures required under Massachusetts rules. While these disclosures provide a foundational overview of finances, depositions allow for more detailed questioning about specific assets, income sources, and spending habits, which can be vital in persuading a judge to issue favorable temporary orders. The ability to present detailed, sworn testimony early in the case can significantly influence the court's initial rulings, potentially establishing a beneficial precedent that can carry through to the final resolution of the divorce.

Unlocking Information: How Depositions Advance Key Areas

Depositions are a versatile tool that can be strategically employed to gather crucial information and advance a party's position in various key areas of a Massachusetts divorce case.

Child Custody and Parenting Time

In disputes involving [child custody and parenting time](#), depositions can be particularly effective in uncovering essential details about each parent's fitness and their relationship with the children. Through direct questioning under oath, attorneys can gather evidence regarding a parent's caregiving abilities, their involvement in the child's daily life and activities, and the overall living conditions they provide. Depositions also allow for the exploration of each parent's proposed parenting plans, including their vision for [custody arrangements](#), visitation schedules, and their approach to [co-parenting](#). Furthermore, this discovery method can be used to gain insights into the child's specific needs, their preferences (where age-appropriate), and the nature of their relationships with each parent and other significant individuals in their lives. In more sensitive situations, depositions can be critical in investigating allegations of neglect, abuse, or parental alienation, providing a formal record of testimony that can be presented to the court.

Depositions in child custody matters enable a focused inquiry into the opposing party's interactions with the children, their proposed parenting strategies, and any factors that could affect the child's well-being. This process yields critical evidence that can significantly influence the court's decisions regarding the best interests of the child.

Alimony and Child Support

Determining fair and appropriate [alimony](#) and [child support](#) amounts hinges on a comprehensive understanding of the parties' income and earnings. Depositions are a tool for obtaining detailed financial information relevant to these issues. Through questioning under oath, attorneys can explore a party's income from all sources, including assets, outstanding debts, and monthly expenses for both parties. Depositions can also explore the parties' spending habits and lifestyle

maintained during the marriage, which can be relevant to alimony considerations. Importantly, this process provides an opportunity to identify potential instances of hidden income or [undisclosed assets](#) that might not be readily apparent from financial documents alone. Depositions can also allow attorneys to assess the financial needs of the spouse seeking alimony and the ability of the other spouse to pay, as well as for accurately calculating child support obligations based on the parents' incomes.

Depositions can be a strong tool for establishing financial transparency in divorce cases. They allow for a thorough examination of the opposing party's financial situation, uncovering details about income, assets, debts, and spending that may not be fully revealed through standard disclosures. This comprehensive financial picture is essential for ensuring fair determinations regarding alimony and child support.

Division of Marital Assets

The [equitable division of marital assets](#) pursuant to [Chapter 208 § 34](#) is a central component of most divorce cases. Depositions can play a role in identifying assets acquired before or during the marriage, including real estate, bank accounts, investment portfolios, retirement funds, and personal property. Through direct questions, attorneys can gain a better understanding of the ownership of these assets, when and how they were acquired, and their past and present values. Depositions can also be used to investigate claims of dissipation or concealment of marital assets by the opposing party. In cases where one party claims that certain assets should be excluded or discounted in the division (e.g. property acquired before the marriage or through inheritance or gift), depositions can explore the history of those assets and whether they have been commingled with marital funds.

Delving Deeper: Unique Scenarios Where Depositions Excel

Beyond the standard areas of child custody, support, and asset division, depositions can be particularly valuable in certain unique scenarios that often arise in Massachusetts divorce cases.

Using Depositions to Investigate Self-Employed and Business-Owning Parties

When one or both parties are [self-employed or own a business](#), their finances are typically more complex and less transparent than that of a traditional employee. Depositions provide an opportunity to obtain detailed information about the business's income, expenses, and value. Attorneys can use depositions to explore the structure and operations of the business, identify all sources of income, and scrutinize business expenses to determine the true financial benefit the party derives from the enterprise, as well as the [value of the business](#). This level of in-depth questioning can uncover personal benefits that might be paid through the business, providing a more accurate picture of the party's actual income available for support calculations and asset division.

Depositions in Cases Involving Allegations of Abuse or Misconduct

In divorce cases where [allegations of abuse](#) – whether physical, emotional, financial, or other forms of marital misconduct - depositions provide a means for documenting specific incidents and patterns of behavior under oath. Depositions allow attorneys to directly question the alleged perpetrator about the accusations, providing an opportunity to assess their credibility and gather their account of events. Similarly, an alleged victim can be deposed to provide their detailed testimony of the alleged abuse or misconduct in a formal setting. This sworn testimony can be crucial evidence in court proceedings, particularly when addressing issues of child custody, where the safety and well-being of the children are paramount.

Exploring Complex Assets and Income Sources Through Depositions

Divorce cases involving [complex financial situations](#), such as intricate investment portfolios, multiple income streams, or exotic assets, often require a deeper level of scrutiny than standard discovery methods can provide. Depositions allow attorneys to unravel complex financial arrangements by directly questioning the opposing party about the nature, value, and ownership of these assets and income sources. This can involve exploring the details of investment accounts, understanding the flow of income from various business ventures, or clarifying the terms of complex financial instruments. In some cases, obtaining expert testimony through depositions may be necessary to fully understand and value these complex assets or income sources, although it's important to note that in Massachusetts, leave of court may be required to depose an expert witness.

Investigating Voluminous and Complex Documents with Depositions

In the often complex and emotionally charged landscape of divorce litigation, discovery can yield an overwhelming volume of dense financial and personal records that may require the use of an [expert witness](#) to unpack. Depositions provide a direct and straightforward tool for attorneys to investigate, understand, and explore these documents – often by deposing the individual or entity who produced the records. When confronted with voluminous bank statements, tax returns, business ledgers, medical records, or asset inventories, a deposition provides the forum to go beyond the paper. It allows attorneys to probe the source and accuracy of information, clarify ambiguous entries, and uncover inconsistencies directly from the deponent, who may be a party, a financial professional, or a custodian of records. On its most basic level, the deposition enables the attorney to hand a document to a witness and ask: What does this mean? Obviously, depositions can be a critical tool for trial preparation and uncovering important facts. However, depositions can be equally valuable for the simple tasks of *understanding* and *due diligence*.

Resolving and Settling Cases Through Depositions

Beyond their investigative power, depositions can play a role in settling divorce cases, often by directly addressing complex or ambiguous areas. Consider, for instance, a high-earning party whose income is derived from a labyrinthine blend of incentives, bonuses, and diverse compensation sources. A deposition offers an opportunity for an attorney to carefully review the

party's compensation records directly, asking incisive questions to clarify the intricacies of their earnings. This direct examination establishes whether the party's representations within the divorce proceedings align with his or her employment records. At the conclusion of the deposition, an attorney and his or her client can feel more comfortable proceeding towards settlement having carefully examined the key issues in the case.

Similarly, a deposition serves as a crucial platform for rigorously testing an opposing party's claims. By directly questioning the deponent on disputed facts, attorneys can not only gather evidence for potential litigation but resolve outstanding factual issues once and for all, paving the way for informed negotiations and ultimately fostering a more efficient and equitable settlement.

Examining Hearsay and Other Forms of Inadmissible Evidence in Depositions

Depositions diverge significantly from trial testimony in their procedural rules, particularly concerning objections and the admissibility of evidence. While trial testimony strictly adheres to the rules of evidence, designed to present only legally admissible information to the judge, depositions cast a much wider net. Objections such as hearsay, speculation, and lack of foundation – which would typically bar testimony at trial – are often reserved during depositions. This practice allows attorneys to broadly seek out information, even if it might be deemed inadmissible in a trial context. For instance, in a child custody dispute without a [Guardian ad Litem](#), a child's out-of-court statements would likely be inadmissible hearsay at trial. However, in a deposition, an attorney can freely question parties and other witnesses about these statements. If the child's statements meet a relevant threshold of importance or provide a crucial lead, the attorney can then seek the appointment of a GAL to obtain the child's statements in a legally admissible form.



The advertisement is a horizontal banner with a dark blue background. On the left, the logo 'L&O' is displayed in a large, white, serif font, with 'ESTABLISHED 1995' in a smaller, white, sans-serif font below it. To the right of the logo is a square portrait of Carmela M. Miraglia, a woman with blonde hair wearing a dark blazer over a teal top. To the right of the portrait, the text 'Need a Family Law Attorney?' is written in a white, sans-serif font. Below this text is a blue rectangular button with the white text 'CONTACT CARMELA TODAY!'. At the bottom left, the text 'Need a Family Law Lawyer? Hire the Best' is written in a white, sans-serif font. At the bottom right, the text 'Carmela M. Miraglia Senior Associate Attorney' is written in a white, sans-serif font.

Similarly, attorneys can explore speculative testimony or opinions of lay witnesses, which would typically be excluded at trial, to uncover potential avenues for further investigation or to assess a witness's credibility. This broader scope in depositions serves as an exploratory phase, enabling attorneys to gather wide ranging information and strategically plan for trial, even if some of the testimony will never be presented directly to a judge. Other examples of inadmissible testimony often explored in depositions include character evidence, prior bad acts, and even privileged communications if the deponent inadvertently waives the privilege or the attorney is testing the boundaries of such privilege.

Navigating the Terrain: Challenges and Limitations of Depositions

While depositions offer advantages in Massachusetts divorce cases, it is important to understand their limitations. One consideration is the cost associated with depositions. These expenses can include fees for the court reporter to record and transcribe the testimony, as well as the attorney's time spent preparing for, conducting, and reviewing the deposition. Depositions can be a significant time commitment for both the client and the attorney. Moreover, attorneys must understand that noticing the deposition of an opposing party often results in opposing counsel noticing the deposition of your client. Preparing for a deposition requires thorough review of documents and case strategy, and the deposition itself can last for several hours, potentially even multiple days in complex cases.

Another challenge can arise with uncooperative witnesses. The opposing party may be evasive in their answers, claim a lack of memory, or be generally uncooperative during the deposition. While skilled attorneys can often navigate these situations through careful questioning techniques, it can still limit the amount of useful information obtained. The fact that depositions are conducted outside of the presence of a judge provides a variety of advantages. However, when it comes to evasive or uncooperative witnesses, the judge's absence can have a negative impact. A deponent simply does not need to worry about how a judge will evaluate their tone, demeanor and credibility in the same way that a witness must consider during trial testimony.

Effective depositions require thorough strategic preparation. Without a clear strategy and well prepared questions, the deposition may not yield the desired information. Finally, while depositions are less formal than a trial, they are still governed by rules of procedure and evidence. Objections can be raised by the opposing attorney, although generally, the witness is still required to answer the question, with the objection noted for potential later consideration by the court.

Conclusion: Determining if a Deposition is Right for Your Case

Depositions represent a powerful and versatile tool within the discovery process of Massachusetts divorce cases. They offer a unique opportunity to uncover critical information, challenge the opposing party's assertions, and thoroughly prepare for potential trial scenarios. From gaining insights into child custody arrangements and financial details relevant to support and asset division, to navigating the complexities of self-employment, abuse allegations, or intricate financial holdings, depositions can significantly enhance a party's ability to build a strong case. For legal practitioners, understanding the nuanced value of depositions in the context of Massachusetts divorce is essential for effectively representing their clients and striving for the most favorable outcomes.

Listen to an AI-Generated Podcast of this Blog

Lynch & Owens is proud to partner with Google Notebook LM to provide podcasts based on our original blogs using Google's Deep Mind artificial intelligence technology.

DISCLAIMER: The views and opinions expressed in the podcast are based on the blog that you

are reading, but often include perspectives and opinions that differ from the original content of the blog and do not reflect the opinions of the blog author. This blog and the Google Notebook LM podcast are offered for informational purposes only and are expressly not legal advice. If you have a legal issue involving this subject matter, please consult with a qualified attorney.

About the Author: [Carmela M. Miraglia](#) is a Massachusetts divorce lawyer and family law attorney for Lynch & Owens, located in Hingham, Massachusetts and East Sandwich, Massachusetts.

Schedule a consultation with [Attorney Miraglia](#) today at (781) 253-2049 or [send her an](#)

[email](#). Categories:

- [Family Law](#)
- [Alimony](#)
- [Divorce](#)
- [Carmela M. Miraglia](#)