

TENNESSEE HIGH SCHOOL MOCK TRIAL COMPETITION

The Tennessee High School Mock Trial Competition is governed by the Rules of the Competition, the Rules of Procedure and the Rules of Evidence (Mock Trial Version). These rules apply at the Any clarification of rules or case materials will be issued in writing to all participating by the Chair of the Mock Trial Committee.

No local or district competition may alter the language of these rules. Some Rules of Evidence may not be relevant to the particular problem and may be disregarded.

All teams are responsible for the conduct of persons associated with their teams throughout the mock trial event.

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I. RULES OF THE COMPETITION

A.THE PROBLEM

Rule 1. Rules

All trials will be governed by the Rules of the Tennessee High School Mock Trial Competition and the Federal Rules of Evidence (Mock Trial Version).

Questions or interpretations of these rules are within the discretion of the Tennessee Bar Association Young Lawyers Division Competition Chair and Committee (“Mock Trial Chair and Committee”).

Rule 2. The Problem

The problem will be an original fact pattern which may contain any or all of the following: statement of facts, pleadings, indictment, stipulations, witness statements/affidavits, jury charges, exhibits, etc. Stipulations may not be disputed at trial. Witness statements may not be altered.

Rule 3. Witness Bound by Statements

Each witness is bound by the facts contained in his/her own witness statement, the statement of facts, if present, and/or any necessary documentation relevant to his/her testimony. Fair extrapolations may be allowed, provided reasonable inference may be made from the witness’ statement. If, in direct examination, an attorney asks a question which calls for extrapolated information pivotal to the facts at issue, the information is subject to objection under Rule 4, outside the scope of the problem.

If, in cross-examination, an attorney asks for unknown information, the witness may or may not respond, so long as any response is consistent with the witness’ statement or affidavit and does not materially affect the witness’ testimony.

A witness is not bound by facts contained in other witness statements.

Rule 4. Unfair Extrapolation

Unfair extrapolations are best attacked through impeachment and closing arguments and are to be dealt with in the course of the trial. A fair extrapolation is one that is neutral.

Attorneys shall not ask questions calling for information outside the scope of the case materials or requesting an unfair extrapolation.

If a witness is asked information not contained in the witness’ statement, the answer must be consistent with the statement and may not materially affect the witness’ testimony or any substantive issue of the case.

Attorneys for the opposing team may refer to Rule 4 in a special objection, such as “unfair extrapolation” or “This information is beyond the scope of the statement of facts.”

Possible rulings by a judge include:

- a) No extrapolation has occurred;
- b) An unfair extrapolation has occurred;
- c) The extrapolation was fair; or
- d) Ruling is taken under advisement.

The decision of the presiding judge regarding extrapolations or evidentiary matters is final.

When an attorney objects to an extrapolation, the judge will rule in open court to clarify the course of further proceedings.

Rule 5. Gender of Witnesses

All witnesses are gender neutral. Personal pronoun changes in witness statements indicating gender of the characters may be made. Any student may portray the role of any witness of either gender.

Rule 6. Voir Dire

Voir dire examination of a witness is not permitted.

B. THE TRIAL

Rule 7. District Composition

Districts with between four[®] and eleven (11) teams actually competing during the district competition will be permitted to qualify one (1) team to the state competition; districts with between twelve (12) and twenty-three (23) teams actually competing in the district competition will be permitted to qualify two (2) teams to the state competition; and districts with twenty-four (24) or more teams actually competing during the district competition will be permitted to send three (3) teams to the state competition. A district with under four (4) teams competing in the district competition will be required to compete with a neighboring district. A school or other organization may have a maximum of two (2) teams considered in the calculation of the number of teams actually competing.

Rule 8. Team Composition

Teams must have six (6) members and may have up to (but no more than) twelve (12) members assigned to roles representing the Prosecution/Plaintiff and Defense/Defendant sides. For the purpose of providing funding to teams competing in the state competition, the Tennessee Bar Association will provide only four hotel rooms for each team and if additional rooms are needed due to the number of team members or for any other reason, the individuals, the school or local bar association (or some other person or organization) must bear the cost of these additional rooms. In addition, a team may have alternate members, but these members will not be funded to the state competition and can only compete if they are a substitute for a team member. A team at the National Championships may only be comprised of six (6) members and two (2) alternates. Thus, if your team prevails at the state competition, only eight (8) student team members will be funded to the National Championships.

Rule 9. Team Presentation

A team must present both the Prosecution/Plaintiff and Defense/Defendant sides of the case using six team members for each side. Each side shall consist of three (3) lawyers and three (3) witnesses. If the Defense chooses not to call the defendant as one of its three witnesses, it shall have the opportunity to have someone acting as the defendant seated at counsel table.

Only in the case of an emergency occurring during a round of competition may a team participate with less than six. In such a case, a team may continue in the competition by making substitutions to achieve a two attorney/three witness composition. It is the

responsibility of a team to notify the Mock trial Chair or a member of the Committee if an emergency arises.

Final determination of emergency, forfeiture, reduction of points, or advancement, will be made by the Mock Trial Chair and Committee.

Rule 10. Team Duties

Each of the three attorneys must conduct one direct examination. One attorney shall present the opening argument and another will present the closing argument. At least two of the three attorneys must conduct a cross examination.

Opening Statements must be given by both sides at the beginning of the trial.

The attorney who will examine a particular witness on direct examination is the only person who may make the objections to the opposing attorney's questions of that witness' cross-examination, and the attorney who will cross-examine a witness will be the only one permitted to make objections during the direct examination of that witness.

Each team must call three witnesses and only three witnesses in the event that there are four or more potential witnesses. Witnesses must be called only by their own team and examined by both sides. Witnesses may not be recalled by either side.

Rule 11. Swearing of Witnesses

The following oath may be used before questioning begins:

“Do you promise that the testimony you are about to give will faithfully and truthfully conform to the facts and rules of the mock trial competition?”

The swearing of witnesses will occur in one of two ways. Either the presiding judge will indicate all witnesses are assumed to be sworn, or the above oath will be conducted by (a) the presiding judge, (b) a bailiff, provided by the Mock Trial Coordinator, or (c) the examining attorney.

Rule 12. Trial Sequence and Time Limits

The trial sequence and time limits are as follows:

1. Opening Statement (3 minutes per side)
2. Direct and Redirect (optional) Examination. (Total of 6 minutes per witness)
3. Cross and Recross (optional) Examination. (Total of 4 minutes per witness)
4. Closing Argument (3 minutes per side)

The Prosecution/Plaintiff gives both the opening statement and closing argument first. No rebuttal is permitted on opening or closing.

Rule 13. Timekeeping

Time limits are mandatory and will be enforced. An official timekeeper will be assigned to each trial. It is the responsibility of a team to object to its adversary exceeding the time limits.

Time for objections, extensive questioning from the judge, or administering the oath will not be counted as part of the allotted time during examination of witnesses and opening and closing statements.

Time does not stop for introduction of exhibits.

Rule 14. Time Extensions and Scoring

The presiding judge has sole discretion to grant time extensions. If time has expired and an attorney continues without permission from the Court, the scoring judges may determine individually whether or not to discount points in a category because of over-runs in time.

Rule 15. Prohibited Motions

All motions, other than those specifically provided for in the case materials, if any, shall not be allowed.

A motion for a recess may be used only in the event of an emergency, i.e. health emergency. To the greatest extent possible, team members are to remain in place. Should a recess be called, teams are not to communicate with any observers, coaches, or instructors regarding the trial.

Rule 16. Sequestration

Teams may not invoke the rule of sequestration.

Rule 17. Bench Conferences

Bench conferences may be granted at the discretion of the presiding judge, but should be made from counsel table in the educational interest of handling all matters in open court.

Rule 18. Use of Podium

Participants may request from the presiding judge to move away from the podium for opening statement and closing argument and may request permission to approach the witness when warranted.

Rule 19. Supplemental Material/Illustrative Aids

Teams may refer only to materials included in the trial packet. No illustrative aids of any kind may be used, unless provided in the case packet. Pointers, markers, etc. are not "illustrative aids."

Rule 20. Trial Communication

Instructors, alternates and observers shall not talk to, signal, communicate with, or coach their teams during trial. This rule remains in force during any recess time which may occur. Team members may, among themselves, communicate during the trial; however, no disruptive communication is allowed.

Non-team members, alternate team members, teachers, and coaches must remain outside the bar in the spectator section of the courtroom. Only team members participating in this round may sit inside the bar.

Rule 21. Viewing a Trial

Team members, alternates, attorney/coaches, teacher-sponsors, and any other persons associated with a mock trial team are not permitted to view other teams in competition as long as their team remains in the competition.

Rule 22. Videotaping/Photography

Any team has the option to refuse participation in videotaping, tape recording, still photography, or media coverage, except during the championship round. Media coverage will be allowed by the two teams in the championship round. If a team

videotapes a round, it shall make available to the opposing team a copy of the tape at the opposing team's expense.

C.JUDGING

The rules in this section pertain to the state competition. District competitions may be run differently. you should consult with your district coordinator.

Rule 23. Decisions

All decisions of the judging panel are FINAL.

Rule 24. Composition of Panel

The judging panel will consist of at least three individuals. The composition of the judging panel and the role of the presiding judge will be at the discretion of the Mock Trial Chair and Committee as follows:

1. One scoring/presiding judge and two attorney scoring judges (all three of whom complete scoresheets);
2. One presiding judge and three attorney scoring judges (scoring judges only complete scoresheets); or
3. One scoring/presiding judge, one attorney scoring judges and one scoring bailiff (all three complete score sheets).

Rule 25. Score Sheets/Ballots

The term "ballot" will refer to the decision made by a scoring judge as to which team made the best presentation in the round. The term "score sheet" is used in reference to the form on which speaker and team points are recorded. Score sheets are to be completed individually by the scoring judges. Scoring judges are not bound by the rulings of the presiding judge. The team that earns the highest points on an individual judge's score sheet is the winner of that ballot. The team that receives the majority of the three ballots wins the round. The ballot votes determine the win/loss record of the team for power-matching and ranking purposes. While the judging panel may deliberate on any special awards (i.e., Outstanding Attorney/Witness) the judging panel should not deliberate on individual scores.

Rule 26. Completion of Score Sheets

Score sheets are to be completed in four steps:

1. Speaker Points - The scoring judge will record a number of speaker points (1-10) for each section of the trial.
2. Sub-Total - At the end of the trial, the scoring judge will total the sum of each team's individual speaker points and place this sum in the Sub-Total box.
3. Team Points - The scoring judge will give a number of points (1-10) to each team in the Team Points box. **NO TIE IS ALLOWED IN THE TEAM POINT BOX.**
4. Final Point Total - The scoring judge will add the sub-total and team points boxes to achieve a final point total for each team. **NO TIE IS ALLOWED IN THE FINAL POINT TOTAL BOX.** The team with the highest number of points in the Final Point Total box receives the ballot from that scoring judge.

Rule 27. Score Sheet Availability

Score sheets will not be made available to any person or team at any time during or following the state competition.

Rule 28. Team Advancement

Teams will be ranked based on the following criteria in the order listed:

1. Win/Loss Record — equals the number of rounds won or lost by a team;
2. Total Number of Ballots — equals the number of scoring judges' votes a team earned in preceding rounds;
3. Total Number of Points Accumulated in Each Round;

Rule 29. Power Matching/Seeding

A random method of selection will determine opponents in the first round. A power-match system will determine opponents for all other rounds. The two schools emerging with the strongest record from the four rounds will advance to the final round. The first-place team will be determined by ballots from the championship round only.

Power matching will provide that:

1. Pairings for the first round will be at random;
2. Brackets will be determined by win/loss record. Sorting within brackets will be determined in the following order: (1) win/loss record; (2) ballots; (3) speaker points; then (4) point spread. The team with the highest number of ballots in the bracket will be matched with the team with the lowest number of ballots in the bracket; the next highest with the next lowest, and so on until all teams are paired;
3. If there is an odd number of teams in a bracket, the team at the top of the next lower bracket will be moved into the bracket containing the odd number of teams.

Rule 30. Merit Decisions

Judges and/or juries are not required to make a ruling on the legal merits of the trial, but are encouraged to do so. Judges/scorers may not inform the students of score sheet results.

Rule 31. Effect of Bye/Default

A "bye" becomes necessary when an odd number of teams are present for the tournament. For the purpose of advancement and seeding, when a team draws a bye or wins by default, the winning team for that round will be given a win and the number of ballots and points equal to the average of all winning teams' ballots and points of that same round. The Mock Trial Chair may, if time and space allow, arrange for a "bye round" to allow teams drawing a bye to compete against one another in order to earn a true score.

II. RULES OF PROCEDURE**A. Before the Trial****Rule 32. Team Roster**

Copies of the Team Roster Form must be completed and duplicated by each team prior to arrival at the competition site. Before beginning a trial, the teams must exchange copies of the team roster form. Witness lists should identify the gender of each witness so that references to such parties will be made in the proper gender. Copies of the team roster form should also be made available to the judging panel and presiding judge before each round.

Rule 35. Stipulations

When the Court asks the Prosecution/Plaintiff if it is ready to proceed with opening statements, the attorney assigned the opening statement should offer any stipulations into evidence. A copy of such stipulations should be submitted to the judge.

Rule 36. The Record

The stipulations and jury instructions will not be read into the record.

B. Beginning the Trial**Rule 37. Jury Trial**

The case will be tried to a jury; arguments are to be made to judge and jury. Teams may address the scoring judge(s) located in the jury box as the jury.

Rule 38. Standing During Trial

Unless excused by the judge, attorneys will stand while giving opening and closing statements, during direct and cross examinations, and for all objections.

Rule 39. Objection During Opening Statement/Closing Argument

No objections may be raised during opening statements or during closing arguments.

If a team believes an objection would have been necessary during the opposing team's closing, a student may, following the closing arguments, raise his/her hand to be recognized by the judge and may say, "If I had been permitted to object during closing arguments, I would have objected to the opposing team's statement that _." The presiding judge will not rule on this "objection". Presiding and scoring judges will weigh the "objection" individually. No rebuttal by opposing team will be heard.

C. Presenting Evidence**Rule 38. Argumentative Questions**

An attorney shall not ask argumentative questions. However, the Court may, in its discretion, allow limited use of argumentative questions on cross-examination.

Rule 39. Lack of Proper Predicate/Foundation

Attorneys shall lay a proper foundation prior to moving the admission of evidence. After motion has been made, the exhibits may still be objected to on other grounds.

Rule 40. Non-Responsive Witness

An attorney may object to a witness providing an on-responsive answer.

Rule 41. Procedure for Introduction of Exhibits

As an example, the following steps effectively introduce evidence:

1. All evidence will be pre-marked as exhibits.
2. Ask for permission to approach the bench. Show the presiding judge the marked exhibit. "Your honor, may I approach the bench to show you what has been marked as Exhibit No. ____?"
3. Show the exhibit to opposing counsel.
4. Ask for permission to approach the witness. Give the exhibit to the witness.

5. "I now hand you what has been marked as Exhibit No. _____ for identification."
6. Ask the witness to identify the exhibit. "Would you identify it please?"
7. Witness answers with identification only.
8. Offer the exhibit into evidence. "Your Honor, we offer Exhibit No.— into evidence at this time. The authenticity of this exhibit has been stipulated."
9. Court: "Is there an objection?" (If opposing counsel believes a proper foundation has not been laid, the attorney should be prepared to object at this time.)
10. Opposing Counsel: "No, your Honor", or "Yes, your Honor." If the response is "yes", the objection will be stated on the record. Court: "Is there any response to the objection?"
11. Court: "Exhibit No. . is/is not admitted."

Rule 42. Use of Notes

Attorneys may use notes in presenting their cases. Witnesses are not permitted to use notes while testifying during the trial. Attorneys may consult with each other at counsel table verbally or through the use of notes.

Rule 43. Redirect/Re-cross

Redirect and Recross examinations are permitted, provided they conform to the restrictions in Rule 611(d) in the Federal Rules of Evidence (Mock Trial Version).

D. Closing Arguments

Rule 44. Scope of Closing Arguments

Closing Arguments must be based on the actual evidence and testimony presented during the trial.

E. Critique

Rule 46. The Critique

The judging panel is allowed 15 minutes for debriefing. The timekeeper/bailiff will monitor the critique following the trial. The critique sessions will be limited to the 15 minutes total time allotted.

III. FEDERAL RULES OF EVIDENCE (Mock Trial Version)

In American trials complex rules are used to govern the admission of proof (i.e., oral or physical evidence). These rules are designed to ensure that all parties receive a fair hearing and to exclude evidence deemed irrelevant, incompetent, untrustworthy, unduly prejudicial, or otherwise improper. If it appears that a rule of evidence is being violated, an attorney may raise an objection to the judge. The judge then decides whether the rule has been violated and whether the evidence must be excluded from the record of the trial. In the absence of a properly made objection, however, the evidence will probably be allowed by the judge. The burden is on the mock trial team to know the Federal Rules of Evidence (Mock Trial Version) and to be able to use them to protect their client and fairly limit the actions of opposing counsel and their witnesses.

For purposes of mock trial competition, the Rules of Evidence have been modified or simplified. They are based on the Federal Rules of Evidence and its numbering system. Where rule numbers or letters are skipped, those rules were not deemed applicable to mock trial procedure. *Text in italics or underlined represent simplified or modified language.*

Not all judges will interpret the Rules of Evidence (or procedure) the same way, and mock trial attorneys should be prepared to point out specific rules (quoting, if necessary) and to argue persuasively for the interpretation and application of the rule they think appropriate. The Mock Trial Rules of Competition and these Federal Rules of Evidence (Mock Trial Version) govern the Tennessee High School Mock Trial Competition.

Article I. General Provisions

Rule 101. Scope

These Federal Rules of Evidence (Mock Trial Version) govern the trial proceedings of the Tennessee High School Mock Trial Competition.

Rule 102. Purpose and Construction

These Rules are intended to secure fairness in administration of the trials, eliminate unjust delay, and promote the laws of evidence so that the truth may be ascertained.

Article II. Judicial Notice

Not Applicable

Article III. Presumptions in Civil Actions and Proceedings

Not applicable

Article IV. Relevancy and its Limits

Rule 401. Definition of “Relevant Evidence”

“Relevant evidence” means evidence having any tendency to make the existence of any fact that is of consequence to the determination of the action more probable or less probable than it would be without the evidence.

Rule 402. Relevant Evidence Generally Admissible; Irrelevant Evidence Inadmissible

Relevant evidence is admissible, except as otherwise provided in these Rules. Irrelevant evidence is not admissible.

Rule 403. Exclusion of Relevant Evidence on Grounds of Prejudice, Confusion, or Waste of Time

Although relevant, evidence may be excluded if its probative value is outweighed by the danger of unfair prejudice, if it confuses the issues, if it is misleading, or if it causes undue delay, wastes time, or is a needless presentation of cumulative evidence.

Rule 404. Character Evidence Not Admissible to Prove Conduct; Exceptions; Other Crimes

(a) Character Evidence. — Evidence of a person’s character or *character trait*, is not admissible to prove *action* regarding a particular occasion, except:

- (1) Character of accused. — Evidence of a pertinent character trait offered by an accused, or by the prosecution to rebut same;
- (2) Character of victim. — Evidence of a pertinent character trait of the victim of the crime offered by an accused, or by the prosecution to rebut same, or evidence of a character trait of peacefulness of the victim offered by the prosecution in a

homicide case to rebut evidence that the victim was the aggressor;

(3) Character of witness. — Evidence of the character of a witness as provided in Rules 607, 608 and 609.

(b) Other crimes, wrongs, or acts. — Evidence of other crimes, wrongs, or acts is not admissible to prove character of a person in order to show an action conforms to character. It may, however, be admissible for other purposes, such as proof of motive, opportunity, intent, preparation, plan, knowledge, identity, or absence of mistake or accident.

Rule 405. Methods of Proving Character

(a) Reputation or opinion. — In all cases where evidence of character or a character trait is admissible, proof may be made by testimony as to reputation or in the form of an opinion. On cross-examination, questions may be asked regarding relevant, specific conduct.

(b) Specific instances of conduct. — In cases where character or a character trait is an essential element of a charge, claim, or defense, proof may also be made of specific instances of that person's conduct.

Rule 406. Habit; Routine Practice

Evidence of the habit of a person or the routine practice of an organization, whether corroborated or not and regardless of the presence of eye-witnesses, is relevant to prove that the conduct of the person or organization, on a particular occasion, was in conformity with the habit or routine practice.

Rule 407. Subsequent Remedial Measures

When measures are taken after an event which, if taken before, would have made the event less likely to occur, evidence of the subsequent measures is not admissible to prove negligence or culpable conduct in connection with the event. This rule does not require the exclusion of evidence of subsequent measures when offered for another purpose; such as proving ownership, control, or feasibility of precautionary measures, if controverted, or impeachment.

Rule 410. Inadmissibility of Pleas, Plea Discussions, and Related Statements.

Except as otherwise provided in this Rule, evidence of the following is not, in any civil or criminal proceeding, admissible against a defendant who made the plea or was a participant in the plea discussions:

- (1) a plea of guilty which was later withdrawn;
- (2) a plea of *nolo contendere*;
- (3) any statement made in the course of any proceeding under Rule 11 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure or comparable state procedure regarding either of the foregoing pleas; or
- (4) any statement made in the course of plea discussions made in the course of plea discussions with an attorney for the prosecuting authority which do not result in a plea of guilty or which result in a plea of guilty which is later withdrawn.

However, such a statement is admissible (i) in any proceeding wherein another statement made in the course of the same plea or plea discussions has been introduced and the statement ought, in fairness, be considered with it, or (ii) in a criminal proceeding for perjury or false statement if the statement was made by the defendant under oath, on the record and in the presence of counsel.

Rule 411. Liability Insurance (civil case only)

Evidence that a person was or was not insured against liability is not admissible upon the issue whether the person acted negligently or otherwise wrongfully. This rule does not require the exclusion of evidence of insurance against liability when offered for another purpose, such as proof of agency, ownership, or control, or bias or prejudice of a witness.

Article V. Privileges**Rule 501. General Rule**

There are certain admissions and communications excluded from evidence on grounds of public policy. Among these are:

- (1) *communications between husband and wife;*
- (2) *communications between attorney and client;*
- (3) *communications among grand jurors;*
- (4) *secrets of state; and*
- (5) *communications between psychiatrist and patient.*

Article VI. Witnesses**Rule 601. General Rule of Competency**

Every person is competent to be a witness.

Rule 602. Lack of Personal Knowledge

A witness may not testify to a matter *unless the witness has personal knowledge of the matter*. Evidence to prove personal knowledge may, but need not, consist of the witness' own testimony. This rule is subject to the provisions of Rule 703, related to opinion testimony by expert witnesses. (See Rule 3.)

Rule 607. Who may Impeach

The credibility of a witness may be attacked by any party, including the party calling the witness.

Rule 608. Evidence of Character and Conduct of Witness

(a) Opinion and reputation evidence of character. — The credibility of a witness may be attacked or supported by evidence in the form of opinion or reputation, but subject to these limitations: (1) the evidence may refer only to character for truthfulness or untruthfulness, and (2) evidence of truthful character is admissible only after the character of the witness for truthfulness has been attacked by opinion or reputation evidence, or otherwise.

(b) Specific instances of conduct. — Specific instances of the conduct of a witness, for the purpose of attacking or supporting the witness' credibility, other than conviction of crime as provided in Rule 609, may not be proved by extrinsic evidence. They may, however, in the discretion of the Court, if probative of truthfulness or untruthfulness, be asked on cross-examination of the witness (1) concerning the witness' character for truthfulness or untruthfulness, or (2) concerning the character for truthfulness or untruthfulness of another witness as to which character the witness being cross-examined has testified.

Testimony, whether by an accused or by any other witness, does not operate as a waiver of the accused's or the witness' privilege against self-incrimination with respect to matters related only to credibility.

Rule 609. Impeachment by Evidence of Conviction of Crime (this rule applies only to witnesses with prior convictions.)

(a) General Rule. — For the purpose of attacking the credibility of a witness, evidence that a witness other than the accused has been convicted of a crime shall be admitted if elicited from the witness or established by public record during cross-examination, but only if the crime was punishable by death or imprisonment in excess of one year, and the Court determines that the probative value of admitting this evidence outweighs its prejudicial effect to the accused. Evidence that any witness has been convicted of a crime shall be admitted if it involved dishonesty or false statement, regardless of the punishment.

(b) Time Limit. — Evidence of a conviction under this Rule is not admissible if a period of more than ten years has elapsed since the date of the conviction or of the release of the witness from the confinement imposed for that conviction, whichever is the later date, unless the Court determines that the value of the conviction substantially outweighs its prejudicial effect. However, evidence of a conviction more than 10 years old as calculated herein, is not admissible unless the proponent gives to the adverse party sufficient advance written notice of intent to use such evidence to provide the adverse party with a fair opportunity to contest the use of such evidence.

(c) Effect of pardon, annulment, or certificate of rehabilitation. — Evidence of a conviction is not admissible if (1) the conviction has been the subject of a pardon or other equivalent procedure based on a finding of the rehabilitation of the person convicted of a subsequent crime which was punishable by death or imprisonment in excess of one year, or (2) the conviction has been the subject of a pardon, other equivalent procedure based on a finding of innocence.

(d) Not applicable.

(e) Not applicable.

Rule 610. Religious Beliefs or Opinions

Evidence of the beliefs or opinions of a witness on matters of religion is not admissible for the purpose of showing that by reason of their nature the witness' credibility is impaired or enhanced.

Rule 611. Mode and Order of Interrogation and Presentation

(a) Control by Court. — The Court shall exercise reasonable control over *questioning* of witnesses and presenting evidence so as to:

- (1) make the *questioning* and presentation effective for ascertaining the truth,
- (2) to avoid needless use of time, and
- (3) protect witnesses from harassment or undue embarrassment.

(b) Scope of cross examination. — *The scope of cross examination shall not be limited to the scope of the direct examination, but may inquire into any relevant facts or matters contained in the witness' statement, including all reasonable inferences that can be drawn from those facts and matters, and may inquire into any omissions from the witness statement that are otherwise material and admissible.*

(c) Leading questions. — Leading questions should not be used on direct examination of a witness (except as may be necessary to develop the witness' testimony). Ordinarily, leading questions are permitted on cross examination. When a party calls a hostile witness, an adverse party, or a witness identified with an adverse party, leading questions may be used.

(d) Redirect/Re-cross. — *After cross examination, additional questions may be asked by the direct examining attorney, but questions must be limited to matters raised by the attorney on cross examination. Likewise, additional questions may be asked by the cross examining attorney on recross, but such questions must be limited to matters raised on redirect examination and should avoid repetition.*

Rule 612. Writing Used to Refresh Memory

If a written statement is used to refresh the memory of a witness either while or before testifying, the Court shall determine that the adverse party is entitled to have the writing produced for inspection. The adverse party may cross examine the witness on the material and introduce into evidence those portions which relate to the testimony of the witness.

Rule 613. Prior Statements of Witnesses

Examining witness concerning prior statement.— In examining a witness concerning a prior statement made by the witness, whether written or not, the statement need not be shown nor its contents disclosed to the witness at that time, but on request the same shall be shown or disclosed to opposing counsel.

Extrinsic evidence of prior inconsistent statement of witness.— Extrinsic evidence of a prior inconsistent statement by a witness is not admissible unless the witness is afforded an opportunity to explain or deny the same and the opposite party is afforded an opportunity to interrogate.

Article VII. Opinions and Expert Testimony

Rule 701. Opinion Testimony by Lay Witness

If the witness is not testifying as an expert, the witness' testimony in the form of opinions or inferences is limited to those opinions or inferences which are (a) rationally based on the perception of the witness and (b) helpful to a clear understanding of the witness' testimony or the determination of a fact in issue.

Rule 702. Testimony by Experts

If scientific, technical, or other specialized knowledge will assist the trier of fact to understand the evidence or to determine a fact in issue, a witness qualified as an expert by knowledge, skill, experience, training, or education, may testify in the form of an opinion or otherwise.

Rule 703. Bases of Opinion Testimony by Experts

The facts or data upon which an expert bases an opinion may be those perceived by or made known to the expert at or before the hearing. The facts or data need not be admissible in evidence if they are of a type reasonably relied upon by experts in the field in forming opinions or inferences.

Rule 704. Opinion on Ultimate Issue

(a) *Opinion or inference testimony* otherwise admissible is not objectional because it embraces an issue to be decided by the trier of fact. (b) In a criminal case, an expert witness shall not express an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused.

Rule 705. Disclosure of Facts or Data Underlying Expert Opinion

The expert may testify in terms of opinion or inference and give reasons therefor without prior disclosure of the underlying facts or data, unless the Court requires otherwise. The expert may in any event be required to disclose the underlying facts or data on cross examination.

Article VIII. Hearsay**Rule 801. Definitions**

The following definitions apply under this article:

- (a) **Statement.** — A “statement” is an oral or written assertion or nonverbal conduct of a person, if it is intended by the person as an assertion.
- (b) **Declarant.** — A “declarant” is a person who makes a statement.
- (c) **Hearsay.** — “Hearsay” is a statement, other than one made by the declarant while testifying at the trial or hearing, offered in evidence to prove the truth of the matter asserted.
- (d) **Statements which are not hearsay.** — A statement is not hearsay if:
 - (1) **Prior statement by witness.** — The declarant testifies at the trial or hearing and is subject to cross examination concerning the statement and the statement is (A) inconsistent with the declarant’s testimony, and was given under oath subject to the penalty of perjury at a trial, hearing, or other proceeding, or in a deposition, or (B) consistent with the declarant’s testimony and is offered to rebut an express or implied charge against the declarant of recent fabrication or improper influence or motive, or (C) one of identification of a person made after perceiving the person; or
 - (2) **Admission by a party-opponent.** — The statement is offered against a party and is (A) the party’s own statement in either an individual or a representative capacity or (B) a statement of which the party has manifested an adoption or belief in its truth, or (C) a statement by a person authorized by the party to make a statement concerning the subject, or (D) a statement by the party’s agent or servant concerning a matter within the scope of the agency or employment, made during the existence of the relationship, or (E) a statement by a co-conspirator of a party during the course in furtherance of the conspiracy.

Rule 802. Hearsay Rule

Hearsay is not admissible, except as provided by these rules.

Rule 803. Hearsay Exceptions, Availability of Declarant Immaterial

The following are not excluded by the hearsay rule, even though the declarant is available as a witness:

(1) Present sense impression. — A statement describing or explaining an event or condition made while the declarant was perceiving the event or condition, or immediately thereafter.

(2) Excited utterance. — A statement relating to a startling event or condition made while the declarant was under the stress of excitement caused by the event or condition.

(3) Then existing mental, emotional, or physical conditions. — A statement of the declarant's then existing state of mind, emotion, sensation, or physical condition (such as intent, plan, motive, design, mental feeling, pain, and bodily health), but not including a statement of memory or belief to prove the fact remembered or believed unless it relates to the execution, revocation, identification, or terms of declarant's will.

(4) Statements for purposes of medical diagnosis or treatment. — Statements made for the purpose of medical diagnosis or treatment.

(5) Recorded Recollection. — A memorandum or record concerning a matter about which a witness once had knowledge but now has insufficient recollection to enable the witness to testify fully and accurately, shown to have been made or adopted by the witness when the matter was fresh in the witness' memory and to reflect that knowledge correctly.

(18) Learned treatises. — To the extent called to the attention of an expert witness upon cross examination or relied upon by the expert witness in direct examination, statements contained in published treatises, periodicals, or pamphlets on a subject of history, medicine, or other science or art, established as a reliable authority by the testimony or admission of the witness or by other expert testimony or by judicial notice.

(21) Reputation as to character. — Reputation of a person's character among associates or in the community.

(22) Judgment of previous conviction. — Evidence of a judgment *finding* a person guilty of a crime punishable by death or imprisonment in excess of one year, to prove any fact essential to sustain the judgment, but not including, when offered by the Government in a criminal prosecution for purposes other than impeachment, judgments against persons other than the accused.

Rule 805. Hearsay within Hearsay

Hearsay included within hearsay is not excluded under the hearsay rule if each part of the combined statement conforms with an exception to the hearsay rule provided in these rules.

ARTICLE X - Contents of Writing, Recordings and Photographs

Not applicable.

ARTICLE XI - Other

These rules may be known and cited as the Tennessee High School Mock Trial Competition Federal Rules of Evidence (Mock Trial Version).

Host states have the discretion to eliminate rules that do not pertain to the trial at hand.