

# RULES OF THE TENNESSEE HIGH SCHOOL MOCK TRIAL COMPETITION<sup>1</sup>

The Tennessee High School Mock Trial Competition is governed by the Rules of the Competition, the Rules of Procedure and the Tennessee High School Mock Trial Competition Rules of Evidence. Any clarification of these rules or case materials will be issued in writing to all participating teams by the Chair of the Mock Trial Committee. Any amendments to these rules will be made by the Mock Trial Committee with approval from the Mock Trial Long Range Planning Committee.

No local or district competition may alter the language of these rules. However, District Competitions may be run differently. Therefore, you should consult with your district coordinator.

All teams are responsible for the conduct of persons associated with their teams throughout the mock trial event. Please be advised that your team may be penalized for the conduct of persons associated with your team (i.e. guests, coaches, alternates), whether or not they are actual team members.

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<sup>1</sup> As revised effective November 15, 2007. Revisions to this year's rules are noted by boldface and underline. Please note that the 2008 Mock Trial Rules of Evidence are adopted from the Tennessee Rules of Evidence (with some modifications). We have not noted any changes to these rules in bold and underline.

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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 Tennessee High School Mock Trial Competition Rules of Evidence.

Questions or interpretations of these rules are within the discretion of the Tennessee Bar Association Young Lawyers Division Mock Trial Competition Chair and Committee (“Mock Trial Chair and Committee”). Any amendments to these rules will be made by the Mock Trial Committee with approval from the Mock Trial Long Range Planning Committee.

### **Rule 2. The Problem**

The problem will be based upon a 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.

The problem shall consist of four witnesses per side. Three of the witnesses must be called.

### **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**

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 (4) 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. **The deadline for the determination of the final number of teams to actually compete in the district competition shall be two (2) weeks before the district competition is to commence. If at any time during the two (2) weeks immediately preceding the District Competition, the number of teams competing changes so as to change the determination of the number of teams to be permitted to qualify to attend the state competition, a ruling shall be made, at the exclusive and sole discretion of the Mock Trial Chair, as to whether or not to allow that district competition to proceed or to fold that district competition into 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, **along with up to two (2) additional members serving as alternates**. 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.

Each team shall have a sponsor from their school or organization for the purpose of contacting teams about important information about the problem or for sending registration materials. Additionally, each team MAY enlist the assistance of one or more coaches. The coaches should be licensed attorneys or law students. The Tennessee High School Mock Trial Competition is organized, hosted and judged by members of the Tennessee Bar Association Young Lawyers Division (YLD). As a public service project of the YLD, there is no charge for teams to compete in the mock trial competition. As an “all volunteer” activity and to preserve a level playing field for all teams participating in the competition, coaches may NOT be compensated by their school or organization for their service. **In the event that** CLE credit is offered for coaches, such CLE credit shall not be deemed compensation to the coaches. Additionally, it shall not be deemed compensation for a school or organization to reimburse a coach for their out of pocket expenses or mileage for travel to and from practices and the competition.

### **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.

The Plaintiff/Prosecution team shall be seated closest to the jury box. No team shall rearrange the courtroom without prior permission of the judge.

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 **OR a team may utilize their alternates, provided such alternates are listed on the team roster submitted prior to the competition**. 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 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.

Each of the three attorneys must conduct one direct examination and one cross examination, **regardless of how many potential witnesses are presented in the case materials, such that NO attorney may conduct more than one cross examination.** One attorney shall present the opening argument and another will present the closing argument.

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.

### **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 (4 minutes per side)
2. Direct and Redirect (optional) Examinations. (20 minutes per side)
3. Cross and Re-cross (optional) Examinations. (14 minutes per side)
4. Closing Argument (4 minutes per side)

The Prosecution/Plaintiff gives the opening statement first. The Prosecution/Plaintiff gives the closing argument first; the Prosecution/Plaintiff may reserve up to 1 minute of its closing time for a rebuttal. The Prosecution/Plaintiff's rebuttal is limited to the scope of the Defense's closing argument.

Attorneys are not required to use the entire time allotted to each part of the trial. However, time remaining in one part of the trial may NOT be transferred to another part of the trial.

### **Rule 13. Timekeeping**

Time limits are mandatory and will be enforced. Each team is permitted to have its own timekeeper, who may use timekeeping aids (i.e. stopwatch and time cards) and who will be permitted to sit in, or next to, the jury box, but should be behind and out of the way of the scoring judges; however, 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/Individual Attributes**

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.” No enlargements of the case materials will be permitted, unless specifically permitted in the case material stipulations; however, copies may be made for publication to the jury. Teams may NOT refer to the individual attributes of its team members (i.e. height, weight, hair color, gender, race) as a basis for impeachment, credibility, “reasonable doubt” or the innocence or guilt of the Defendant.

The only documents which the teams may present to the presiding judge or scoring panel are the individual exhibits as they are introduced into evidence and the team roster forms. Exhibit notebooks are not to be provided to the presiding judge or scoring panel.

### **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 and any team’s participation in this competition shall be construed as a release by that team to videotape the championship round and to replay that videotape, in whole or in part, on television, and to duplicate and make that videotape available to the general public. 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.

The rules in this section regarding videotaping/photography pertain to the state competition. District competitions may be run differently, so 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, with the exception of separate and optional comment sheets, if filled out and returned by a scoring judge. However, following the completion of the competition, complete rankings of all teams participating in the competition (1<sup>st</sup> place to last place) will be posted on the Tennessee Bar Association’s

Young Lawyer's Division website. Additionally, each team's coach and/or team sponsor will be provided with a summary sheet showing, for each round of the competition, the following information:

1. Team Rankings, separated by win/loss brackets
2. Total Ballots won by each team
3. Total Points awarded to each team

The above data will be provided for informational purposes ONLY. All scores and rankings shall be FINAL at the close of the competition and may not be challenged. This rule shall be optional at the local competition level. If any local competition wishes to provide the above data, the Mock Trial Committee will provide the local mock trial coordinator with the necessary software to create the summary sheets and will assist with this process.

### **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) 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.
4. The ultimate goal with power matching will be to maintain bracket integrity. However, the Mock Trial Chair (or local mock trial coordinator regarding local competitions) shall have the **complete** discretion to break bracket / power matching integrity, if necessary, to allow each team to have alternated between Prosecution / Plaintiff and Defense / Defendant at least once during the competition and to avoid two teams from the same school from competing against each other and, in some cases, from having a team compete against another team from its district or a team from a prior round.

### **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 submitted to the chairperson of the Mock Trial Committee no later than 24 hours prior to the competition. Additionally, each Team Roster Form shall be** duplicated by each team prior to arrival at the competition site, **such that each team has at least six (6) copies of each Team Roster for each round of the competition.** 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. **Five (5) Copies of the team roster form shall be given to the bailiff prior to the commencement of the round to** be made available to the **bailiff**, judging panel and presiding judge.

#### **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. Attorneys shall be granted authority to move freely about the courtroom during the trial.

### **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 45. 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.

### **F. Pledge of Participation**

Rule 46. Pledge of Participation Required for Those Students Competing in the State Competition

Each year the Tennessee Bar Association holds its annual High School Mock Trial Competition. Each year the student competitors excel in the presentation and advocacy of the Mock Trial problem. In the recent past we have produced two National Champion teams from our State competition. We have strong competitors and believe that we can and will make a strong showing each year at the National Competition. In an effort to solidify the commitment of each team that competes at the Tennessee State High School Mock Trial Competition to attend the National High School Mock Trial Competition, the Tennessee Bar Association Young Lawyers Division requires the following:

- (a) Each student competitor who intends on competing in the State Competition sign and date the attached Pledge of Participation; AND
- (b) A parent/guardian of each student must sign and date the Pledge of Participation.

The above requirements must be complied with in order to participate in the Tennessee State High School Mock Trial Competition **and shall be submitted to the chairperson of the Mock Trial Committee prior to the commencement of the first round of the competition.**

**PLEDGE OF PARTICIPATION**

**TEAM NAME** \_\_\_\_\_

<b><u>STUDENT</u></b>	<b><u>PARENT/GUARDIAN</u></b>
1	
2	
3	
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11	
12	

### **III. TENNESSEE HIGH SCHOOL MOCK TRIAL COMPETITION RULES OF EVIDENCE (“MOCK TRIAL RULES OF EVIDENCE”).**

In Tennessee 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 Mock Trial Rules of Evidence and to be able to use them to protect their client and fairly limit the actions of opposing counsel and their witnesses.

These rules are taken from the Tennessee Rules of Evidence and its numbering system. Where rule numbers or letters are skipped, those rules were not deemed applicable to mock trial procedure. Occasionally, the language of the rule has been modified by the Mock Trial Committee. Some examples include, but are not limited to, the following: Rule 101, Rule 608, Rule 611, Rule 803(24).

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 the Mock Trial Rules of Evidence govern the Tennessee High School Mock Trial Competition.

Rule 101. Scope--These Mock Trial Rules of Evidence 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.

Rule 105. Limited admissibility. —When evidence which is admissible as to one party or for one purpose but not admissible as to another party or for another purpose is admitted, the court upon request shall restrict the evidence to its proper scope and instruct the jury accordingly.

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. — All relevant evidence is admissible except as provided by the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of Tennessee, these rules, or other rules or laws of general application in the courts of Tennessee. Evidence which is not relevant 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 substantially outweighed by the danger of unfair prejudice, confusion of the issues, or misleading the jury, or by considerations of undue delay, waste of time, or needless presentation of cumulative evidence.

Rule 405. Methods of proving character. —(a) Reputation or Opinion. —In all cases in which evidence of character or a trait of character of a person is admissible, proof may be made by testimony as to reputation or by testimony in the form of an opinion. After application to the court, inquiry on cross-examination is allowable into relevant specific instances of conduct. The conditions which must be satisfied before allowing inquiry on cross-examination about specific instances of conduct are: (1) The court upon request must hold a hearing outside the jury's presence, (2) The court must determine that a reasonable factual basis exists for the inquiry, and (3) The court must determine that the probative value of a specific instance of conduct on the character witness's credibility outweighs its prejudicial effect on substantive issues.

Rule 409.1 Expressions of Sympathy or Benevolence -- (a) That portion of statements, writings, or benevolent gestures expressing sympathy or a general sense of benevolence relating to the pain, suffering or death of a person involved in an accident and made to such person or to the family of such person shall be inadmissible as evidence of an admission of liability in a civil action. A statement of fault that is part of, or in addition to, any of the above shall be admissible. (b) For purposes of this Rule: (1) "Accident" means an occurrence resulting in injury or death to one or more persons which is not the result of willful action by a party. (2) "Benevolent gestures" means actions which convey a sense of compassion or commiseration emanating from humane impulses. (3) "Family" means an injured party's spouse, parent, grandparent, stepparent, child, grandchild, sibling, half sibling, adopted sibling, or parent-in-law.

Rule 411. Liability insurance. —Evidence that a person was or was not insured against liability is not admissible upon issues of negligence or other wrongful conduct. 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.

Rule 601. General rule of competency. —Every person is presumed competent to be a witness except as otherwise provided in these rules.

Rule 602. Lack of personal knowledge. —A witness may not testify to a matter unless evidence is introduced sufficient to support a finding that the witness has personal knowledge of the matter. Evidence to prove personal knowledge may, but need not, consist of the witness's own testimony. This rule is subject to the provisions of Rule 703 relating to opinion testimony by expert witnesses.

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) the evidence of truthful character is admissible only after the character of the witness for truthfulness has been attacked. (b) Specific Instances of Conduct. —Specific instances of conduct of a witness for the purpose of attacking or supporting the witness's character for truthfulness, other than convictions of crime as provided in Rule 609, may not be proved by extrinsic evidence. They may, however, if probative of truthfulness or untruthfulness and under the following conditions, be inquired into on cross-examination of the witness concerning the witness's character for truthfulness or untruthfulness or concerning the character for truthfulness or untruthfulness of another witness as to which the character witness being cross-examined has testified. The conditions which must be satisfied before allowing inquiry on cross-examination about such conduct probative solely of truthfulness or untruthfulness are: (1) The court upon request must hold a hearing outside the jury's presence and must determine that the alleged conduct has probative value and that a reasonable factual basis exists for the inquiry; and (2) The conduct must have occurred no more than ten years before commencement of the action or prosecution, but evidence of a specific instance of conduct not qualifying under this paragraph (2) the party is assumed to have given proper notice to the adverse party of intention to use the evidence so long as it is included in the Mock Trial materials.

Rule 609. Impeachment by evidence of conviction of crime. —(a) General Rule. —For the purpose of attacking the credibility of a witness, evidence that the witness has been convicted of a crime may be admitted if the following procedures and conditions are satisfied: (1) The witness must be asked about the conviction on cross-examination. If the witness denies having been convicted, the conviction may be established by public record. If the witness denies being the person named in the public record, identity may be established by other evidence. (2) The crime must be punishable by death or imprisonment in excess of one year under the law under which the witness was convicted or, if not so punishable, the crime must have involved dishonesty or false statement. (b) Time Limit. —Evidence of a conviction under this rule is not admissible if a period of more than ten years has elapsed between the date of release from confinement and commencement of the action or prosecution; if the witness was not confined, the ten-year period is measured from the date of conviction rather than release.

Rule 611. Mode and order of interrogation and presentation. —(a) Control by Court. —The court shall exercise appropriate control over the presentation of evidence and conduct of the trial when necessary to avoid abuse by counsel. (b) Scope of Cross-Examination. —A witness may be cross-examined on any matter relevant to any issue in the case, including credibility. (c) Leading Questions. —Leading questions should not be used on the direct examination of a witness except as may be necessary to develop testimony. Leading questions should be permitted on cross-examination. (d) Teams may not cross examine a witness who is called for their case in chief (even if

the witness is “adverse”) because Plaintiff and Defense witnesses must all have a direct examination for competition purposes.

Rule 612. Writing used to refresh memory. —If a witness uses a writing while testifying to refresh memory for the purpose of testifying, an adverse party is entitled to inspect it, to cross-examine the witness thereon, and to introduce in evidence those portions which relate to the testimony of the witness.

Rule 613. Prior statements of witnesses. —(a) 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. (b) Extrinsic Evidence of Prior Inconsistent Statement of Witness.—Extrinsic evidence of a prior inconsistent statement by a witness is not admissible unless and until the witness is afforded an opportunity to explain or deny the same and the opposite party is afforded an opportunity to interrogate the witness thereon, or the interests of justice otherwise require. This provision does not apply to admissions of a party-opponent as defined in Rule 803(1.2). (c) Opinions. —A prior statement in opinion form is admissible to impeach testimony.

Rule 616. Impeachment by bias or prejudice. —A party may offer evidence by cross-examination, extrinsic evidence, or both, that a witness is biased in favor of or prejudiced against a party or another witness.

Rule 617. Impeachment by impaired capacity. —A party may offer evidence that a witness suffered from impaired capacity at the time of an occurrence or testimony.

Rule 701. Opinion testimony by lay witnesses. —(a) Generally.—If a witness is not testifying as an expert, the witness's testimony in the form of opinions or inferences is limited to those opinions or inferences which are (1) rationally based on the perception of the witness and (2) helpful to a clear understanding of the witness's testimony or the determination of a fact in issue. (b) Value. A witness may testify to the value of the witness's own property or services.

Rule 702. Testimony by experts. —If scientific, technical, or other specialized knowledge will substantially 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 in the particular case upon which an expert bases an opinion or inference may be those perceived by or made known to the expert at or before the hearing. If of a type reasonably relied upon by experts in the particular field in forming opinions or inferences upon the subject, the facts or data need not be admissible in evidence. The court shall disallow testimony in the form of an opinion or inference if the underlying facts or data indicate lack of trustworthiness.

Rule 704. Opinion on ultimate issue. —Testimony in the form of an opinion or inference otherwise admissible is not objectionable because it embraces an ultimate issue to be decided by the trier of fact.

Rule 801. Definitions. —The following definitions apply under this article:

(a) Statement. —A "statement" is (1) an oral or written assertion or (2) 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.

Rule 802. Hearsay rule. —Hearsay is not admissible except as provided by these rules or otherwise by law.

Rule 803. Hearsay exceptions. —The following are not excluded by the hearsay rule:

(1.1) Prior Statement of Identification by Witness. —A statement of identification of a person made after perceiving the person if the declarant testifies at the trial or hearing and is subject to cross-examination concerning the statement.

(1.2) Admission by Party-Opponent. —A statement offered against a party that is (A) the party's own statement in either an individual or a representative capacity, or (B) a statement in 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 an agent or servant concerning a matter within the scope of the agency or employment made during the existence of the relationship under circumstances qualifying the statement as one against the declarant's interest regardless of declarant's availability, or (E) a statement by a co-conspirator of a party during the course of and in furtherance of the conspiracy, or (F) a statement by a person in privity of estate with the party. An admission is not excluded merely because the statement is in the form of an opinion. Statements admissible under this exception are not conclusive.

(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 Condition. —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 and Treatment. —Statements made for purposes of medical diagnosis and treatment describing medical history; past or present symptoms, pain, or sensations; or the inception or general character of the cause or external source thereof insofar as reasonably pertinent to diagnosis and 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's memory and to reflect that knowledge correctly. If admitted, the memorandum or record may be read into evidence but may not itself be received as an exhibit unless offered by an adverse party.

(6) Records of Regularly Conducted Activity—A memorandum, report, record, or data compilation, in any form, of acts, events, conditions, opinions, or diagnoses made at or near the time by or from information transmitted by a person with knowledge and a business duty to record or transmit if kept in the course of a regularly conducted business activity and if it was the regular practice of that business activity to make the memorandum, report, record or data compilation, all as shown by the testimony of the custodian or other qualified witness or by certification that complies with Rule 902(11) or a statute permitting certification, unless the source of information or the method or circumstances of preparation indicate lack of trustworthiness. The term “business” as used in this paragraph includes business, institution, profession, occupation, and calling of every kind, whether or not conducted for profit.

(8) Public Records and Reports. —Unless the source of information or the method or circumstances of preparation indicate lack of trustworthiness, records, reports, statements, or data compilations in any form of public offices or agencies setting forth the activities of the office or agency or matters observed pursuant to a duty imposed by law as to which matters there was a duty to report, excluding, however, matters observed by police officers and other law enforcement personnel.

(17) Market Reports and Commercial Publications. —Market quotations, tabulations, lists, directories, or other published compilations, generally used and relied upon by the public or by persons in particular occupations.

(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 final judgment adjudging 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 prosecution in a criminal case for purposes other than impeachment, judgments against persons other than the accused. The pendency of an appeal may be shown but does not affect admissibility.

(24) Residual Exception--A statement not specifically covered by Rule 803 or 804 but having equivalent circumstantial guarantees of trustworthiness, is not excluded by the hearsay rule, if the court determines that (A) the statement is offered as evidence of a material fact; (B) the statement is more probative on the point for which it is offered than any other evidence which the proponent can procure through reasonable efforts; and (C) the general purposes of these rules and the interests of justice will best be served by admission of the statement into evidence.

Rule 805. Hearsay within hearsay. —Hearsay within hearsay is not excluded under the hearsay rule if each part of the combined statements conforms with an exception to the hearsay rule provided in these rules or otherwise by law.

Rule 806. Attacking and supporting credibility of declarant. —When a hearsay statement has been admitted in evidence, the credibility of the declarant may be attacked and, if attacked, may be supported by any evidence which would be

admissible for those purposes if declarant had testified as a witness. Evidence of a statement or conduct by the declarant at any time, inconsistent with the declarant's hearsay statement, is not subject to any requirement that the declarant may have been afforded an opportunity to deny or explain. If the party against whom a hearsay statement has been admitted calls the declarant as a witness, the party is entitled to examine the declarant on the statement as if under cross-examination.

#### Privileges

##### T.C.A. § 55-10-114(b). ACCIDENT REPORT PRIVILEGE

No report or information mentioned in this section [accident report made by "any person or by garages"] shall be used as evidence in any trial, civil or criminal, arising out of an accident, except that the department [of safety] shall furnish upon demand of any party to such trial, or upon demand of any court, a certificate showing that a specified accident report has or has not been made to the department in compliance with law.