PART V:
Simplified Rules of Evidence and Procedure

In American trials, elaborate rules are used to regulate the admission of proof (i.e., oral or physical evidence). These rules are designed to ensure that both parties receive a fair hearing and to exclude any evidence deemed irrelevant, incompetent, untrustworthy or unduly prejudicial. 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 judge probably will allow the evidence. The burden is on the attorneys to know the rules and to be able to use them to protect their clients by limiting the actions of opposing counsel and their witnesses.

Formal rules of evidence are complicated and differ depending on the court where the trial occurs. For purposes of the Mock Trial Program, the rules of evidence have been modified and simplified. Not all judges will interpret the rules of evidence or procedure in the same way, and you must be prepared to point out the specific rules (quoting them, if necessary) and to argue persuasively for the interpretation and application of the rule you think proper. No matter which way the judge rules, you should accept his or her ruling with grace and courtesy.

ARTICLE I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Rule 101. Scope

These Simplified Rules of Evidence and Procedure govern the trial proceedings of the Mock Trial Program. The only rules of evidence that may be cited are those included here.

Rule 102. Objections Beyond the Scope of These Rules

An objection which is not contained or referred to in these Simplified Rules of Evidence and Procedure shall not be considered by the court. Counsel responding to such an objection is responsible for pointing out to the judge that the objection raised is not contained in these rules. If counsel fails to do so, the court may exercise its discretion in considering such an objection.

ARTICLE II. MODE AND ORDER OF INTERROGATION AND PRESENTATION

Rule 201. Form of Question During Direct Examination

On direct examination, witnesses may not be asked leading questions except as may be necessary to elicit background information or basic foundation to develop the witness' testimony. A leading question is one that suggests to the witness the answer desired by the examiner, and often suggests a "yes" or "no" answer.

Example of a direct (non-leading) question: "Sergeant Brown, please describe what the defendant looked like the morning of the arrest." (**NOTE:** This question is not leading provided that it has already been established that the defendant was arrested on a particular morning, and that Sgt. Brown observed the defendant on the morning of her arrest.)

Example of a leading question: "Sergeant Brown, when the defendant was arrested, wasn't she wearing a red sweatshirt, blue jeans and white sneakers?"

Rule 202. Scope of Direct Examination

Direct examination may cover any relevant facts about which the witness has personal knowledge.

Rule 203. Narration

(a) Questions Calling for Narrative Testimony

Questions on direction examination must ask for specific information, and may not be so broad that the witness is invited to wander or narrate a story. Questions calling for narrative testimony are objectionable.

Example of a question that calls for narration: "Please tell the court everything you know about the accident."

(b) Narrative and Non-responsive Answers

The witness' answer to a question may not go beyond the facts about which the question was asked. Answers that go beyond the scope of the question are objectionable. If the judge sustains an objection on these grounds, the objecting attorney may make a motion to strike the improper testimony.

Rule 204. Form of Question During Cross-Examination
On cross-examination, an attorney may ask leading questions of the opponent's witness.

Rule 205. Scope of Cross-examination
Cross-examination may cover any relevant facts about which the witness has personal knowledge (whether or not raised during the direct examination) or matters relating to the credibility of the witness.

Rule 206. Redirect Examination
After cross-examination, a maximum of three additional questions may be asked by the direct examining attorney, but questions must be limited to matters raised by the attorney on cross-examination. The judge has the discretion to limit the scope of redirect.

Rule 207. Re-cross-examination
After redirect examination, a maximum of three additional questions may be asked by the cross-examining attorney, but questions must be limited to matters raised by the attorney on redirect examination. The judge has the discretion to limit the scope of re-cross.

Rule 208. Recalling Witnesses Prohibited
After a witness has been excused from further testifying, the witness may not be recalled by either party.

ARTICLE III. INVENTION OF FACTS (Special Rules for Mock Trial Program)

Rule 301. "Invented Fact" Defined
An "invented fact" is a material fact which is not contained anywhere in the stipulations, in the evidence, or in any witness' affidavit, and which is not a "fair and reasonable extrapolation" of facts which are clearly found within such case materials. An "invented fact" is not permitted because it would promote the unfair creation of inferences which are not supported by the case materials. The case materials provide sufficient factual and legal points on which to question each witness without the witness inventing, or the cross-examining attorney requiring the witness to invent facts.

A fair and reasonable extrapolation does not materially affect the outcome of the case or the arguments in the case, and must be reasonably inferred to be within the personal knowledge of the witness.

Example of a fair and reasonable extrapolation: A witness/soccer player states in her/his affidavit that the final score of the game was 2–1. The coach of the team does not mention the score of the game in her/his affidavit. It is reasonable to assume that the coach would have personal knowledge of the score, and it is a fair and reasonable extrapolation of the facts contained in the evidence (assuming the coach was at the game) to know the final score. The coach is permitted to testify that the final score of the game was 2–1.

Example of an unfair and/or unreasonable extrapolation: In the above example, if a conversation between two players occurred during the soccer game, and the statements made during the conversation are important to the case, unless the coach's affidavit contains sufficient information to provide a foundation for the coach to testify to what was said, it is not reasonable to assume that the coach heard the conversation just because she/he was at the game. It would be an unfair extrapolation for the coach to claim that she/he heard the conversation.

Rule 302. Invention of Facts on Direct Examination
On direct examination, each witness is bound by the facts contained within her/his written affidavit, but is not required when testifying to be limited only to facts contained in her/his affidavit. A witness may testify to knowledge of other facts contained within the case materials, and to fair and reasonable extrapolations thereof, but such testimony must be reasonably based upon her/his personal knowledge.

Rule 303. Methods of Redressing Invention of Facts on Direct Examination

(a) Traditional Impeachment

If a witness testifies in contradiction to a fact in the witness' own affidavit, opposing counsel should impeach the witness during cross-examination. If a witness testifies to an "invented fact," opposing counsel may elect to impeach the witness during cross-examination, by asking questions to confirm that the fact is not contained in the witness' affidavit (or elsewhere in the case materials), or may elect to object to the "invented fact," pursuant to Rule 303(b), at the time it is offered by the witness.

(b) Objection Raised at Bench Conference

If a witness testifies to an "invented fact," opposing counsel may immediately request a bench conference, at which time counsel may object to the invention of facts (as defined above). After the bench conference, any fact deemed by the judge to be an "invented fact" shall not be permitted; the

"invented fact" shall be stricken, and the witness shall be instructed to answer counsel's questions without reference to the "invented fact."

Invention of facts objections should be raised at bench conferences to preserve the integrity and decorum of the trial atmosphere. However, the granting of a bench conference is a discretionary decision of the judge and a request for a bench conference may not always be granted. If the judge declines a request for a bench conference, the invention of facts objection may be raised in open court.

Sample objections that may be made at the bench conference:

"Your Honor, the witness is creating facts which are not in the record."

"Your Honor, the witness has invented facts which are not supported by the record."

"Your Honor, the facts offered constitute an unfair or unreasonable extrapolation from the facts contained in the record."

At a bench conference, counsel should be prepared to direct the judge to the invention of facts rules.

Rule 304. Invention of Facts on Cross-examination
On cross-examination, if a witness is asked a question the answer to which is not contained in the stipulations, in the evidence or in any witness' affidavit, the witness may respond with any answer as long as it is responsive to the question, is not contrary to the witness' affidavit and does not contain unnecessary elaboration. If the witness provides an answer that is contrary to the witness' affidavit, the affidavit may be used to impeach the witness' testimony.

A witness may not be impeached for failing to adopt facts from another affidavit or exhibit if she/he elects not to adopt such facts. If a witness is unable to respond in accordance with Rule 304, she/he may claim to have no recollection on which to base an answer. Questions calling for the invention of facts on cross-examination are not objectionable on those grounds.

Example: If the soccer player in the examples under Rule 302 above claims that the soccer coach was present and heard the entire conversation, but the coach does not admit that in her/his affidavit, the coach is not required to adopt the player's statement and is allowed to deny that she/he heard the conversation, or may testify that she/he does not recall whether she/he heard the conversation. The coach's credibility may not be questioned (i.e., she/he may not be impeached) solely because she/he failed to adopt the assertion of the soccer player that the coach heard the conversation. If the coach is asked whether she/he heard the conversation, counsel's objection on the grounds that the question calls for invention should be overruled.

ARTICLE IV. RELEVANCE

Rule 401. Definition of "Relevant Evidence"
"Relevant evidence" means evidence which tends to make the existence of any fact that is of consequence to the determination of the outcome of the case more or less probable than it would be without the evidence.

Rule 402. Irrelevant Evidence Inadmissible
Relevant evidence is admissible, except as otherwise provided in these rules or other law provided in the case materials. 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 (a) its probative value is outweighed by the danger of unfair prejudice; (b) if it confuses the issues; (c) if it is misleading; or (d) 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
Evidence of a person's character or character trait is not admissible for the purpose of proving action in conformity therewith on a particular occasion, except for:

(1) Character of accused. Evidence of a pertinent character trait offered by an accused, or by the prosecution to rebut same; or

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

(3) Character of witness. Evidence of the character of a witness as provided in Rules 603, 604 and 605.

NOTE: Although evidence of a person's crimes or other wrongs is not admissible for the purpose of proving action in conformity therewith on a particular occasion (except for the instances noted above), it may be admissible for other purposes, such as proof of motive, opportunity, intent, preparation, plan, knowledge, identity or absence of mistake or accident.

Example: Sam the Safecracker is on trial for a bank

robbery in which the bank vault was opened by using both a dentist's drill and the Pip Diamond, a uniquely flawless jewel that had been stolen from a safe in the Famed Farmer Museum the previous year. Evidence that Sam participated in the Famed Farmer heist is not admissible to prove that Sam is guilty of the bank robbery, but may be admissible to show that Sam had the opportunity to open the safe (using the Pip Diamond) or that the Famed Farmer heist was part of the plan or preparation for the bank robbery (in which the Pip Diamond was used).

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. Subsequent Remedial Measures

When measures 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 such subsequent remedial measures when offered for another purposes, such as proving ownership, control, or feasibility of precautionary measures (if controverted), or for impeachment.

Example: In a lawsuit for negligence arising out of a slip and fall in a grocery store parking lot, evidence that the grocery store added a sign *after* the accident, warning customers that the area may be slippery, will *not* be admissible to prove that the grocery store was at fault for the accident, but may be admissible to show that the parking lot is under the control of the grocery store (if the store owner denies it).

Rule 407. Compromise and Offers to Compromise

Evidence of compromise or offers to compromise a claim which was disputed as to either validity or amount is not admissible to prove liability of the claim or its amount. Evidence of conduct or statements made in compromise negotiations is likewise not admissible. This rules does not require exclusion of such evidence when it is offered for another purpose.

ARTICLE V. PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

Rule 501. Prerequisites for Admission of Physical Evidence

Physical evidence may be introduced if it is relevant. Physical evidence will not be admitted into evidence until it has been identified and shown to be authentic, or its identification and authenticity have been stipulated. That a document is authentic means only that it is what it appears to be, not that the statements in the document are necessarily true.

NOTE: The exhibits in this mock trial are not automatically admissible at trial. While the authenticity of the exhibits has been stipulated, a proper foundation must be laid in order to introduce an exhibit in evidence.

Rule 502. Procedure for Introducing Physical Evidence

The proper procedure to use when introducing a physical object or document for identification and/or in evidence is as follows:

- Show the exhibit to opposing counsel, so that counsel is aware of what exhibit is being offered.
- Ask the judge to mark the exhibit for identification. "Your Honor, I ask that this document be marked as Exhibit A for identification." At this point, you are not offering the exhibit as evidence, but rather marking it so that it is clear what document you are referring to when asking the witness questions about the exhibit.
- Hand the document to the witness and ask the witness to identify it. "I show you what has been marked as Exhibit A for identification. Would you please identify that exhibit?"
- Ask the witness questions about the exhibit to establish its relevance and other pertinent information.
- Offer the exhibit into evidence. "Your Honor, at this time I ask that the court admit Exhibit A in evidence as Exhibit 1."
- The judge will ask opposing counsel if there is any objection, rule on any objection (after argument), and either admit the exhibit into evidence or not.

Rule 503. Use of a Writing to Refresh Recollection
If a witness is unable to recall information contained in a document, the attorney, after requesting the Court's permission and showing the document to opposing counsel, and if no objection is sustained, may show a document to the witness to help the witness remember the information without introducing the document into evidence. The witness cannot read the document to the court and must return the document to counsel before answering the question.

Rule 504. Publishing Documents to the Court
Once a document has been admitted in evidence, counsel for either party may publish specific portions of the document to the court by directing the judge's attention to the relevant portion and reading it aloud. Opposing counsel may object only if counsel has misread the document.

Example: "I direct the court's attention to the second page of Exhibit 1, at the top, where it says 'Dolores is deceased.'"

Rule 505. Use of a Witness' Affidavit to Impeach
Unless prohibited by Rule 802, a witness may be asked questions about her/his affidavit without introducing the document. If, after appropriate questioning, a witness refuses to admit having made a statement contained within her/his affidavit, the attorney may, in conformance with Rule 502, enter into evidence the affidavit containing the statement for the purpose of impeachment. An affidavit admitted into evidence under this rule may be considered by the Court only for the limited purpose of impeachment; the document admitted will be deemed to contain only the alleged inconsistent statement(s).

ARTICLE VI. WITNESSES

Rule 601. General Rule of Competency
Every person is presumed to be 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; the witness may not speculate. This rule is subject to the provisions of Rule 703, related to opinion testimony by expert witnesses.

Rule 603. Who May Impeach
The credibility of a witness may be attacked by any party, including the party calling the witness.

Rule 604. Evidence of Character and Conduct of a 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 may not be offered for the purpose of attacking or supporting the witness' credibility, except on cross-examination either (1) to rebut testimony regarding the witness' character for truthfulness or untruthfulness, or (2) to impeach the witness' testimony regarding the truthfulness or untruthfulness of another witness as to which character the witness being cross-examined has testified.

Rule 605. Impeachment by Evidence of Conviction of Crime
For the purpose of attacking the credibility of a witness, evidence that the witness has been convicted of a crime shall be admitted, but only if the crime was a felony or involved moral turpitude, regardless of punishment, and the court determines that the probative value of this evidence as reliable proof outweighs its prejudicial effect to a party.

Rule 606. 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.

ARTICLE VII. OPINIONS AND EXPERT TESTIMONY

Rule 701. Opinion Testimony by Lay Witnesses
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, background, training, and/or education may testify in the form of an opinion. **Prior to offering such an opinion the witness must be deemed qualified by the court, pursuant to a request by the attorney conducting the examination.**

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 trial. The facts or data supporting an expert's opinion need not be admissible in evidence provided that they are of a type reasonably relied upon by experts in the field in forming opinions or inferences.

Rule 704. Opinion on the Ultimate Issue

(a) General Rule

Opinion or inference testimony otherwise admissible is not objectionable because it embraces an issue to be decided by the trier of fact.

(b) Opinion on Guilt or Innocence in a Criminal Case

In a criminal case, an expert witness shall not express an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused.

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 an out-of-court statement offered to prove the truth of the matter asserted.

Example of a statement which is offered for the truth of the matter asserted:

"Ralph Malph told me the light was green" when offered to prove that the traffic light was green.

Examples of statements not offered for the truth of the matter asserted:

- The statement is offered to prove that the person to whom it was addressed had notice or knowledge of the contents of the statement (if relevant). In this case, whether the statement is true does not matter, what matters is that the listener heard the statement.
- The statement is offered because the statement itself constitutes a verbal act that is at issue, such as defamation or fraud. In this case, you may be even trying to show that the statement is false.
- The statement is offered as circumstantial evidence of the declarant's state of mind (e.g., "I am Napoleon" offered to show that the declarant is insane).

NOTE: This list is by no means exhaustive.

(d) Statements which are deemed not to be hearsay by rule. A statement is not hearsay if:

(1) Prior statement by witness. The declarant testifies at the trial 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 an affidavit; (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.

(2) Statement by a party-opponent. The statement is offered against a party and is: (A) the party's own statement in either an individual or representative capacity; (B) a statement of which the party has manifested an adoption or belief in its truth; (C) a statement by a person authorized by the party to make a statement concerning the subject; (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 of and in furtherance of the conspiracy.

NOTE: The statement need not be an "admission."

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 hearsay statements, but 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. Example: "She said, 'He sure is driving awfully fast.'"

(2) Spontaneous exclamation (also commonly referred to as "excited utterance"). A statement made under the impulse of excitement or shock if its utterance was spontaneous to a degree that reasonably negated premeditation or possible fabrication and if it tended to qualify, characterize, or explain the underlying event. Example: "I can't believe I ate the whole thing!"

(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. Example: "He said he had a terrible stomach ache."

(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 him to testify fully and accurately, shown to have been made or adopted by the witness when the matter was fresh in his memory and to reflect that knowledge correctly.

(6) Records of regularly conducted activity (the "business records" rule). A memorandum, report, record or data compilation, in any form, of acts, events, conditions, opinions or diagnoses, made by a person with knowledge:

(1) If kept in the course of a regularly conducted business activity; and

(2) If it was the usual course of business to make the record at the time of the event recorded or within a reasonable time thereafter;

(3) Unless the source of information or the method or circumstances of preparation indicate lack of trustworthiness of the records in question.

The term "business" as used in this paragraph includes business, institution, association, profession, occupation and calling of every kind, whether or not conducted for profit.

(7) 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.

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

(9) Co-conspirator statements. Statements by a co-conspirator in a criminal conspiracy.

Rule 804. Hearsay Exceptions, Declarant Unavailable

(a) Definition of Unavailability

"Unavailability as a witness" includes situations in which the declarant:

(1) Is exempted by ruling of the court on the ground of privilege from testifying concerning the subject matter of the declarant's statement; or

(2) Testifies to a lack of memory of the subject matter of the declarant's statement; or

(3) Is unable to be present or to testify at the trial because of death or then-existing physical or mental illness or infirmity.

A declarant is not unavailable as a witness if any of the above is due to the wrongdoing of the proponent of a statement for the purposes of preventing the witness from attending or testifying.

(b) Hearsay exceptions

The following are not excluded by the hearsay rule if the declarant is unavailable as a witness:

(1) Former testimony. Testimony given as a witness at another hearing of the same or a different proceeding, or in a deposition taken in compliance with law in the course of the same or another proceeding, if the party against whom the testimony is now offered or, in a civil action or proceeding, a predecessor in interest, had an opportunity and similar motive to develop the testimony by direct, cross, or redirect examination.

(2) Statement under belief of impending death. In a prosecution for homicide or in a civil action or proceeding, a statement made by a declarant while believing that the declarant's death was imminent, concerning the cause or circumstances of what the declarant believed to be impending death.

(3) Statement against interest. A statement which was at the time of its making so far contrary to the declarant's pecuniary or proprietary interest, or so far tended to subject the declarant to civil or criminal liability, or to render invalid a claim by the declarant against another, that a reasonable person in the declarant's position would not have made the statement unless believing it to be true. A statement tending to expose the declarant to criminal liability and offered to exculpate the accused is not admissible unless corroborating circumstances clearly indicate the trustworthiness of the statement.

(4) Statement of personal or family history. (a) A statement concerning the declarant's own birth, adoption, marriage, divorce, legitimacy, relationship by blood, adoption or marriage, ancestry or other similar fact of personal or family history, even though declarant had no means of acquiring personal knowledge of the matter stated; (b) a statement concerning the foregoing matters, and death also, of another person, if the declarant was related to the other by blood, adoption or marriage or was so intimately associated with the other's family as to be likely to have accurate information concerning the matter declared.

(5) Declaration of deceased person. In any action or other civil judicial proceeding, a declaration of a deceased person shall not be inadmissible in evidence as hearsay or as private conversation between husband and wife, as the case may be, if the court finds that it was made in good faith and upon the personal knowledge of the declarant.

Rule 805. Hearsay within Hearsay

Hearsay included within hearsay is admissible only if each part of the combined statement conforms with an exception to the hearsay rule provided in these rules.

ARTICLE IX. PROCEDURAL RULES

Rule 901. Authority to object

Objections to an opening statement must be made and argued only by the attorney making the opposing opening statement. Objections during the direct examination or cross-examination of a witness must be made and argued only by the opposing attorney cross examining or examining the same witness. Objections regarding a closing argument must be made and argued only by the attorney making the opposing closing argument.

Rule 902. Procedure for Objections

The attorney authorized to object may object any time any tournament rule or rule of procedure or evidence is violated, except as noted in Rule 906.

Rule 903. Motion to Strike

If an answer is unresponsive or otherwise objectionable, the opposing counsel may ask the judge to strike the objectionable testimony.

Rule 904. Other Motions

Motions for directed verdict or dismissal or any other motions not specified in the Simplified Rules of Evidence and Procedure are not permitted.

Rule 905. Closing Arguments

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

Rule 906. Objections During Opening Statements and Closing Arguments

No objections may be raised during the course of opening statements or closing arguments. *An objection to an opening statement or to a closing argument may be made immediately following the opening statement or closing argument.* A brief rebuttal or explanation is permitted at the discretion of the judge.