

## Summary of Pretrial Motion Procedures

Judges are encouraged to challenge the attorneys with questions about the case law during pretrial arguments and are encouraged to try to ask a balanced number of questions for each side. No objections are allowed during pretrial arguments.

- The hearing is called to order by the Bailiff.
- The judge asks the defense to summarize the arguments made in the motion. The defense has four minutes. The judge may interrupt to ask clarifying questions. The time spent answering the judge's questions is not included in the four-minute time limit.
- The judge asks the prosecution to summarize the arguments made in the motion. The prosecution has four minutes. The judge may interrupt to ask clarifying questions. The time spent answering the judge's questions are not included in the four-minute time limit
- The judge offers the defense two minutes of rebuttal time. The rebuttal time is used to counter the opponent's arguments. It is not to be used to raise new issues.
- The judge offers the prosecution two minutes of rebuttal time.
- At the end of the oral arguments, before ruling, the judge asks students if they would like 60 seconds to consult with teacher/attorney coaches regarding any substantial pretrial irregularities. If either side raises pretrial irregularities, the judge will rule on irregularities.
- The judge rules on the pretrial motion and begins trial.

## Summary of Trial Procedures

- Judge states charges against the defendant.
- Prosecution delivers its opening statement. No questioning during opening statements.
- Defense may choose to deliver its opening statement at this point or may wait to open after the prosecution has completed its case in chief.
- Prosecution calls its witnesses and conducts direct examination.
- After each prosecution witness is called to the stand and has been examined by the prosecution, the defense cross-examines the witness.
- After each cross-examination, prosecution may conduct re-direct examination of its own witnesses if necessary.
- After prosecution presents all its witnesses, defense delivers its opening statement (if it did not do so earlier).
- Defense calls its witnesses and conducts direct examination.
- After each defense witness is called to the stand and has been examined by the defense, the prosecution cross-examines the witness.
- After each cross-examination, defense may conduct re-direct examination of its own witnesses if necessary.
- Prosecution gives its closing argument, and then defense presents its closing arguments. No questioning by judge during closing arguments.
- Prosecution and defense present rebuttal arguments.
- At the end of the trial before ruling, the judge asks students if they would like 60 seconds to consult with their teacher/attorney coaches regarding any substantial trial irregularities.
- If either side raises trial irregularities, the opposing side is permitted to respond and the judge rules on the irregularities.
- Scoring attorneys finalize score sheets; scoring attorneys and judge prepare award nomination forms, and judge completes tie-breaker form.
- Judge announces the verdict in court.
- Judge conducts a short debrief of the trial with the scoring attorneys (not to exceed 10 min.)