

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

- **(a) Character evidence generally.**--Evidence of a person's character or a trait of character is not admissible for the purpose of proving action in conformity therewith on a particular occasion, except:
  - **(1) Character of accused.**--In a criminal case, evidence of a pertinent trait of character offered by an accused, or by the prosecution to rebut the same, or if evidence of a trait of character of the alleged victim of the crime is offered by an accused and admitted under Rule 404(a)(2), evidence of the same trait of character of the accused offered by the prosecution;

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[CONTINUED]

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

- **(2) Character of alleged victim.**--In a criminal case, and subject to the limitations imposed by Rule 412, evidence of a pertinent trait of character of the alleged victim of the crime offered by an accused, or by the prosecution to rebut the same, or evidence of a character trait of peacefulness of the alleged victim offered by the prosecution in a homicide case to rebut evidence that the alleged victim was the first aggressor;
- **(3) Character of witness.**--Evidence of the character of a witness, as provided in Rules 607, 608, and 609.

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[CONTINUED]

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

- **(b) Other Crimes, Wrongs, or Acts.**--Evidence of other crimes, wrongs, or acts is not admissible to prove the character of a person in order to show action in conformity therewith.

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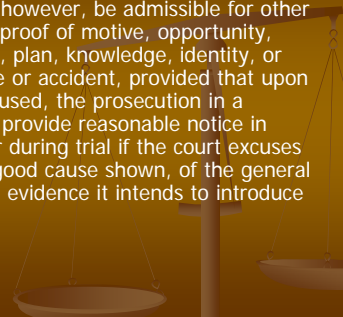
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**Rule 404. Character Evidence Not Admissible To Prove Conduct; Exceptions; Other Crimes**

- (b) con't...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, provided that upon request by the accused, the prosecution in a criminal case shall provide reasonable notice in advance of trial, or during trial if the court excuses pretrial notice on good cause shown, of the general nature of any such evidence it intends to introduce at trial.




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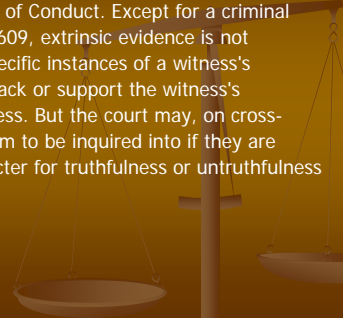
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**Rule 608. A Witness's Character for Truthfulness or Untruthfulness**

- (b) Specific Instances of Conduct. Except for a criminal conviction under Rule 609, extrinsic evidence is not admissible to prove specific instances of a witness's conduct in order to attack or support the witness's character for truthfulness. But the court may, on cross-examination, allow them to be inquired into if they are probative of the character for truthfulness or untruthfulness of:




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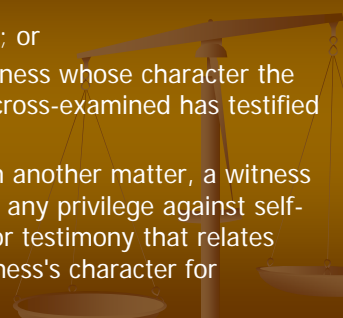
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**[CONTINUED]**

**Rule 608. A Witness's Character for Truthfulness or Untruthfulness**

- (1) the witness; or
- (2) another witness whose character the witness being cross-examined has testified about.
- By testifying on another matter, a witness does not waive any privilege against self-incrimination for testimony that relates only to the witness's character for truthfulness.




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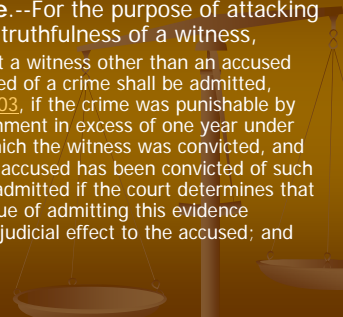
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**Rule 609. Impeachment by Evidence of Conviction of Crime**

- **(a) General rule.**--For the purpose of attacking the character for truthfulness of a witness,
  - **(1)** evidence that a witness other than an accused has been convicted of a crime shall be admitted, subject to [Rule 403](#), if the crime was punishable by death or imprisonment in excess of one year under the law under which the witness was convicted, and evidence that an accused has been convicted of such a crime shall be admitted if the court determines that the probative value of admitting this evidence outweighs its prejudicial effect to the accused; and




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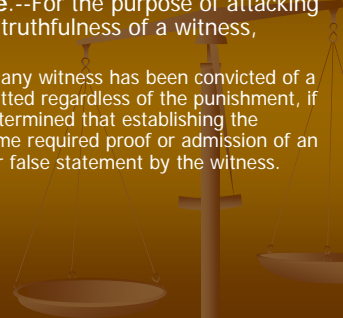
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**Rule 609. Impeachment by Evidence of Conviction of Crime**

- **(a) General rule.**--For the purpose of attacking the character for truthfulness of a witness,
  - **Cont'...**
  - **(2)** evidence that any witness has been convicted of a crime shall be admitted regardless of the punishment, if it readily can be determined that establishing the elements of the crime required proof or admission of an act of dishonesty or false statement by the witness.




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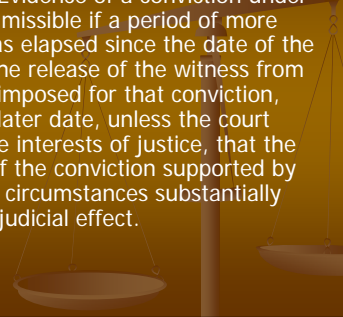
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**Rule 609. Impeachment by Evidence of Conviction of Crime**

- **(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, in the interests of justice, that the probative value of the conviction supported by specific facts and circumstances substantially outweighs its prejudicial effect.




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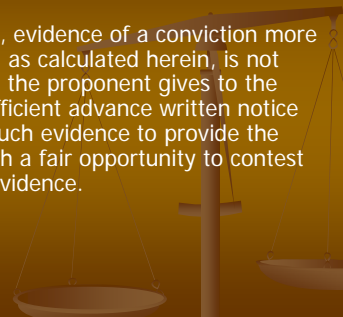
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**[CONTINUED]**  
**Rule 609. Impeachment by Evidence of Conviction of Crime**

- **(b) Time limit.**  
**Con't...** 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.




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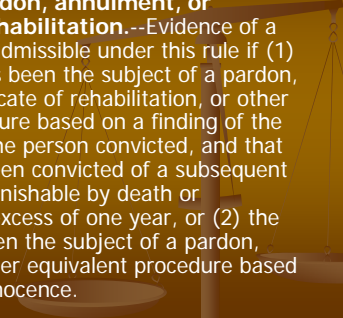
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**[CONTINUED]**  
**Rule 609. Impeachment by Evidence of Conviction of Crime**

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




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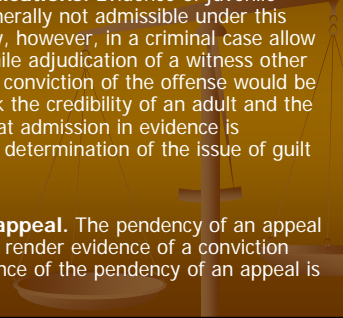
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**Rule 609. Impeachment by Evidence of Conviction of Crime**

- **d) Juvenile adjudications.** Evidence of juvenile adjudications is generally not admissible under this rule. The court may, however, in a criminal case allow evidence of a juvenile adjudication of a witness other than the accused if conviction of the offense would be admissible to attack the credibility of an adult and the court is satisfied that admission in evidence is necessary for a fair determination of the issue of guilt or innocence.
- **(e) Pendency of appeal.** The pendency of an appeal therefrom does not render evidence of a conviction inadmissible. Evidence of the pendency of an appeal is admissible.




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