

Wabash College Moot Court Competition:
2016 Participant's Guide

Preliminary rounds of the Competition will be held on Saturday, October 22. Participants should report to Baxter Hall at 8:30 A.M.; room assignments will be available outside of Baxter 101. The First Round will begin at 9:00 A.M., and the Second Round will begin at 11:00 A.M. Each team, consisting of two (2) members, will argue in two rounds, once as Petitioners and once as Respondents.

Party	Name in the Trial (District) Court	Result in the Trial (District) Court	Name in the Court of Appeals	Result in the Court of Appeals	Name in the Supreme Court
The Dumont Church of Freedonia, Inc.	Plaintiff	Lost	Appellant	Lost	Petitioner
The State of Freedonia and Julius Henry Marcks	Defendant	Won	Appellee	Won	Respondent

1) THE PROBLEM:

- a) Freedonia has a Scrap Tire Recycling Program that gives out grants to playgrounds to use recycled tires. The Dumont Church's application was meritorious, but Freedonia's Department of Natural Resources rejected the application because Dumont is a church. Dumont thinks that this violates the "Free Exercise" of religion clause of the First Amendment and denies Dumont "Equal Protection" under the Fourteenth Amendment. Freedonia says its state constitution requires that it not get entangled with or establish a religion, so it can't (or at least shouldn't) subsidize Dumont's playground rehabilitation project.
- b) This is not a procedural case. Dumont sued and the trial court dismissed the case. The Court of Appeals affirms the dismissal of the case. Dumont now appeals to the Supreme Court. It's that simple. Don't worry about the addition of Mr. Marcks ("Groucho" to his friends) as a defendant. This is just Church v. State.
- c) The case is designed to be on the merits – is the "Free Exercise" clause violated and is the "Equal Protection" clause violated by Freedonia's decision?

2) DIVISION OF THE ARGUMENT:

- a) **Petitioner (Dumont).** We agree with the dissenting opinion.
 - i) First counsel: Freedonia violated the "Free Exercise" of religion clause. If we weren't a church, we'd have gotten the money to rehab the playground with recycled scrap tires. Freedonia even admits that they didn't grant it to us exactly because we were a church. You can't do that – freedom of religion means that we should be treated just like everyone else (whether they're a religious organization or not). Freedonia didn't do that.
 - ii) Second counsel: Freedonia violated that Fourteenth amendment by discriminating against a religious organization. Because Freedonia discriminated against people on the basis of

religion, it discriminated against a “suspect class” of people – people affiliated with a religion. So, Fourteenth Amendment Law requires strict scrutiny of what Freedonia did and that Freedonia show a “compelling reason” for that discrimination and that it uses the least restrictive means to achieve its ends. Freedonia can’t do any of that.

b) **Respondent (Freedonia).** The majority (main) opinion got it right.

i) First counsel: There’s no violation of the freedom of religion clause here. It says we can’t “prohibit” free exercise of religion. We aren’t. We just can’t subsidize it because of what our state constitution says. That’s not a denial of free exercise, though.

ii) Second counsel: And that’s exactly why there is no Equal Protection violation here. Religious groups aren’t a suspect class. This is not a strict scrutiny case. It’s judged under a much, much looser “rational relationship” test, and we pass with flying colors. Our state constitution provides us with all that we need to justify our decision.

c) **Special Note for 2016:** There is some overlap between the arguments.

3) **OUTSIDE RESEARCH:**

a) **Outside research is NOT required. It is entirely optional.** Generally, time is much, much better spent on understanding and refining the arguments presented than on doing outside research. Suppress, if you can, the desire to find the “gotcha” or killer authority, statistic, or quotation. There’s plenty of “ammunition” for the arguments in the two opinions you have.

b) The problem is a variation off of *Trinity Lutheran Church v. Pauley*, likely to be heard sometime in the 2016-17 Term by the Supreme Court. NOTE: there are significant factual differences between Trinity and this case. Do NOT use *Trinity* as authority in your argument – simply because it’s not worth being derailed into exploring how this case is different than that one.

ORAL ARGUMENT PROCEDURE:

- You will be judged by a panel of three judges, usually made up of a mixture of practicing attorneys, professors and judges who have had moot court, trial and appellate experience.
- Your argument should be stapled into a manila folder. It is NOT a crutch and DO NOT READ FROM IT VERBATIM. Use it for reference and to keep your place in your argument. Your folder should contain relevant facts, summaries of legal authorities or concepts, and other pertinent information.
- When you enter the room, put your name and the side you will be arguing on the blackboard. If you are in a “courtroom” without a blackboard, the judges will ask your name and the respective side you are arguing and will write it on his/her evaluation sheet.
- The Petitioner (here, the plaintiff’s lawyers) always argues first. When the judges ask if you are ready to proceed, respond “Yes, Your Honor.”

- The introduction both sides should use is “May it please the Court. My name is _____, and I represent _____, the [Petitioner or Respondent] in this appeal.” The Petitioner is allowed rebuttal and MUST reserve rebuttal time. You ask for rebuttal immediately after your introduction. “At this time, I would like to reserve (1 to 3) minutes of my time for rebuttal.”
- You will be timed by one of the three (3) judges. The timer will remind you how much time you have left. EACH person gets ten minutes. This may sound like an eternity, but it will go by quickly once you get into your argument. You will get a “5 minutes” left signal card, and “2 minutes” left signal card, and “1 minute” left signal card and a STOP card. You won’t believe how quickly the 5-minute card will be flashed at you.
- When the STOP card is flashed, it means STOP regardless of where you are in your argument, but don’t stop mid-sentence. The best way to handle this is to say, “I see my time has expired. May I have a moment to conclude?” The judge will then grant you additional time to quickly finish your thought and cut to your prayer. More about the prayer later.
- Pay respect to the Court. Be deferential, yet assert your client’s position. Never interrupt a judge – let him/her get the question out before you start to answer it. Listen carefully to the question to ensure that you are really answering it. Never get mad at a judge or be argumentative – be respectful and assertive (have a conversation with the judges – don’t run over them with a truck and call it advocacy!).
- DON’T talk too fast. Speak clearly and in a moderate tone of voice. Don’t dance behind the lectern. It is distracting, unprofessional and makes you appear nervous and tentative. Appear confident and collected (even if you don’t feel it). Be calm and alert – you’ll be amazed with how much it will enhance your argument. Dress appropriately. Conservative, dark suit and tie.

PREPARING A SUCCESSFUL ARGUMENT:

- An oral argument has three basic parts – the introduction, the body of the argument itself, and the prayer.
- The Petitioner must briefly state the RELEVANT facts of the case which should only last about one to two minutes. They must be fair, but can be slanted toward your theory of the case. Don’t give facts not contained in the record. DON’T ARGUE THE FACTS: ARGUE THE LAW! The factual argument was made at trial and has already been won or lost. This is the appeal, and the issues are now legal rather than factual.
- The Respondent should do one of the following: (1) accept the Petitioner’s statement of the facts; (2) make corrections in the Petitioner’s statement of facts; (3) clarify or point out any ambiguity in the Petitioner’s statement of the facts; or (4) make any necessary additions to the petitioner’s statement of the facts. Take issue with the facts to suit your theory of the case. Be brief! DON’T ARGUE THE FACTS: ARGUE THE LAW!
- Road map your argument. State the issues for the court to consider in clear, concise terms. BE PERSUASIVE. That is the whole object of an appellate argument. Tell the Court why you should win. “The trial court erred in finding for the Respondent because...” or “the ruling of the trial

court should be upheld because..." (The word "erred" is pronounced so that it rhymes with "bird").

- After you have "road mapped" your issues for argument, go back to point one and begin your analysis of each point/reason why you should win.
- The Prayer: Tell the Court in one sentence what you want them to do for your client. "We respectfully request that this Court reverse/affirm the lower/trial court's decision." After your prayer, close your folder and sit down.
- For rebuttal, do not be verbose. Only one petitioner gives a rebuttal. Your rebuttal should include one or two strong points. Listen to the Respondent's argument closely to pick up on what the judges are questioning him/her about. If it favors your side, hit it hard in your rebuttal. An example might be the correction of a case that the Respondent did not analyze or apply correctly. Rebuttal is very important because it is a great way to win points, and a lawyer's favorite thing to do is to have the last word.
- EYE CONTACT IS VERY IMPORTANT! Look directly at the judges as much as possible. This will also help you appear confident in your argument and enhance your overall advocacy style.
- The most important thing to keep in mind is that you are very familiar with your case and you know what you are talking about. The best way to avoid feeling nervous is to prepare your argument well, think clearly and HAVE FUN!
- You will receive feedback after both sides of the argument are completed (including rebuttal). The judges will give you helpful hints and comments that will be invaluable when you go on to the next round.

WHY SO MANY QUESTIONS?

- The judges will ask you questions about the case. This will happen to EVERYONE, and the purpose is not to humiliate you or trip you up, but to see how well you know your material, how well you can think on your feet, and how well you respond and get back into the flow of your argument.
- Anticipate what these questions might be and prepare to respond to them. Don't write out an answer to any possible questions and then just read it. That's not what the judges are looking for. Answer the question briefly and then get back into your argument. Remember, YOU control the flow of your argument as much as possible so don't open yourself up to distractions and interruptions if you can help it by silently fumbling around trying to figure out what to say next.