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Dear Advisory Committee Members,

The Coalition for Prior Conviction Impeachment Reform (the “Coalition”) is a group of 11 law professors,¹ each of whom has written about prior conviction impeachment. The Coalition formed in 2021 and has since focused its efforts at the state level, filing amicus briefs in cases challenging state equivalents to Federal Rule of Evidence 609 in Oregon and Washington. Two Coalition members authored a report on the need for prior conviction reform in association with the National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers.² Another Coalition member, Professor Bellin, recently presented on the issue to your Committee. We were delighted to learn that possible reform of Rule 609 is on the Committee’s agenda, and we felt compelled to write briefly to you to express support for the Committee’s putting forward a rule change proposal that would allow for notice and comment on this issue.

Each of us has approached this topic from a different scholarly angle, and we differ in the solutions that we would view as ideal. But we are united in viewing the reform proposed in the Reporter’s memo as a vast improvement on the status quo, and in our request that the Committee open this topic up for public comment. While we have collectively written hundreds of pages on this issue, we will flag just three of the factors that make this an urgent topic for public debate:

- **Racial bias.** Prior conviction impeachment is a continuation of policies that barred witnesses from testifying in courtrooms in the United States based on racism, sexism, classism, and other forms of bigotry.³ Although these patently unconstitutional witness competency laws are gone, impeachment with prior convictions still functions systematically to exclude and silence witnesses with prior convictions who—due to racial disparities at each stage of criminal proceedings—are disproportionately witnesses of color. Rule 609 stands not as a testament to hard-fought Congressional compromise, but as the continuation of a historical view that certain witnesses were not worthy of belief.⁴ The rule itself was the product of a racially charged Congressional debate in which the “stereotype of the Black criminal” played a central

¹ Professors Jeffrey Bellin (William and Mary Law School), John Blume (Cornell Law School), Bennett Capers (Fordham University School of Law), Montré Carodine (University of Alabama School of Law), Jasmine Gonzales Rose (Boston University School of Law), Lisa Kern Griffin (Duke University School of Law), John D. King (Rutgers Law School), Colin Miller (University of South Carolina School of Law), Aviva Orenstein (Indiana University Maurer School of Law), Anna Roberts (Brooklyn Law School), and Julia Simon-Kerr (The University of Connecticut School of Law).

² Anna Roberts & Julia Simon-Kerr, PRIOR CONVICTION IMPEACHMENT: THE NEED FOR REFORM, <https://strengthenthesixth.org/focus/PRIOR-CONVICTION-IMPEACHMENT-THE-NEED-FOR-REFORM>.

³ See Julia Simon-Kerr, *Credibility by Proxy*, 85 Geo. Wash. L. Rev. 152 (2017).

⁴ *Id.*

role.⁵ Today, as discussed below, Rule 609 functions in large part as a witness silencing mechanism, and the witnesses it silences are disproportionately people of color.

- **Constitutional implications.** The threat of prior conviction impeachment chills the exercise of the constitutional right to testify in one’s defense. Studies of wrongful convictions and first-hand accounts offered by exonerees who chose not to testify at their trials describe the decision as motivated by a well-founded fear of being branded in the eyes of the jury by their prior convictions.⁶ Prior conviction impeachment has also encouraged those facing criminal charges—including those subsequently exonerated—to waive the right to trial and take a guilty plea.⁷ Concern for protecting the constitutional right to testify caused the Hawai’i Supreme Court to bar prior conviction impeachment of those facing criminal charges.⁸ Relatedly, many evidentiary rules and precepts assume the existence of a meaningful—and vital—opportunity for those facing criminal charges to testify.⁹ Evidence rules also favor live testimony of witnesses where possible. By silencing many defendants in criminal cases and imposing a penalty on non-party witnesses who must face questioning about unrelated prior convictions when performing their civic duty and testifying in court, Rule 609 stands in tension with these precepts.
- **Lack of empirical basis.** Prior convictions are not a tested metric of untruthfulness. Instead, they have long signified which witnesses are deemed unworthy of being heard or believed. Yet, being unworthy of belief in the eyes of those in power is not the same as being dishonest. Fifty years after the enactment of Rule 609, it is clear that the only permitted use of convictions under Rule 609, namely to shed light on a witness’s “character for truthfulness,” is not supported by social science data.¹⁰ To the contrary, the best empirical study on the effect of prior conviction impeachment found that “determinations of the defendant’s credibility

⁵ Montré Carodine, *“The Mis-Characterization of the Negro”: A Race Critique of the Prior Conviction Impeachment Rule*, 84 Ind. L.J. 521, 549 (2009) (noting that “one must keep in mind that most people at that time—as is true today—saw a Black face when they thought about the criminal element in society.”).

⁶ John Thompson, Opinion, *The Prosecution Rests, but I Can’t*, N.Y. Times (Apr.9,2011), <https://www.nytimes.com/2011/04/10/opinion/10thompson.html> (describing Thompson’s own inability to tell his story at the trial at which he was wrongfully convicted due to a prior conviction); John H. Blume, *The Dilemma of the Criminal Defendant with a Prior Record—Lessons from the Wrongfully Convicted*, 5 J. Empirical Legal Stud. 477, 491 (2008).

⁷ Recent appellate litigation in Washington makes this point powerfully. See Brief of Appellant at *105-07, *State v. Gates*, 2022 WL 2402337 (Wash. Ct. Apps.).

⁸ See *State v. Santiago*, 492 P.2d 657, 660-61 (Haw. 1971).

⁹ See, e.g., Roger Park, *The Rationale of Personal Admissions*, 21 Ind. L. Rev. 509, 516 (1988) (“It is fair to receive an admission [under Federal Rule of Evidence 801(d)(2)] because ordinarily the party who made the admission will have the opportunity to put himself or herself on the stand to explain the statement or to deny having made it”).

¹⁰ An Oregon Supreme Court Justice recently made that very point in a question to the Government attorney at oral argument. Oral Arg., *State v. Aranda*, Or. Sup. Ct., <https://oregoncourts.mediasite.com/mediasite/Channel/default/watch/94e222ad8fb44fd8bf624fb29d6430fd1d8:28-9:18> (Feb. 1, 2023) (asking the government for its response to data suggesting that convictions offer no probative value on truthfulness).

are not the prime method by which criminal record influences guilt judgments.”¹¹ Instead, “[t]he evidence against a defendant with a prior record appears stronger to the jury.”¹²

We very much hope that the Committee will put forward a rule change proposal that would allow concerned members of our Coalition, the broader legal academy, the bench, the bar and the public to expand on these points and others during the notice and comment period. In the half century since it was enacted, Rule 609 has proved to be a rule that does little to advance the mission of the Federal Rules, to “ascertain[] the truth and secure[] a just determination.” Instead, it is one key reason that so many trials are conducted without the most critical evidence available, the testimony of the defendant.

Sincerely,

Two handwritten signatures in black ink. The first signature on the left is 'J.S.-K' and the second signature on the right is 'A.R.'

Professors Julia Simon-Kerr & Anna Roberts
On Behalf of The Coalition for Prior Conviction Impeachment Reform

¹¹ Theodore Eisenberg & Valerie P. Hans, *Taking a Stand on Taking the Stand: The Effect of a Prior Criminal Record on the Decision to Testify and on Trial Outcomes*, 94 Cornell L. Rev. 1353, 1359–61 (2009).

¹² *Id.*