*Checklist/Table of Contents: All Students Should Have These Documents*

**Civil Discourse and Difficult Decisions**

*Legal Skills as Life Skills*

All students, who are not attorneys, are jurors. They should have the following documents in their folder. Student attorneys also receive a second, specialized folder.

1. **Background**

* **Program Description** – Advance Handout: For the Judge, Attorney Volunteers, and Teachers

1. **Agendas**

* **Agenda/Generic –** Courtroom Program: For all Participants

1. **Reality Check Quiz**

* **Reality Check Quiz** – Questions Blank: For All Participants

1. **Civil Discourse Activity**

* **Civility Self-Reflection Sheet --** Activity Handout: For all Participants
* **Setting Ground Rules for Civil Discourse** – Activity Handout: For All Participants

1. **Introduction to *Elonis v. U.S.***

* **Elonis Facts and Case Summary** – Handout: For All Participants
* **Elonis Fictional Scenario** – Handout: For All Participants

1. **Student Attorney Preparation**

* **Opening Protocol** – Handout: Only for Attorney Coaches and Student Attorneys
* **Talking Points** – Handout: Only for Attorney Coaches and Student Attorneys

1. **Student Juror Preparation**

* **Arguments Worksheet** – Activity Handout for All Jurors.

1. **Evaluation**

* **Feedback Form** – Handout for Participants

**Generic Agenda:** *Courtroom Handout for All Participants and Observers*

**Civil Discourse and Difficult Decisions**

Legal Skills as Life Skills

**8:00 – 8:25 a.m**. **Students Arrive and Complete**

*(25 minutes)*  **1) Reality Check Quiz**

**2) Civility Self-Reflection Sheet**

**8:25 —8:35 a.m.** **Welcome and Interactive Courtroom Tour**

*(10 minutes)*

**8:35—9:05 a.m. Introductions and Civil Discourse Activity**

*(30 minutes)*Attorneys Introduce Themselves: *Why I Chose the Law*

* **Discussion:** *Civility Self Reflection*
* **Handout**: *Setting Civil Discourse Ground Rules*

**9:05 – 9:15 a.m. Attorney Coaches #1 and #2 Present**

*(10 minutes)*  **1)** *Elonis v. U.S.* Facts and Case Summary **2)** Fictional Scenario

**In Advance**: **Teacher Selects Eight Students to be Attorneys**

**+**

**9:15 –9:40 a.m. Student Attorneys and Student Jurors Prepare for the Simulation**

*(25 minutes)* **In two rooms outside the courtroom:** One attorney coach works with Andy Jackson’s lawyers. One attorney coach works with the Government’s lawyers.

**In the courtroom:** An attorney volunteer works with the student jurors to identify possible arguments for both sides. The volunteer talks about jury service and the importance of civility in jury deliberations.

**9:40 – 9:45 a.m. Stretch Break in the Courtroom**

*(5 minutes) Student attorneys and coaches may continue preparing, if they wish.*

**9:45 – 10:45 amSimulation: *Elonis v. U.S.***

*Total: 60 minutes*

*(~30 minutes)* **Oral Arguments**

Student attorneys present their arguments to the Judge and student jury.

*(~30 minutes)* **Jury Deliberations in the Gallery of the Courtroom**

The facilitator guidesthe deliberations. Only student jurors participate.

**The Judge Asks for a Show-of -Hands Verdict**

If there is time, the Judge might ask one juror on each side to volunteer to explain their rationale.

**10:45 – 11:30 p.m. The Judge Leads a Discussion on the Reality Check Quiz**

*(45 minutes)*  **Students Complete Feedback Forms**

**Group Photo and Informal Socializing with the Judge and Attorneys**

**Adjournment**

**Exhibit A** *Quiz Questions for Participants to Fill Out as They Wait for the Program to Start*

**Reality Check Quiz: Sometimes There Are No Do-Overs**

*Today’s Decisions Can Have Legal and Long-Term Consequences*

1. Because I’m 18, if I’m convicted of a federal crime, a lot of factors come into play and it won’t, necessarily, have an impact on the rest of my life. **True False**

1. My parents know that my friends and I are going to drink and they want to keep us off the road, so they buy the beer and we get together at our house, where my parents can keep an eye on us. If the party gets busted, anyone who is underage is breaking the law, but my parents won’t get charged. Of course, they’re over the legal age and they won’t be drinking because they are driving some kids home. **True False**
2. My friends and I have been driving for two years. One of my friends has never been caught speeding and she’s never had an accident. But, she’s got a lot of unpaid parking tickets stuffed in her glove compartment. I keep telling her that if she ever gets stopped, they could take her license. **True False**

1. When I go to a bar, I use the fake I.D. I bought it on the Internet. I’ve heard that the site could be part of a national ring, but I’m not going to get caught. Besides, if I do, the worst that will happen is that they’ll take my I.D. and kick me out of the bar. **True False**
2. If I’m hiking in Colorado, where pot is legal, and my friends bring some back to our home state where it’s not legal, they could end up in federal court, if they’re caught with it. **True False**
3. I order nutritional supplements off the Internet that I get in the mail. I use them to improve my athletic performance. I need every edge I can get to win a college scholarship. These are pharmaceuticals and not illegal drugs that I’m getting from some street dealer, so I’m okay.

**True False**

1. If I ever did get convicted of something in federal court, because of my age, I’d get probation. My older brother says that means I might not be able to travel with my tennis team. **True False**
2. My buddies on the football team were joking around in the locker room after a big win. One of the guys popped open a bottle of sparkling cider that looked like champagne. He dropped his towel while he was guzzling from the bottle on his way into the shower. It was hysterical so, when he turned his back, I captured some video on my phone. I sent it to the other guys on the team who weren't in the showers at the time. I thought it was a harmless moment that we'll laugh about at our high school reunion, some day. The coach says we could be in big trouble. **True False**
3. My classmates and I were sitting in first period when our teacher was called to the office for an emergency. Before he left, we noticed that he was in the middle of posting an announcement on the class website. We thought it would be funny to change the message and post it. I kept watch while my friends posted a music video and a message that our class will be cancelled next week. I figured he’d have a good laugh and just delete it later.

**True False**

1. A friend of mine was a witness to a car wreck and now she has to testify before a grand jury. She’s not sure that she’s willing to tell the whole truth because it implicates her and could jeopardize her scholarship. The details are not that important because she’s not the one on trial. Since the proceedings aren’t in court, the standard of “telling the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth” doesn’t apply. **True False**

**Exhibit B** *Civility Self-Reflection for Students to Fill Out While Waiting for the Program to Start*

**Civil Discourse Self Reflection and Discussion Starter**

**Instructions:** Circle the option that best applies to you when you are with your peers.

**1. When a conversation gets heated, I contribute to the conversation.**

• Very Frequently • Frequently • Occasionally • Rarely • Never

**2. When peers disagree about an issue, I remain silent.**

• Very Frequently • Frequently • Occasionally • Rarely • Never

**3. I take an active role in creating a welcoming environment for differing opinions.**

• Very Frequently • Frequently • Occasionally • Rarely • Never

**4. I give my peers eye contact and my full attention when they speak, even when I disagree.**

• Very Frequently • Frequently • Occasionally • Rarely • Never

**5. When I disagree with someone, I keep an open mind and, momentarily, put aside what I plan to say next.**

• Very Frequently • Frequently • Occasionally • Rarely • Never

**6. I can’t control others’ behavior or opinions, so I focus on my own actions and civility.**

• Very Frequently • Frequently • Occasionally • Rarely • Never

**7. When I’m speaking, sometimes, I use silence to get the attention of others.**

• Very Frequently • Frequently • Occasionally • Rarely • Never

**8. I speak respectfully to people with whom I disagree, even if they disrespect me.**

• Very Frequently • Frequently • Occasionally • Rarely • Never

**9. I ask clarifying questions.**

• Very Frequently • Frequently • Occasionally • Rarely • Never

**10. I am careful not to take over a conversation by talking longer than others**

• Very Frequently • Frequently • Occasionally • Rarely • Never

**11. When I get excited, I interrupt the person speaking.**

• Very Frequently • Frequently • Occasionally • Rarely • Never

**12. I have side conversations that distract the person I’m talking with – and others -- from the person who has the floor.**

• Very Frequently • Frequently • Occasionally • Rarely • Never

**13. I listen for what people mean – not just what they say -- when I disagree with them.** Very Frequently • Frequently • Occasionally • Rarely • Never

**14. When peers disagree, I find common ground and call attention to areas of agreement.**

• Very Frequently • Frequently • Occasionally • Rarely • Never

**15. Sometimes I tune out, then realize I’ve repeated something that already has been said.**

• Very Frequently • Frequently • Occasionally • Rarely • Never

**16. I roll my eyes, or make subtle faces when I disagree with someone’s opinion.**

• Very Frequently • Frequently • Occasionally • Rarely • Never

**Exhibit D***Handout for Setting Ground Rules**for All Participants and the Facilitator*

**Civil Discourse and Difficult Decisions**

*Setting Ground Rules for a Civil Discussion*

In courtrooms, it’s not the loudest voice that prevails. Opposing arguments are grounded in reason and evidence and they are put forward within strict guidelines for courtroom decorum. Each side tests the arguments of the other side, and a judge holds everyone to the same protocol and standards of appropriate behavior. Asking questions of each side is an integral part of the process. The adversarial system is no place for incivility. In fact, court proceedings are set up to promote effective civil discourse.

**Put an X next to the actions and attitudes that are most important to you.**

**1. Be mindful of your own behavior**. Notice how you internally are reacting/responding when others speak. Pay attention to how your words and your silence are impacting the experience for others in the group.

**What are you doing to create a welcoming environment for differing** **opinions?** Are you looking at each speaker and giving your full attention? Are you listening with an open mind – momentarily putting aside what you will say next?

Are you asking clarifying questions? Are you being careful not to take over the conversation by talking longer than others? Are you refraining from subtle, but disrespectful behavior or not paying attention when others speak?

**2.**  **Wait** to be recognized by the moderator before speaking. This allows time – before you speak -- for reflection on what the previous speaker(s) have said.

**3. Don’t interrupt** or talk over someone else who is speaking, even when you are excited.

**4. No side conversations.** They are disrespectful to the speaker and distract listeners from the person who has the floor.

**5. Listen for content** inthe statements of others, especially when you disagree. Listen for what the speakers are trying to communicate, even if they aren’t expressing their points concisely.

**6. Find common ground.** Identify and call attention to areas of agreement.

**7. Follow the direction** **of the discussion.**  Don’t repeat what already has been said. **Relate** your comments to those of previous speakers.

**8. Ask questions.** Don’t assume that you know what someone else means**.** Ask the speaker to help you understand perspectives different from your own.

**9. Don’t embarrass yourself or disrespect others by making** demeaning or inappropriate comments, facial expressions, or gestures. No eye rolling, sighing, or checking out of the conversation.

**10. Differentiate between facts and opinions**. Both are valid when expressed appropriately.

**WHAT WOULD YOU ADD?**

**Exhibit E** *Handout: Facts and Case Summary for Everyone (Volunteers and Participants)*

**Facts and Case Summary**

***Anthony Douglas* *Elonis v. United States, 135 S. Ct. 2001 (2015)***

Anthony Elonis was arrested on December 8, 2010 and charged with five counts of violating a federal anti-threat statute, 18 U.S.C. § 875(c).  Specifically, he was charged with threatening his ex-wife, co-workers, a kindergarten class, the local police, and an FBI agent.

Elonis had posted statements on his Facebook page that appeared to threaten his ex-wife and other people in his life.  Prior to the postings, his wife and family had left him and he had lost his job at an amusement park. Shortly after this chain of events, Elonis posted several statements on his Facebook page that were interpreted as threats.

At his trial, Elonis asked the court to dismiss the charges, stating that his Facebook comments were not true threats.  He argued that he was an aspiring rap artist and that his comments were merely a form of artistic expression and a therapeutic release to help him deal with the events in his life.

In an apparent attempt to underscore that his comments should not be taken seriously, he posted links to YouTube videos that he parodied, and noted that a popular rap artist often uses similar language in his lyrics.  For several of his comments, he also posted a disclaimer stating: “This is not a threat.”

Despite the fact that his ex-wife, an FBI agent, and others viewing his comments might have perceived his statements as threats, Elonis argued that he could not be convicted of making a threat because he did not intend to threaten anyone with his postings. In other words, he claimed that he didn’t mean what he said in a literal sense. In legal terms, he said that he did not have a subjective intent to threaten anyone.

The trial court denied his motion to dismiss the case.  The court held that the proper legal test for determining whether someone made a threat is an objective one:  whether reasonable people hearing the comment would perceive it to be a threat.  Elonis was convicted of four of the five counts.  He was sentenced to 44 months imprisonment, and three years of supervised release. [1] He appealed to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, which affirmed his conviction.  The U.S. Supreme Court, granted certiorari (agreed to hear the case).  Oral arguments were heard on Monday, December 1, 2014.

*[1]Please Note:  After the trial, Elonis, through his lawyers, filed post-trial motions with the trial court in an attempt to overturn the conviction.  These attempts also were unsuccessful.*

On June 1, 2015, the Supreme Court reversed the lower courts and held that the reasonable person standard is not sufficient for a criminal statute and that for a person to be criminally charged, he or she must be aware of his or her wrongdoing. The case was remanded to the lower court

**THE FIRST AMENDMENT PROVIDES THAT**

“Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech [.]”

**APPLICABLE LAW**

It is a federal crime to “transmit [ ] in interstate or foreign commerce any communication containing…any threat to injure the person of another, 18 U.S.C. § 875(c). Numerous states have adopted similar statutes.

**PROCEDURE**

**Lower Court 1:** U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania

**Lower Court Ruling 1:** The U.S. District Court rejected Elonis’ argument that a subjective (i.e., individual) intent to threaten is required to secure a conviction under the federal anti-threat statute.

**Lower Court 2:** U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit

**Lower Court Ruling 2:** The Court of Appeals affirmed the U.S. District Court. It held that a reasonable person (i.e., objective) standard is the correct legal test for determining whether Elonis could be convicted of communicating a threat under federal law.

**ISSUE BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES**

Does a conviction of threatening another person under federal anti-threat statute18 U.S.C. § 875(c) require proof that the defendant meant what he said in a literal sense?

**STATUS**

**Oral Arguments:** Heard at the Supreme Court of the United States on Monday, December 1, 2014.

**Judgment**: [Reversed and remanded](http://www.supremecourt.gov/opinions/14pdf/13-983_7l48.pdf), 8-1, in an opinion by Chief Justice Roberts on June 1, 2015. Justice Alito filed an opinion concurring in part and dissenting in part. Justice Thomas filed a dissenting opinion.

**Exhibit F** *Handout: Fictional Scenario for Everyone (Volunteers and Students)*

***Elonis v. U.S.* Applied to Teen Facebook Postings**

Fictional Scenario: Facebook Postings – Artistic Expression or True Threats?

Andy Jackson is a 19-year-old sophomore at Bay State College. He and Sarah Somers have gone through a difficult breakup, after which he says she started rumors alleging inappropriate behavior that could jeopardize his basketball scholarship. Friends tell Andy what she is saying, and he sees on the Whisper app a series of damaging photos and videos that only Sarah could have posted. Andy is afraid that the allegations could cost him his place on the basketball team, which has a zero-tolerance policy regarding academic ethics, sexual misconduct, and illegal behavior.

Andy, who is known as “The Gunner” for his ripped biceps and aggressive style of play, also is a DJ and rapper whose lyrics get attention for their controversial double meanings. He posts on Facebook a creative parody of some well-known rap lyrics implying that Sarah is a pathological liar who has gotten so wasted at parties that she has passed out.

In the meantime, Sarah starts dating Sam Bennett, a high-profile point guard on a rival basketball team. In another post, Andy’s lyrics claim that if Sarah keeps up the attacks on his reputation, she’ll “regret this day” because the next time she drinks too much at a party, she’ll learn a “new meaning of unconscious.” He also says that Sam should watch himself on the court because “The Gunner is locked and loaded.” Andy ends the post with a series of skull emojis and wink emojis.

Sarah feels threatened and is concerned enough about the posts that she goes to the campus police and asks how to get a restraining order against Andy. She also reports the posts to the director of campus life.

Ultimately, Andy is charged with two counts of violating 18 U.S.C. § 875(c), which makes it a federal crime to “transmit [ ] in interstate or foreign commerce any communication containing…any threat to injure the person of another.”

At today’s hearing in federal court, Andy’s attorneys will argue that Andy’s statements were not true threats but free speech protected by the Constitution.

**Whisper** is a free mobile app. It is a form of [anonymous social media](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anonymous_social_media), allowing users to post and share photo and video messages [anonymously](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anonymously). The postings, called "whispers,” consist of text superimposed over an image.

**Exhibit J** *Jury Preparation Handout: Arguments Worksheet for Student Jurors*

**Civil Discourse and Difficult Decisions**

Legal and Life Skills for Civil Discussion and Decision Making

***Elonis v. United States* Applied to Teen Facebook Postings**

**Directions:** Put an **A** byarguments for Andy and a **G** by arguments for the Government.

1. The First Amendment protects unpopular and even offensive speech. Such protections are necessary to preserve the free flow of ideas in a democracy.
2. The First Amendment does not protect all types of speech. For instance, obscenity, fighting words, and true threats are not protected and may be prosecuted.
3. To be considered a threat, a person must have the internal, subjective intent to make the threat. If threats are judged by an external, objective standard, this could lead to the prosecution of unpopular ideas simply because they offend the majority.
4. Using an objective standard to analyze threats would result in even more vagueness in the law. How is the objective standard to be determined? Is the standard a reasonable adult, or child, or some expert? An objective standard is too ambiguous.
5. Laws are frequently passed to prohibit conduct regardless of the intent of the defendant. For instance, a person who calls in a bomb threat may be prosecuted regardless of whether the caller ever actually intended to follow through with the threat.
6. Defendants should not be permitted to escape criminal responsibility for making threats simply by hiding behind disclaimers or saying that their threats are simply artistic expression or emotional venting.
7. When a threatening statement is made, the damage is done when the intended victim hears the statement. The defendant should still be punished for this type of conduct whether the defendant intends to carry out the threat or not.
8. People make all kinds of exaggerated statements that, if taken out of context, can be construed as threats. This is particularly true for anonymous statements that are made on the Internet and social media. People should not have to choose either to remain silent or run the risk of a criminal conviction.
9. The context of a statement can be used to determine whether or not it is a true threat. When deciding a case, the jury will review all of the facts and put them in the proper context to make this decision.
10. Free expression is about pushing limits. If the majority can determine what speech is a threat and what speech is not, this could have a chilling effect on First Amendment freedoms by leading to self-censorship.

**Exhibit K** *Feedback Form for Students*

**Civil Discourse and Difficult Decisions**

*Student Feedback*

**Judge’s Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Your Name** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

*(first) (last)*

**School \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Your Grade \_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

*Feel free to use the back for additional comments.*

**1. Setting.** What was it like to have the program in a courtroom?

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**2. Judge.** How is this judge different from television/movie judges?

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**3. Volunteer Attorneys.** How were the attorneys different from television/movie lawyers?

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**4. Student Attorneys:** If you were a student attorney, what was the experience like for you?

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**5. Student Jurors:** If you were a student juror, what were the deliberations like for you?

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**6. As a result of this program:**  How do feel about serving on a real jury?

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**7. What will you remember from the Reality Check discussion?**

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**8. What civility skill do you plan to practice in class?**

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**9. Would you recommend the program?** Yes \_ No \_ What will you tell your peers about it?