FEDERAL RULE OF EVIDENCE 703:
THE BACK DOOR AND THE CONFRONTATION
CLAUSE, TEN YEARS LATER

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Federal Rule of Evidence 703 allows experts to form opinions using information that is not admitted at trial, and even on evidence that is inadmissible. In 2000, Rule 703 was amended to emphasize that it did not serve as an exception to the other rules of evidence. When experts rely on inadmissible evidence, the evidence can only be disclosed for the limited purpose of assisting the jury to evaluate the expert’s opinion, and only if the probative value of the evidence substantially outweighs its prejudicial effect. This Note reviews the application of Rule 703 before and after the 2000 amendment. It finds that disclosure of inadmissible evidence should still be expected in a substantial number of cases, but nevertheless concludes that the compromise approach struck by amended Rule 703 is largely correct. Courts should, however, weigh the strong possibility that limiting instructions under Rule 703 will often be ineffective (and logically impossible), and reduce disclosure accordingly.

This Note also considers Rule 703’s intersection with recent changes in the U.S. Supreme Court’s Confrontation Clause jurisprudence. It argues that, although Rule 703 allows expert reliance on inadmissible evidence, the compromises struck by Rule 703 should not be allowed to mask Confrontation Clause violations. Expert disclosure of testimonial hearsay basis evidence should be understood as a Confrontation Clause violation. Evaluating the expert’s testimony to see if it includes an independent opinion, as suggested in some recent opinions, does not solve the problem. An expert can both provide an independent opinion and convey testimonial hearsay in violation of the Confrontation Clause.

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INTRODUCTION

“Expert” testimony on a multitude of topics appears in modern civil and criminal trials. An engineer might provide an opinion on the operation of equipment at a manufacturing plant. A doctor might opine about a person’s physical and mental competence to enter into an agreement. In a lawsuit over insurance, an expert might testify that a house fire was deliberate, not accidental. Or, in a criminal prosecution, a police officer might testify as a “gang expert” to provide information about the background of a gang, or to translate gang code words for the jury.

Experts can obtain the information that underlies their opinions from many sources. A doctor, for example, can develop specialized medical knowledge by learning from teachers and colleagues during and after medical school, by gaining practical experience treating patients, and by reading medical journals and treatises. The doctor can also rely on a variety of sources to obtain information about a specific patient. The doctor might obtain information from personal observation of the patient, from the patient’s own description of his condition, from the patient’s family, from other medical professionals, and from medical records. In the context of a lawsuit, the doctor might also obtain information from the patient’s lawyer, from legal documents, and by observing the trial itself.

An expert in practice can thus rely on a variety of information. The rules of evidence, however, restrict the information that a jury is permitted to hear.


4. See Westfield Ins. Co. v. Harris, 134 F.3d 608, 611–13 (4th Cir. 1998) (describing the expert testimony of a fire marshal that a fire was set deliberately).


7. See id. at 488–514 (describing a medical expert’s possible firsthand and secondhand sources of particular knowledge about an individual before trial).

8. See id. at 514–26 (describing possible legal sources that could supply a medical expert with knowledge about a particular case).

9. Fed. R. Evid. 402 advisory committee’s note (“Not all relevant evidence is admissible. The exclusion of relevant evidence occurs in a variety of situations . . . .”).


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her expertise, which may be impossible for the jury to acquire through education at trial,\textsuperscript{10} and which the expert acquired without the rules of evidence in mind.\textsuperscript{11} To gain the benefit of expert testimony, the legal system must recognize that knowledge.\textsuperscript{12}

The case-specific information that an expert might use, however, presents greater problems. If the rules of evidence or other considerations\textsuperscript{13} have kept that information from the jury, should an expert be allowed to rely on such information to form an opinion to be presented at trial? If the expert does rely on such evidence to form an opinion, should the expert be allowed to disclose this “inadmissible basis evidence” to the jury?

The common law restricted the structure of expert testimony and the sources of information upon which experts could rely.\textsuperscript{14} With limited exceptions, the common law required experts to base their opinions on information admissible at trial, which the experts could obtain at trial or from their own observations outside of court.\textsuperscript{15} The common law strictures ensured, in theory, that the jury knew the factual underpinnings of the expert’s opinion and could accept or reject the opinion accordingly: “[A] juror should be able to say, ‘My conclusion is in accord with the opinion of the expert, not because he has expressed the opinion, but because he made me understand the facts in such a way that my opinion is the same as his.’”\textsuperscript{16}

The Federal Rules of Evidence loosened the common law restrictions on expert testimony so that the information experts relied on to provide opinions for trial could more closely correspond to the information they would have relied on in practice (outside of court).\textsuperscript{17} In particular, Federal Rule of Evidence 703 allowed experts to rely on information that would not be admissible at trial.\textsuperscript{18}

Rule 703 left open the question of whether an expert could disclose inadmissible basis evidence to the jury. Commentators advocated a variety

\textsuperscript{10} See Ronald J. Allen & Joseph S. Miller, The Common Law Theory of Experts: Deference or Education?, 87 NW. U. L. REV. 1131, 1133 (1993) (“Experts are often expert because of years of specialized training, and thus there may be formidable barriers to educating the fact finder about the relevant issues at trial.”).

\textsuperscript{11} See Rheingold, supra note 6, at 478–88.

\textsuperscript{12} See David H. Kaye et al., The New Wigmore: Expert Evidence § 4.1 (2010) (explaining that we accept that an expert’s background knowledge is necessarily based on hearsay).

\textsuperscript{13} “The exclusion of relevant evidence . . . may be called for by [the Federal Rules of Evidence], by the Rules of Civil and Criminal Procedure, by Bankruptcy Rules, by Act of Congress, or by constitutional considerations.” FED. R. EVID. 402 advisory committee’s note.

\textsuperscript{14} See infra Part I.A.1.

\textsuperscript{15} See infra Part I.A.1.


\textsuperscript{17} FED. R. EVID. 703 advisory committee’s note (“The rule is designed to broaden the basis for expert opinions beyond that current in many jurisdictions and to bring the judicial practice into line with the practice of the experts themselves when not in court.”).

\textsuperscript{18} FED. R. EVID. 703 (“If of a type reasonably relied upon by experts in the particular field in forming opinions or inferences upon the subject, the facts or data need not be admissible in evidence in order for the opinion or inference to be admitted.”).
One approach feared the use of experts as “conduits” or a “back door” through which parties could put inadmissible evidence before the jury. This approach would have prevented the expert from discussing the inadmissible basis evidence in any detail. An opposing approach argued that information relied on by experts should be disclosed to the jury for substantive consideration. A third approach, charting a middle course that tended to be followed by courts, argued that inadmissible basis evidence should be disclosed to the jury for the limited purpose of explaining the expert’s opinion, subject to an evaluation of the probative value and prejudicial effect of the evidence under Rule 403.

In 2000, Rule 703 was amended to confirm that courts should take an approach along the lines of this middle course. Amended Rule 703 clarified that Rule 703 did not function as an exception through which otherwise inadmissible evidence could be admitted. It also created a presumption that the jury should not hear inadmissible basis evidence relied on by an expert. Under amended Rule 703, inadmissible basis evidence that an expert has relied on can be disclosed to the jury for the limited purpose of assisting the jury’s evaluation of the expert’s opinion, but only if the probative value of the evidence “substantially outweighs” the prejudicial effect of disclosure to the jury. Rule 703 thus reverses the default presumption of disclosure under Rule 403 to create a presumption against disclosure even for the limited purpose of explaining the expert’s opinion.

It has been more than ten years since the amendment of Rule 703. This Note revisits the controversy leading to the amendment and examines the

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23. See Allen & Miller, supra note 10, at 1135 (describing “the current practice of the courts of admitting the underlying data for the purpose of appraising the opinion”).
24. See infra Part I.B.3.c. According to Rule 403, “Although relevant, evidence may be excluded if its probative value is substantially outweighed by the danger of unfair prejudice, confusion of the issues, or misleading the jury, or by considerations of undue delay, waste of time, or needless presentation of cumulative evidence.” FED. R. EVID. 403.
25. FED. R. EVID. 703 advisory committee’s note on 2000 amendment. This Note uses the text of the rules as currently in force at the time of publication. On December 1, 2011, barring congressional action to the contrary, restyled rules will go into effect. The restyling was designed to be non-substantive, and thus should not impact case law precedent or the analysis in this Note. See Federal Rules of Evidence—2011 Pending Amendment to Restyle the Federal Rules of Evidence, FED. EVIDENCE REVIEW, http://federalevidence.com/node/1051 (last visited Oct. 20, 2011).
26. See id.
27. See FED. R. EVID. 703.
28. See id.
29. Compare id. (“Facts or data that are otherwise inadmissible shall not be disclosed . . . unless . . . their probative value . . . substantially outweighs their prejudicial effect.”), with FED. R. EVID. 403 (“[E]vidence may be excluded if its probative value is substantially outweighed by the danger of unfair prejudice . . . .”)
30. FED. R. EVID. 703 advisory committee’s note on 2000 amendment.
application of amended Rule 703. Part I of this Note discusses the evolution of the rules governing disclosure of inadmissible basis evidence, from the common law to amended Rule 703. Part II discusses the application of amended Rule 703 in the courts, including the effect of the amendment to Rule 703 in closing a back door to inadmissible evidence. As discussed in Part II, the amendment to the Rule may have curbed disclosure of inadmissible evidence to some degree, but disclosure can still be expected in a substantial number of cases. Part II also addresses the implications of recent changes in Confrontation Clause jurisprudence for the treatment of inadmissible basis evidence. Part III discusses Rule 703 in view of experience under the amended Rule, and concludes that Rule 703 struck an appropriate compromise, but that courts should place additional emphasis on the ineffectiveness of limiting instructions under the Rule. The approaches taken in Rule 703 should not, however, be allowed to obscure Confrontation Clause problems inherent in some expert testimony.

I. THE HISTORY AND EVOLUTION OF FEDERAL RULE OF EVIDENCE 703

This part discusses the background and evolution of Rule 703. Part I.A addresses the common law background of Rule 703 and Rule 703’s broadening of the common law restrictions on the permissible bases of expert testimony. Part I.B discusses approaches for treating disclosure of inadmissible basis evidence under Rule 703. Part I.C addresses the 2000 amendment to Rule 703.


Expert testimony can be understood as having a syllogistic structure. An expert applies specialized knowledge (the major premise) to information specific to the case at hand (the minor premise) to reach a conclusion. For example, a physician might testify that the plaintiff in a personal injury action had a brain injury. The physician’s major premise could be that the presence of particular symptoms A, B, and C indicates brain injury D. The plaintiff’s actual symptoms would form the physician’s minor premise. By applying the major premise to the minor premise, the expert could conclude that the plaintiff suffered from brain injury D. Both the major and minor premises implicate inadmissible basis evidence. This Note

33. Id. at 2.
34. Id.
35. Id. at 3.
36. Id.
37. See infra notes 39–58 and accompanying text.
focuses on the minor premise, the case-specific data that an expert has relied on in forming an opinion. Common law rules strictly regulated the case-specific evidence underlying expert opinions. The Federal Rules of Evidence loosened these restrictions, as will be discussed in Part I.A.2.

1. Restrictions on the Bases and Form of Expert Testimony at Common Law

At common law, much of the information that an expert might rely on was inadmissible hearsay. Expertise developed through firsthand practical experience presented little problem, but the majority rule at the end of the nineteenth century held “that standard medical and scientific works are inadmissible in evidence as proof of the declarations or opinions which they contain.” Thus, to the extent that the expert learned from others or by reading, the expert had relied on hearsay. Nevertheless, the common law recognized that experts frequently acquired their knowledge from hearsay, and that “to reject a professional physician or mathematician because the fact or some facts to which he testifies are known to him only upon the authority of others would be to ignore the accepted methods of professional work and to insist on finical and impossible standards.” Thus, the common law accepted that an expert’s general knowledge often came from inadmissible evidence.

The expert’s case-specific knowledge, however, presented a greater problem. The common law restricted both the sources of case-specific information on which an expert could permissibly rely and the form of the expert’s testimony at trial. These rules sought to ensure that the expert relied only on admissible evidence and that the jury knew the basis of the

38. See infra notes 44–58 and accompanying text.
40. Blinka, supra note 39, at 484.
41. HENRY WADE ROGERS, THE LAW OF EXPERT TESTIMONY § 166 (2d ed. 1891); see also FED. R. EVID. 803(18) advisory committee’s note (noting that “the great weight of authority has been that learned treatises are not admissible as substantive evidence though usable in the cross-examination of experts”); Blinka, supra note 39, at 485–87. An exception existed for “books that relate[d] to the exact sciences,” or that by longstanding use had become widely recognized as the type of authority that people relied on to govern their lives. ROGERS, supra, § 163. This exception permitted admission in evidence of “almanacs, astronomical calculations, tables of logarithms, mortuary tables for estimating the probable duration of life at a given age, tables of weights and measures, and of currency, chronological tables, interest tables, and annuity tables.” Id.; Blinka, supra note 39, at 485.
42. Blinka, supra note 39, at 484.
43. 1 WIGMORE, supra note 39, § 665; see also KAYE ET AL., supra note 12, § 4.5; ROGERS, supra note 41, §§ 19, 162; Blinka, supra note 39, at 485–87.
44. See Blinka, supra note 39, at 487–90.
expert’s testimony.\textsuperscript{45} As a result, the jury could (at least in theory) evaluate the basis of the expert’s testimony and accept or reject the expert’s opinion accordingly.\textsuperscript{46}

More specifically, the common law generally limited the permissible case-specific bases of expert testimony to two sources.\textsuperscript{47} First, the expert could testify based on the expert’s personal observations.\textsuperscript{48} Second, the expert could testify based on information admitted at trial.\textsuperscript{49} The expert could obtain this information by attending the trial and listening to the same information as the jury.\textsuperscript{50} Alternatively, and more commonly, the expert could be presented with the information in a hypothetical question at trial.\textsuperscript{51} The expert was not limited to one source of information or the other: an expert who had knowledge obtained by personal observation could also learn additional facts at trial.\textsuperscript{52}

Limited exceptions allowed experts to rely on certain inadmissible case-specific information, and to disclose the information to the jury.\textsuperscript{53} Experts on the valuation of property were permitted to rely on inadmissible hearsay such as evidence of price lists or comparable sales.\textsuperscript{54} This exception allowed courts to use information that experts commonly relied on outside of court, without imposing unnecessary costs on the court and the parties. In addition, a treating physician was permitted to rely on his patient’s description of his condition.\textsuperscript{55} As Dean John Henry Wigmore pointed out,
“[T]he law cannot afford to stultify itself by refusing to recognize, in testimonial rules, the safe and accepted practices of medical science.”56 The doctor relied on the patient’s statements in medical practice. The law should not prevent the doctor from doing so at trial.57 Courts justified these exceptions by pointing to expert reliance on the information outside of court, efficiency, and the expert’s own validation of the information.58

The common law also limited the form of the expert’s testimony. When the expert relied on personal observations, the rule at the end of the nineteenth century required the expert to disclose the observations before providing his opinion.59 In addition, when the expert relied solely or partly on disputed information admitted at trial, common law rules required that the expert testify by answering a hypothetical question (or questions).60 The hypothetical question was required to identify the premises of the expert’s opinion, which ensured that the opinion was based on admissible evidence,61 and also allowed the jury to evaluate the bases of the expert’s opinion.62 Hypothetical questions thus served important theoretical purposes. In practice, however, they were “difficult for the attorneys to frame, for the court to rule on, and for the jury to understand.”63 Hypothetical questions could be quite long and complex,64 and subject to bias.65

The Federal Rules of Evidence both broadened the permissible bases of expert testimony and loosened the common law strictures on the form of expert testimony, as discussed in the next section.

2. Broadening the Permitted Bases and Form of Expert Testimony by the Federal Rules of Evidence

Building on the exceptions provided at common law,66 Federal Rule of Evidence 703 broadened the permissible bases of expert testimony.67 In addition, Rule 705 loosened common law restrictions on the form of expert testimony.68

56. 1 WIGMORE, supra note 39, § 688, at 1097; see also KAYE ET AL., supra note 12, § 4.5.1.
57. 1 WIGMORE, supra note 39, § 688, at 1097–98; see also KAYE ET AL., supra note 12, § 4.5.1.
58. See KAYE ET AL., supra note 12, § 4.5.1.
59. Blinka, supra note 39, at 489. This requirement was largely left to the trial judge’s discretion by the middle of the twentieth century. Id.
60. 1 WIGMORE, supra note 39, §§ 676–78; Blinka, supra note 39, at 489–90.
61. Blinka, supra note 39, at 490.
62. 1 WIGMORE, supra note 39, § 680.
64. See, e.g., Barnes v. Marshall, 467 S.W.2d 70, 74 (Mo. 1971) (describing, in a case relating to a decedent’s testamentary capacity, a question that “hypothesized much of the evidence related by the other witnesses for plaintiff and utilized[d] ten pages of the transcript”). One reported hypothetical question “extended over 83 pages of the reporter’s transcript.” Ladd, supra note 16, at 427 (citing Treadwell v. Nickel, 228 P. 25 (Cal. 1924)).
65. Ladd, supra note 16, at 427; see also KAYE ET AL., supra note 12, § 4.4.
66. See KAYE ET AL., supra note 12, § 4.5.1; supra notes 53–58 and accompanying text.
67. See FED. R. EVID. 703 advisory committee’s note.
68. See FED. R. EVID. 705; FED. R. EVID. 703 advisory committee’s note.
Rule 703, which addresses “[t]he facts or data in the particular case upon which an expert bases an opinion or inference,” makes three possible sources of information available to an expert. The first two sources continue common law practices: under Rule 703, an expert can still permissibly base an opinion on firsthand observation and on information admitted at the proceeding. In addition, Rule 703 built on and broadened the permitted common law bases by adding a third source of information, “facts or data . . . made known to the expert . . . before the hearing.” Under Rule 703, therefore, an expert can rely on information made known to her outside of the hearing other than by her own perception. In addition, Rule 703 provides that the evidence relied on by the expert need not be admissible if the evidence is of a type “reasonably relied upon by experts in the . . . field.”

The drafters justified these changes by pointing to rationales similar to those that justified the more limited common law exceptions: the expert’s practice outside of court, efficiency, and the expert’s own validation of the evidence. A doctor in practice, for example, bases a diagnosis on information obtained from various sources. According to the advisory committee, much of this information would be admissible at trial, but only at the expense of judicial resources. Allowing a doctor serving as an expert to rely on such information—even if it is not admitted—“bring[s] the judicial practice into line with the practice of the experts themselves when not in court” and yields efficiency benefits. Indeed, the doctor in practice makes life and death decisions based on the information upon which she chooses to rely. Therefore, an expert’s “validation, expertly performed and subject to cross-examination, ought to suffice for judicial purposes.” Thus, with the adoption of Rule 703, an expert could rely on information that was not admitted at trial and even on information that was not admissible at trial.

Rule 705, moreover, eliminated the requirement for the hypothetical question and freed the expert’s testimony from the common law rules.

69. FED. R. EVID. 703.
70. Id. advisory committee’s note. Rule 703 provides, in relevant part, “The facts or data in the particular case upon which an expert bases an opinion or inference may be those perceived by or made known to the expert at or before the hearing.” FED. R. EVID. 703.
71. FED. R. EVID. 703 advisory committee’s note; see supra notes 47–52 and accompanying text.
72. FED. R. EVID. 703.
73. Id.
74. Id. advisory committee’s note (“The third source contemplated by the rule consists of presentation of data to the expert outside of court and other than by his own perception.”).
75. FED. R. EVID. 703 (“If of a type reasonably relied upon by experts in the particular field in forming opinions or inferences upon the subject, the facts or data need not be admissible in evidence in order for the opinion or inference to be admitted.”).
76. See supra notes 53–58 and accompanying text.
77. FED. R. EVID. 703 advisory committee’s note.
78. Id.
79. Id.
80. Id.
81. See FED. R. EVID. 703.
requiring that the jury be made aware of the expert’s premises. Under Rule 705, a party may—but is not required to—disclose the information underlying the expert’s opinion before providing the opinion. The opposing party may, however, inquire into the basis of the expert’s opinion on cross-examination, even if the basis is not disclosed by the proponent of the expert’s testimony.

In combination, Rules 703 and 705 departed from the common law rules that generally sought to ensure that the expert relied only on admissible evidence and that the jury knew the basis of the expert’s testimony. Under Rules 703 and 705, the expert can rely on information inadmissible at trial, and the expert is not required to disclose the bases of his opinion to the jury. Rules 703 and 705 as adopted, however, left open the important question of whether or not inadmissible basis evidence could be disclosed to the jury, and if so, for what purpose. This question is addressed in the next section.

B. Disclosure of Inadmissible Basis Evidence to the Jury Under Rule 703

Under Rule 703, “[i]f of a type reasonably relied upon by experts in the particular field in forming opinions or inferences upon the subject, the facts or data [upon which the expert relies] need not be admissible in evidence in order for the opinion or inference to be admitted.” Rule 703 as originally implemented did not, however, address whether experts could disclose the information that they had relied on to the jury if the information was not admissible. This omission from the Rule gave rise to disagreement about the proper treatment of such evidence, and to concern that expert testimony could be used to improperly place inadmissible evidence before the jury.

Part I.B.1 discusses what kinds of inadmissible evidence might be disclosed under Rule 703. Part I.B.2 discusses options for addressing whether, and to what extent, inadmissible basis evidence may be disclosed to the jury. Part I.B.3 discusses conflicting approaches advocated by commentators in the years leading up to the amendment to the Rule in 2000. And Part I.B.4 identifies the approaches to disclosing inadmissible basis evidence taken by the courts.

82. FED. R. EVID. 705 (“The expert may testify in terms of opinion or inference and give reasons therefor without first testifying to the underlying facts or data, unless the court requires otherwise.”).

83. Id.

84. Id. (“The expert may in any event be required to disclose the underlying facts or data on cross-examination.”).

85. See supra notes 44–65 and accompanying text.

86. See supra notes 66–84 and accompanying text.

87. FED. R. EVID. 703.

88. See id. advisory committee’s note.

89. See infra Part I.B.3.
1. What Inadmissible Evidence Might Be Disclosed?

The debate surrounding consideration and disclosure of inadmissible evidence by experts has focused primarily on hearsay. When an expert relies on a statement made by a person outside of the courtroom, the jury cannot fully evaluate the reliability of the statement. Instead, the jury must rely on the expert’s evaluation. An out-of-court statement is not hearsay merely because it is repeated in court, however. Instead, as defined by Rule 801(c), “‘Hearsay’ is a statement, other than one made by the declarant while testifying at the trial or hearing, offered in evidence to prove the truth of the matter asserted.” Thus, if an expert in court repeats an out-of-court statement, but not for the purpose of proving the truth of the subject matter asserted in the statement, the statement is not hearsay. This distinction, and whether it is tenable in this context, is discussed further in the following sections.

Nevertheless, Rule 703 does not limit inadmissible basis evidence to hearsay. Experts may also rely on information rendered inadmissible for other reasons, including other rules of evidence and the Constitution. Moreover, hearsay and the Constitution intersect in an important Confrontation Clause problem discussed in Part III.

In United States v. W.R. Grace, for example, the Ninth Circuit held that the district court erred by precluding experts from relying on information that had been excluded under Rule 403, without considering whether experts could reasonably rely on the information under Rule 703. Information that the district court had determined to be “unreliable, irrelevant, or unduly prejudicial” could nevertheless be relied on by an expert if the other requirements for expert testimony—including “reasonable reliance” under Rule 703—were satisfied.

90. See Fed. R. Evid. 703 advisory committee’s note; supra notes 39–58.
91. The value of a witness’s testimony depends on the quality of the witness’s perception, memory, and narration of the subject matter of the testimony, as well as the witness’s sincerity in testifying. See Fed. R. Evid. art. VIII advisory committee’s note. To test these factors, the witness should preferably testify under oath, before the factfinder, and subject to cross-examination. See id. (discussing hearsay). When an expert relays a statement by an out-of-court speaker, these conditions are not met and the jury cannot fully evaluate the speaker. Cf. id.
92. Cf. Fed. R. Evid. 703 advisory committee’s note (arguing, although not in the context of disclosure, that expert validation of basis evidence should allow the expert to rely on the evidence in forming an opinion).
93. Fed. R. Evid. 801(c) (emphasis added). As used in the Rule, “statement” is broader than the lay concept of a statement. The concept of “statement” for hearsay purposes includes oral and written assertions, as well as nonverbal conduct that is intended as an assertion. See Fed. R. Evid. 801(a).
94. See Fed. R. Evid. 801(e).
95. See Fed. R. Evid. 703; id. advisory committee’s note; Blinka, supra note 39, at 535.
96. See Fed. R. Evid. 402 advisory committee’s note.
97. 504 F.3d 745 (9th Cir. 2007). For the text of Rule 403, see supra note 24.
98. W.R. Grace, 504 F.3d at 758, 760–61, 763, 766.
99. Id.
Nachtsheim v. Beech Aircraft Corp.100 addressed the admissibility of “other accidents,” which is admissible under Rule 404(b) in product liability actions for certain purposes if the other accidents were sufficiently similar to the accident at issue.101 In Nachtsheim, the court affirmed a district court’s ruling that the “other accident” evidence was inadmissible.102 The plaintiffs also attempted to argue that the evidence that another accident had occurred should have been admissible under Rule 703 through their expert witness, but were unsuccessful.103

In Pineda v. Ford Motor Co.,104 the Third Circuit explained that “[t]he District Court and the parties [had] conflate[d] the separate issues of whether [a “Safety Recall Instruction” (SRI)] itself can be admitted into evidence and whether [the expert’s] opinion can be admitted if it is based on a consideration of the SRI.”105 While the SRI might be inadmissible as a subsequent remedial measure under Rule 407, the expert could nevertheless rely on the SRI in forming his opinion.106 The court left open the possibility that the expert could disclose his reliance on the SRI to the jury.107

In Anderson v. Terhune,108 a convicted prisoner seeking habeas relief unsuccessfully challenged his convictions on several grounds, including that a juror slept during his trial.109 Juror testimony and affidavits concerning the sleeping juror were inadmissible under Rule 606(b).110 But
the prisoner successfully introduced an expert report that relied on the inadmissible juror testimony, because the expert could permissibly rely on inadmissible evidence under Rule 703.111

Thus, under Rule 703, an expert can rely on information that would be inadmissible under various other rules. Significantly, an expert might also rely on information that would violate provisions of the Constitution if introduced at trial. Expert reliance on hearsay that would violate the Confrontation Clause of the Sixth Amendment is discussed in Part III. Other possibilities include expert reliance on information obtained in violation of a defendant’s Fourth or Fifth Amendment rights.112

Expert reliance on inadmissible information risks frustrating the policies behind the Rules of Evidence or violating the protections offered by the Constitution, particularly if the expert is allowed to disclose the inadmissible information to the jury.113 The next sections discuss ways of addressing the issue of disclosure.

2. Evaluative Use, Substantive Use, and Limiting Instructions

Inadmissible basis evidence could be handled in a variety of ways. The expert could be prohibited from referring to inadmissible basis evidence at all.114 Or, the expert could be permitted to refer to the inadmissible basis evidence only in general terms.115 Alternatively, the expert could be permitted to disclose the inadmissible evidence to the jury, but only for the limited purpose of evaluating the expert’s testimony (evaluative use).116 Finally, the expert could be permitted to disclose the inadmissible evidence to the jury, and the jury could be permitted to use the basis evidence for substantive purposes (substantive use).117

Moreover, inadmissible basis evidence need not be always admissible or always inadmissible (whether substantively or for a more limited use) under Rule 703. The evidence could be admitted under some circumstances and excluded in others. For example, inadmissible basis evidence could be

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111. Id. at 178–79, 179 n.4.
112. See KAYE ET AL., supra note 12, § 4.6, at 158 (discussing issues raised by expert reliance on information obtained in “violation of the Confrontation Clause or the privilege against self-incrimination, or as the product of an illegal search or seizure”).
113. See Brennan v. Reinhart Institutional Foods, No. CIV97-4014, 1998 WL 2017925, at *4 (D.S.D. Sept. 17, 1998) (order denying defendant’s motion for new trial) (“Rule 703 ought not be used by a party to eviscerate the public policy purposes of Rules 407 (subsequent remedial measures), 408 (offers to compromise), 409 (payment of expenses), or 411 (liability insurance) . . . .”); KAYE ET AL., supra note 12, § 4.6, at 158 (arguing that even expert reliance on information that is inadmissible for constitutional reasons may pose problems); Blinka, supra note 101, at 1249–54 (describing lawyers’ use of attempted use of Rule 703 to circumvent other rules of evidence, including the rule against hearsay).
114. See Blinka, supra note 39, at 553 (citing State v. Weber, 496 N.W.2d 762, 766 n.6 (Wis. Ct. App. 1993)).
115. See infra Part I.B.3.a.
116. See infra notes 122–23 and accompanying text.
117. See infra notes 119–21 and accompanying text; see also infra Part I.B.3.b.
admitted for an evaluative use or substantive use subject to some determination of reliability or balancing of value and harm by the court.\textsuperscript{118}

The evaluative use of basis evidence can be difficult to distinguish from the substantive use. For example, in diagnosing a patient, a first doctor might rely on a statement from a second doctor that the patient showed symptom X. In testifying as an expert, the first doctor might tell the jury that she relied on the second doctor’s statement. If the basis evidence (the second doctor’s statement) is admitted for substantive purposes, then both the proponent of the expert and the jury are permitted to consider the second doctor’s statement as evidence that the patient did, in fact, have symptom X. To alter an example given by Judge Richard Posner, “If for example the expert witness (call him A) bases his opinion in part on a fact (call it X) that the party’s lawyer told him, the lawyer [would] in closing argument tell the jury, ‘See, we proved X through our expert witness, A.’”\textsuperscript{119} This approach would render the basis evidence admissible despite the rest of the rules of evidence.\textsuperscript{120} In this example, the basis evidence would be admissible despite the rule against hearsay, because the jury would be permitted to consider the out of court statement as proof of what the statement asserted (that the patient had symptom X).\textsuperscript{121}

If, on the other hand, the basis evidence is admitted only for the limited purpose of evaluating the expert’s testimony, the expert’s proponent and the jury cannot use the basis evidence for its prohibited use (for the truth of the statement made by the hearsay declarant, in this case), but they can use the testimony for its permitted use (evaluating the expert’s testimony). The proponent of the expert thus cannot argue that she has proved a fact by pointing to inadmissible evidence that the expert relied on in forming an opinion.\textsuperscript{122} The jury can, however, use the basis evidence in considering whether the expert is credible. To explain the prohibited and permitted uses of the evidence, a court might give the jury an instruction like the following one:

Ladies and Gentlemen of the jury. You have heard expert A testify that she relied on [describe statement] in arriving at her opinion. You may consider this statement only in assessing the credibility of A’s opinion. You cannot use the statement as proof of [whatever is described in the statement] even though A herself used it for this purpose.\textsuperscript{123}

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textsuperscript{118} See infra Part I.B.3.c. Ultimately, Federal Rule of Evidence 703 was amended in 2000 to adopt an approach along these lines. See infra Part I.C.
  \item \textsuperscript{119} In re James Wilson Assocs., 965 F.2d 160, 173 (7th Cir. 1992). Actually, the Seventh Circuit in James Wilson Associates viewed the expert testimony as an attempt to circumvent the rule against hearsay. Id. at 172–73. Correctly quoted, the Seventh Circuit explained, “If for example the expert witness (call him A) bases his opinion in part on a fact (call it X) that the party’s lawyer told him, the lawyer cannot in closing argument tell the jury, ‘See, we proved X through our expert witness, A.’” Id. at 173.
  \item \textsuperscript{120} See Epps, supra note 48, at 64.
  \item \textsuperscript{121} See FED. R. EVID. 801(c).
  \item \textsuperscript{122} Blinka, supra note 39, at 548 n.460; see supra note 119.
  \item \textsuperscript{123} Blinka, supra note 39, at 547–48.
\end{itemize}
Limiting instructions like this one are used under the rules of evidence when evidence can be permissibly considered by the jury for one purpose but not for another.\footnote{124}{See FED. R. EVID. 105 (“When evidence which is admissible as to one party or for one purpose but not admissible as to another party or for another purpose is admitted, the court, upon request, shall restrict the evidence to its proper scope and instruct the jury accordingly.”); Blinka, supra note 39, at 528–34 (describing “limited admissibility” under the Federal Rules of Evidence).}

Limiting instructions have been roundly criticized.\footnote{125}{See Blinka, supra note 101, at 1235–36 (“Courts and commentators have had a veritable field day questioning, criticizing, and often condemning limiting instructions as applied in particular cases and in general.”).} Judge Learned Hand called a limiting instruction “the recommendation to the jury of a mental gymnastic which is beyond, not only their powers, but anybody’s else.”\footnote{126}{Nash v. United States, 54 F.2d 1006, 1007 (2d Cir. 1932).} Research also suggests that juries have difficulty following instructions on the law that they must apply.\footnote{127}{Judith L. Ritter, Your Lips Are Moving . . . but the Words Aren’t Clear: Dissecting the Presumption that Jurors Understand Instructions, 69 MO. L. REV. 163, 197–201 (2004) (summarizing research indicating that jurors have significant difficulty understanding jury instructions).}

Limiting instructions might be easier or harder for a jury to follow in different circumstances.\footnote{128}{See Blinka, supra note 101, at 1235–36; Blinka, supra note 39, at 532–33.} One distinction that might be particularly hard to make is the one between using the case-specific hearsay information underlying an expert’s opinion for substantive purposes, and using it only to evaluate the expert’s opinion. In evaluating the expert’s opinion, “one cannot accept an opinion as true without implicitly accepting the facts upon which the expert based that opinion.”\footnote{129}{Paul R. Rice, Inadmissible Evidence as a Basis for Expert Opinion Testimony: A Response to Professor Carlson, 40 VAND. L. REV. 583, 585 (1987).} The expert used the underlying evidence for its substance. When a jury accepts an expert’s opinion, it is inherently accepting as true the facts upon which the expert has relied.\footnote{130}{Id.; see also KAYE ET AL., supra note 12, § 4.7.2 (arguing that the underlying evidence is only relevant if it is true, even if the jury only uses the evidence to evaluate the expert’s opinion).} The jury is thus inherently accepting the underlying hearsay evidence for its truth. However, a limiting instruction in this context tells the jury to use the hearsay evidence to evaluate the expert’s opinion but at the same time tells the jury not to consider the hearsay evidence for the truth of what the hearsay declarant asserted (even if the expert used the information that way).\footnote{131}{Blinka, supra note 39, at 547. According to Blinka, “Common sense alone exposes the absurdity of such instructions.” Id.} Such a distinction may be impossible.\footnote{132}{Id. (“What does it mean to tell the jury that the evidence is received solely as it bears on the weight to be given the expert’s opinion and then preclude them from using it in the same way that the expert did?”); see also KAYE ET AL., supra note 12, § 4.7.2 (arguing that the limiting instruction ignores the reality that evaluation of an expert’s opinion requires an evaluation of the truth of the underlying evidence).}
Under Rule 105, moreover, a limiting instruction will be made upon request. A party may fail to request one, because of a failure to recognize the inadmissible evidence or perhaps because of a tactical decision not to highlight the inadmissible evidence. Rule 703 may thus provide a conduit to present otherwise inadmissible evidence unchallenged before the jury. On the other hand, questions of litigation tactics posed by limiting instructions is not limited to Rule 703, but rather extends throughout the rules of evidence.

When requested, limiting instructions hopefully educate the jury and prompt it at least to try to use evidence only for its permitted purpose. Limiting the permissible use of expert basis evidence should also constrain the way that the court and parties refer to the information.

If the jury cannot follow the limiting instruction, or if no limiting instruction is requested, however, then the evaluative use option disappears into substantive use. That is, if the jury does not follow the limiting instruction, then the jury has used the basis evidence for its substance (assuming that the jury uses the information at all). In addition, if no limiting instruction is requested, then the jury will not know that the evidence can only be used for certain purposes.

After the implementation of Rule 703, commentators presented various arguments for handling disclosure of inadmissible basis evidence. These are addressed in the next section.

3. Advocacy for Conflicting Approaches for Treating Disclosure of Inadmissible Basis Evidence Under Rule 703

After the implementation of Rule 703, commentators argued for several possible approaches to treating inadmissible basis evidence. One possibility, discussed in Part I.B.3.a, would have limited experts to a general description of the sources of inadmissible information. Another
possibility, discussed in Part I.B.3.b, would have interpreted Rule 703 as making inadmissible hearsay admissible for substantive purposes. A third approach, discussed in Part I.B.3.c, would have allowed consideration of inadmissible basis evidence for the limited purpose of evaluating the expert’s opinion, subject to the balancing test of Rule 403.

a. The Restrictive Approach

At one end of the range of alternatives, Professor Ronald L. Carlson advocated an approach that would permit an expert on direct examination to refer only to the sources of evidence that he relied on, if the evidence was not otherwise admissible. He argued that permitting an expert to quote otherwise inadmissible evidence in court would violate the rule against hearsay. For example, if an expert relied on the opinions of three other experts and disclosed their opinions to the jury, the proponent of the testimony could effectively present the testimony of four experts to the jury, while having to produce (and subject to cross-examination) only one of them. Professor Carlson also contended that permitting an expert to disclose otherwise inadmissible basis evidence would “significantly damage[]” a criminal defendant’s Confrontation Clause rights. In particular, he feared that an expert’s testimony could be used as a back door or conduit through which the prosecution could introduce a statement without producing the speaker.

Carlson therefore encouraged courts to make the “fine but important distinction between allowing an extra-record report to form a basis for courtroom opinion and permitting the whole of the report to come into evidence.” This approach would not bar an expert from mentioning otherwise inadmissible basis evidence altogether. Rather, Carlson would permit an expert to “identify and briefly describe” the evidence on direct

142. Ronald L. Carlson, Policing the Bases of Modern Expert Testimony, 39 Vand. L. Rev. 577, 584–86 (1986) (“Once the expert identifies the sources for his conclusions during direct examination, the reference to outside material is complete.”); Carlson, supra note 20, at 869–71 (arguing that Rule 703 should be amended to limit the circumstances under which otherwise inadmissible basis evidence can be disclosed to the jury).

143. Carlson, supra note 142, at 584 (“To . . . allow the admission of an unauthenticated writing into evidence or to permit the testifying expert to quote extensively from that writing violates accepted hearsay norms.”).


146. Carlson, supra note 20, at 859–64; Carlson, supra note 142, at 585 (“This back door introduction of the contents of a nontestifying expert’s report, without producing the author of the material, impinges on the criminal defendant’s sixth amendment rights.”).

147. Carlson, supra note 142, at 584; see also Carlson, supra note 20, at 866.
examination. In limited circumstances within the discretion of the court, more information might be admissible.

According to Carlson, the details of otherwise inadmissible basis evidence should not be admitted even to help the jury evaluate the basis of the expert’s opinion. He saw too much danger for misuse. The jury would be unable to see the distinction between use of the evidence for its substance and use of the evidence to explain the expert’s testimony: “[I]t would be mythical to expect the jury simply to consider its illustrative effect and disregard its substantive content.” Carlson therefore characterized the attempt to admit otherwise inadmissible basis evidence for the purpose of explaining the expert’s testimony as a “subterfuge” that should not be permitted to circumvent the rule against hearsay.

b. The Open Approach

At the other end of the range of alternatives, Professor Paul Rice responded to Professor Carlson by arguing that expert reliance should serve as a hearsay exception. He based his argument on the futility of limiting instructions, on the proper historical role for the expert as an assistant to—not replacement for—the factfinder, and on the reliability of the evidence on which an expert relies.

Like Professor Carlson, Professor Rice found the distinction between using basis evidence for its substance or only to evaluate the expert’s opinion to be impossible. Allowing the expert to tell the jury what inadmissible evidence he has relied on, and then telling the jury to use the information only in evaluating the expert’s opinion—without accepting the evidence as true—requires “mental gymnastics” that jurors probably cannot perform. It is “schizophrenic and illogical.”

148. Carlson, supra note 142, at 584.
149. Carlson, supra note 144, at 486 & n.34.
150. Carlson, supra note 144, at 484 (arguing that inadmissible basis evidence should not be admissible for the purposes of evaluating expert testimony); Carlson, supra note 145, at 1183.
151. Carlson, supra note 144, at 484.
153. Id.
154. Rice, supra note 129, at 586.
155. Id. at 585–86.
156. See supra note 152 and accompanying text.
157. Rice, supra note 129, at 584. Rice interpreted Carlson’s position as supporting the use of otherwise inadmissible basis evidence for the limited purpose of evaluating the expert’s opinion. Id. (“If this practice sounds like judicial double talk, it is. Professor Carlson, however, supports this result . . . .”). Carlson later rejected this characterization. Carlson, supra note 145, at 1183 (“This is not correct. I have consistently opposed the introduction of otherwise inadmissible background information whether offered directly or in the guise of justifying the expert’s opinion.”).
158. Rice, supra note 129, at 585; see also supra note 126 and accompanying text.
159. Id. at 586; see also supra notes 129–30 and accompanying text.
From this position, Professor Rice took the opposite approach from Professor Carlson. According to Rice, instead of hiding basis evidence from the jury unless it is independently admissible, the basis evidence should be disclosed to the jury in view of the proper role of the expert and the reliability of expert basis evidence. Rice argued that the proper role of the expert is to assist the jury. He pointed to the common law practice of presenting all of the case-specific evidence underlying the expert’s opinion to the jury, to allow the jury to accept or reject the opinion accordingly. According to Rice, preventing the jury from hearing and evaluating the facts underlying the expert’s opinion transforms the expert from an assistant to the factfinder into a “super-factfinder capable of producing admissible substantive evidence (an opinion) from inadmissible evidence.”

To allow the jury to consider otherwise inadmissible basis evidence for its substance, Rule 703 must function as an exception to other exclusionary rules. Professor Rice would have created a hearsay exception. He suggested adding a new hearsay exception, Rule 803(5):

> The following are not excluded by the hearsay rule, even though the declarant is available as a witness:

> (5) Statement Employed in Expert Testimony. A statement employed by an expert in arriving at a conclusion offered by that expert at trial, to the extent that (a) the statement is of a type reasonably relied upon by experts in a particular field in forming opinions or inferences upon the subject, and (b) the expert has demonstrated to [the] presiding judge a basis for concluding that the statement possesses substantial guarantees of trustworthiness.

Rice also proposed amending Rule 703 to make compliance with his proposed hearsay exception a prerequisite for expert reliance on inadmissible information. Rice would further have prohibited expert reliance on evidence that was inadmissible for reasons “other than reliability,” if disclosure would frustrate the policies of the rule excluding the evidence.

Rice’s disagreement with Carlson could be characterized as choosing a model that favors education of the jury over deference to an expert’s

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161. *Id.* at 586–87.
162. *Id.* at 587; see *supra* notes 45–46, 59–62 and accompanying text.
164. *Id.* at 587. Rice’s argument focuses on hearsay, but inadmissible basis evidence under Rule 703 is not limited to hearsay. See *supra* Part I.B.1.
166. *Id.* at 505 (describing a proposed Rule 703 that would require compliance with his proposed Rule 803(5) for information for which admissible proof was unavailable).
167. *Id.*
If the expert does not at least disclose the important basis evidence underlying his opinion, the jury cannot “be[] informed and then convinced.” Instead, the jury must defer to the expert. On the other hand, if the court allows the expert to disclose both her specialized knowledge and the reasons for her opinion in the specific case, the jury can more fully consider the expert’s opinion and reasoning. However, allowing the expert to disclose inadmissible evidence to the jury may simply change where deference is required: instead of requiring the jury to defer to the expert’s opinion divorced from at least some of its basis, Rice’s position requires the jury to defer to the expert’s selection of the evidence and evaluation of its evidence. In the context of hearsay, Rice’s position would substitute the expert for the jury in evaluating hearsay statements.

Rice saw little problem in allowing expert testimony to function as a hearsay exception. According to Rice, if an expert relies on information of a type that experts in the field typically rely on as required by Rule 703, the expert has the expertise necessary to determine whether the evidence is reliable. Hearsay reasonably relied on by an expert is thus sufficiently reliable to be considered by the jury, which justified the hearsay exception. Rice also rejected Carlson’s Confrontation Clause concerns. Rice’s position, however, was based on earlier Supreme Court Confrontation Clause precedent, which focused on the reliability of the hearsay evidence in determining whether a confrontation was required.

c. The Middle Course

A compromise approach, put forward in an article by Professor JoAnne Epps, rejected both Professor Carlson’s restrictive approach and Professor Rice’s open approach. According to Professor Epps, if an expert reasonably relies on inadmissible facts or data in accordance with Rule 703,
that inadmissible information should be disclosed to the jury, but only for the purpose of explaining and supporting the expert’s opinion.\footnote{182}{Id. at 60.} Professor Epps suggested two tiers of such information. In the upper tier, “[i]nformation essential to the opinion should be presented to the jury, subject to Rule 403.”\footnote{183}{Epps, supra note 48, at 84; see supra note 24 (reproducing the text of Rule 403).} In the lower tier, information that the expert used but did not “need” should be subjected to a balancing test in which “the importance of the evidence to the jury [is balanced] against the likelihood that the jury will be improperly influenced by the evidence.”\footnote{184}{Epps suggested “unfair prejudice, confusion, and the inability to distinguish the limited value of the evidence” as examples of “improper[] influence[].” Id. at 84 & n.134.} In fact, the upper tier may just represent a specific application of the lower tier.\footnote{185}{Id.} If the information is essential to the jury, it presumably passes Epps’s balancing test for less valuable information.\footnote{186}{Cf. id. at 84.}

Professor Epps reasoned that if an expert relies on a fact in forming an opinion, that fact ought to be disclosed to the jury, which is charged with evaluating the opinion.\footnote{187}{Id. at 70–71, 84.} The proponent of the expert should be able to paint a complete picture of the formation of the expert’s opinion, including both the admissible and inadmissible information upon which the expert relied.\footnote{188}{Cf. id. at 70–71, 84.} As long as the expert did in fact reasonably rely on the inadmissible information, a limiting instruction is given, and disclosure would not be too prejudicial, disclosure serves values of “truth-telling” and “fairness to the proponent.”\footnote{189}{Id.}

Thus, like Professor Rice,\footnote{190}{See supra notes 175–78 and accompanying text.} Professor Epps emphasized that the expert must have reasonably relied on the information to be disclosed to the jury.\footnote{191}{Epps, supra note 48, at 74–84.} She advocated an active role for the trial judge in assessing the reasonableness of expert reliance on particular data.\footnote{192}{See id. note 48, at 74–84.} According to Epps, the assessment should go beyond assessing reliability or whether experts in the field regularly rely on a certain type of data, because regular practice in a field might be insufficiently rigorous, to assessing the reasonableness of reliance on information in the particular case.\footnote{193}{See id. note 48, at 74–84.}
4. The Application of Pre-amendment Rule 703 in the Courts

The application of Rule 703 in the courts varied, but across a narrower range than the varying approaches advocated by commentators. The restrictive approach advocated by Professor Carlson was not widely adopted. In addition, no court is recognized as having held that Rule 703 created a hearsay exception (or an exception to the other rules of evidence).

Courts did, however, appear to disagree on the necessity of a limiting instruction. According to the Ninth Circuit in United States v. 0.59 Acres of Land, when an expert disclosed inadmissible basis evidence to the jury, the court was required to instruct the jury that the evidence could only be used to evaluate the expert’s opinion, and not for the truth. The district court had admitted an expert appraiser’s report with several inadmissible attachments. The Ninth Circuit held that the attachments would not have been admissible even with a limiting instruction, but explained that a limiting instruction is necessary “[w]hen inadmissible evidence . . . is admitted to illustrate and explain the expert’s opinion.” On the other hand, in United States v. Rollins, the Seventh Circuit did not object to an expert’s disclosure of hearsay to the jury. In Rollins, an FBI agent testified as an expert to provide his opinion on the meaning of code words used in taped telephone conversations between one of the defendants and a government informant. The agent testified that the informant told him that the code word “t-shirts” referred to cocaine. The Seventh Circuit upheld the admission of the expert’s testimony. The court did not address the issue of limiting instructions, and did not explicitly adopt Professor Rice’s approach of using Rule 703 as a hearsay exception.

194. Id. at 63–64.
195. AM. BAR ASS’N SECTION OF LITIG., EMERGING PROBLEMS UNDER THE FEDERAL RULES OF EVIDENCE 229 (3d ed. 1998) (“It does not appear that any reported case has expressly recognized Rule 703 as creating an exception to the hearsay rule . . . .”); Epps, supra note 48, at 64 (“Not surprisingly, no located case makes this ruling explicitly.”); Rice, supra note 165, at 500 (“Professor Imwinkelried, again quoting Professor Epps, noted that not a single case has adopted the Rice view. Sadly, I must acknowledge that this is true.”).
196. FED. R. EVID. 703 advisory committee’s note on 2000 amendment.
197. 109 F.3d 1493 (9th Cir. 1997).
198. Id. at 1496; see FED. R. EVID. 703 advisory committee’s note on 2000 amendment (describing 0.59 Acres of Land as holding that it was an “error to admit hearsay offered as the basis of an expert opinion, without a limiting instruction”).
199. 0.59 Acres of Land, 109 F.3d at 1495–96.
200. Id. at 1496; see also AM. BAR ASS’N SECTION OF LITIG., supra note 195, at 229 n.96 (describing 0.59 Acres of Land as “holding that it was error to admit hearsay as the basis for an expert’s opinion without a limiting instruction”).
201. 862 F.2d 1282 (7th Cir. 1988).
202. Id. at 1292–93; see also FED. R. EVID. 703 advisory committee’s note on 2000 amendment (describing Rollins as “admitting, as part of the basis of an FBI agent’s expert opinion on the meaning of code language, the hearsay statements of an informant”).
203. Rollins, 862 F.2d at 1285, 1291–93.
204. Id. at 1293.
205. See id.
206. See id.
Nevertheless, the court did seemingly admit the hearsay for substantive use by the jury.\textsuperscript{207}

Thus, while no court held that Rule 703 created a hearsay exception (or an exception to the other rules of evidence), courts, at least on occasion, allowed experts to disclose otherwise inadmissible basis evidence without a limiting instruction.\textsuperscript{208} A court that did allow an expert to disclose inadmissible basis evidence without requiring a limiting instruction effectively admitted the evidence for its substance.\textsuperscript{209} In addition, even if courts did not treat Rule 703 as a hearsay exception, considerable debate surrounded the proper application of Rule 703 and the effectiveness of limiting instructions under the Rule.\textsuperscript{210} In 2000, the Rule was amended to address these concerns.

\textbf{C. The 2000 Amendment to Rule 703}

In 2000, Rule 703 was amended to clarify that it did not function as a hearsay exception, and to create a presumption against disclosing inadmissible basis evidence. The amendment added a third sentence to the Rule, which now provides:

\begin{quote}
The facts or data in the particular case upon which an expert bases an opinion or inference may be those perceived by or made known to the expert at or before the hearing. If of a type reasonably relied upon by experts in the particular field in forming opinions or inferences upon the subject, the facts or data need not be admissible in evidence in order for the opinion or inference to be admitted. Facts or data that are otherwise inadmissible shall not be disclosed to the jury by the proponent of the opinion or inference unless the court determines that their probative value in assisting the jury to evaluate the expert’s opinion substantially outweighs their prejudicial effect.\textsuperscript{211}
\end{quote}

Taken as a whole, Rule 703 permits an expert to disclose inadmissible basis evidence to the jury if two requirements are satisfied. First, the expert must have permissibly relied on the inadmissible information. That is, the inadmissible information must be “of a type reasonably relied upon by experts in the particular field in forming opinions or inferences upon the subject.”\textsuperscript{212} Second, the court must—if the opponent of the expert objects to the disclosure—determine that the probative value of the information in

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{207} See \textit{Am. Bar Ass’n Section of Litig.}, \textit{supra} note 195, at 229 n.96 (describing Rollins as “admitting, apparently for substantive use, the statements of an informant as part of the basis for the expert opinion testimony of an F.B.I. agent on the meaning of code language”).
\item \textsuperscript{208} See Advisory Comm. on Evidence Rules, Minutes of the Meeting (Apr. 14–15, 1997), \textit{available at} http://www.uscourts.gov/uscourts/RulesAndPolicies/rules/Minutes/ev4-97.htm (“[T]he Reporter was instructed . . . to report on whether [Rule 703] was being used as a ‘back-door’ hearsay exception. The Reporter’s responsive memorandum concluded that there were some cases in which hearsay had been offered as the basis of an expert’s opinion, but without a limiting instruction.”).
\item \textsuperscript{209} See \textit{supra} notes 139–41 and accompanying text.
\item \textsuperscript{210} See \textit{supra} Part I.B.3.
\item \textsuperscript{211} \textit{Fed. R. Evid.} 703.
\item \textsuperscript{212} \textit{Id.}
\end{itemize}
assisting the jury to evaluate the expert’s opinion substantially outweighs its prejudicial effect.213

Courts take two approaches to the first requirement.214 Under one approach, the trial judge undertakes an independent investigation to determine reasonable reliance as a preliminary matter under Rule 104(a).215 Under the other approach, the trial judge pays more deference to the expert role, and merely confirms that the expert has relied on information upon which other experts in the field rely.216 The requirement of reasonable reliance must be passed for the expert to rely on the inadmissible evidence at all, even if the expert does not disclose it. If the court determines that the expert has relied on information that a reasonable expert would not, the opinion may be excluded.217

The second requirement, which reverses Rule 403’s presumption of admissibility, creates a presumption against disclosing the information to the jury.218 The prejudicial effect that the court must consider should include the likelihood that the jury will be able to follow a limiting instruction.219

Notably, Rule 703 does not prevent the opponent of an expert from fully exploring the basis of the expert’s testimony on cross-examination.220 Indeed, Rule 705 provides that “[t]he expert may . . . be required to disclose the underlying facts or data on cross-examination.”221 If the expert’s basis evidence has flaws, it may be unfair to the proponent to prevent the expert from disclosing and explaining the basis evidence during the expert’s direct testimony, leaving the opponent to catch the expert in a “gotcha” moment

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213. FED. R. EVID. 703; id. advisory committee’s note on 2000 amendment ("The information may be disclosed to the jury, upon objection, only if the trial court finds that the probative value of the information in assisting the jury to evaluate the expert’s opinion substantially outweighs its prejudicial effect.").

214. 1 PAUL G. GIANNELLI & EDWARD L. IMWINKELRIED, JR., SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE § 5.05[c], at 312–13 (4th ed. 2007).

215. In re Paoli R.R. Yard PCB Litig., 35 F.3d 717, 748 (3d Cir. 1994) ("We now make clear that it is the judge who makes the determination of reasonable reliance . . . ."); see also KAYE ET AL., supra note 12, § 4.6.1.b ("The dominant view is that courts have an independent obligation to assess the reasonableness of an expert’s reliance on a type of factual data."). Rule 104(a) provides that the court determines “[p]reliminary questions concerning . . . the admissibility of evidence.” FED. R. EVID. 104(a).

216. See KAYE ET AL., supra note 12, § 4.6.1.b (describing a “minority view” in which courts only examine whether experts typically rely on similar information); Blinka, supra note 134, at 51–52 (arguing that courts are reluctant to “second-guess” experts on the issue of reasonable reliance); Epps, supra note 48, at 76 (describing a “liberal approach,” according to which courts may not independently evaluate reasonable reliance).

217. In re TMI Litig., 193 F.3d 613, 697 (3d Cir. 1999) (“If the data underlying the expert’s opinion are so unreliable that no reasonable expert could base an opinion on them, the opinion resting on that data must be excluded.” (citing In re Paoli, 35 F.3d at 748)).

218. Compare FED. R. EVID. 703 (permitting disclosure of information if the probative value in evaluating the expert’s opinion “substantially outweighs” the information’s prejudicial effect), with FED. R. EVID. 403 (permitting exclusion of information if the probative value “is substantially outweighed by” the prejudicial effect).

219. FED. R. EVID. 703 advisory committee’s note on 2000 amendment.

220. Id.

221. FED. R. EVID. 705; see FED. R. EVID. 703 advisory committee’s note on 2000 amendment.
during cross-examination. Indeed, calling into question the bases of an expert’s testimony can be an important way for an opponent to challenge the expert’s opinion.

If the opponent does challenge the expert’s basis, the door may be open for the proponent to respond with basis evidence that could not have been disclosed earlier. In addition, the proponent might want to preemptively expose the flaws in the basis evidence to “remove the sting” from the opponent’s anticipated attack. The advisory committee’s note therefore directs the trial court to consider the proponent’s possible strategic considerations when conducting the required balancing under Rule 703. In view of this direction, a weakness in inadmissible basis evidence may actually counsel in favor of disclosure.

The amendment to Rule 703 was intended “to emphasize that when an expert reasonably relies on inadmissible information to form an opinion or inference, the underlying information is not admissible simply because the opinion or inference is admitted.” To do so, it created a presumption against disclosure that reversed the Rule 403 presumption of admissibility. The presumption against disclosure, together with the probability that limiting instructions could be impossible for a jury to follow, at least in the context of Rule 703, would suggest that disclosure should be rare. On the other hand, the need for the jury to hear the underlying evidence to understand the expert’s opinion, coupled with the likelihood that an opponent may explore the evidence anyway, counsel admission. The next part of this Note examines the application of amended Rule 703 in the courts.

II. THE APPLICATION OF RULE 703 IN THE COURTS

The amendment to Rule 703 addressed the controversy around inadmissible basis evidence by clarifying that Rule 703 did not serve as a hearsay exception and by creating a new presumption against disclosure of

222. See supra notes 188–89 and accompanying text.
223. See John F. Stoviak & Christina D. Riggs, Preparing for and Cross-Examining the Opposing Expert at Trial, in LITIGATORS ON EXPERTS: STRATEGIES FOR MANAGING EXPERT WITNESSES FROM RETENTION THROUGH TRIAL 326, 332–33 (Wendy Gerwick Couture & Allyson W. Haynes eds., 2010) (describing attacking an expert’s bases as inaccurate or unsupported, and attacking an expert’s bases as incomplete as two of five suggested ways to undermine expert testimony).
224. Fed. R. Evid. 703 advisory committee’s note on 2000 amendment (“[A]n adversary’s attack on an expert’s basis will often open the door to a proponent’s rebuttal with information that was reasonably relied upon by the expert, even if that information would not have been discloseable initially under the balancing test provided by this amendment.”).
225. Id.
226. Id.
227. Cf. id.
228. Id.
229. See supra note 218 and accompanying text.
230. See supra notes 129–32 and accompanying text.
231. See supra notes 187–89 and accompanying text.
232. See supra notes 221–27 and accompanying text.
the inadmissible evidence. Nevertheless, as explained in Part II.A, to the extent that the problem of back door evidence stems from a party inducing an expert to rely on questionable evidence in the hopes of disclosing such evidence to the jury, an examination of reasonable reliance acts as a first barrier to disclosure. If the court determines that the expert has, in fact, reasonably relied on inadmissible basis evidence, then the balancing test in the added third sentence of Rule 703 acts as a second barrier to disclosure. Part II.B reviews federal court opinions considering disclosure of inadmissible basis evidence during two-year periods before and after the 2000 amendment. This review shows a tendency toward disclosure before the amendment, which was curbed by the amendment to Rule 703. Even after the amendment, however, disclosure still occurs in a substantial number of cases.

Accordingly, the effectiveness of a limiting instruction becomes important. If a limiting instruction is ineffective, then the evidence disclosed in these cases turns into substantive evidence. Part II.C considers a subset of inadmissible basis evidence—evidence that would violate a criminal defendant’s Confrontation Clause rights if used for substantive purposes—that demonstrates that in at least one instance, Rule 703’s approach of limited admissibility is not tenable.

A. Back Door Evidence and Reasonable Reliance

To the extent that the problem of back door evidence stems from a party inducing an expert to rely on questionable evidence in the hopes of disclosing such evidence to the jury, an examination of reasonable reliance acts as a first barrier to disclosure. Courts in this context appear particularly suspicious of experts who rely on data selected for them by the parties who hire them, instead of conducting some independent investigation.

233. See supra Part I.C.

234. See supra notes 212–17 and accompanying text.

235. See supra notes 213, 218 and accompanying text.

236. See supra notes 139–41 and accompanying text.


238. See supra notes 212–17 and accompanying text.

239. See Therasense, 2008 WL 2323856, at *1; Sinco, Inc. v. U.S. Chicory Inc., No. 8:03CV315, 2005 WL 2180094, at *2–3 (D. Neb. Aug. 10, 2005) (order on motion in limine) (suggesting that an expert’s testimony on some topics may be inadmissible under Rules 403 and 703 because the opinions were “based, in large part, on ‘biased information’ provided . . . by the owner of [the] Defendant [corporation]”); Crowley v. Chait, 322 F. Supp. 2d 530, 542–43 (D.N.J. 2004) (order on motions in limine) (barring an expert’s opinion to the extent that it was based on “preselected deposition testimony” rather than independent investigation).
In addition, Rule 703 does not allow experts to serve as conduits for information upon which they have not actually relied. For example, in *United States v. Mejia*, the Second Circuit explained that a gang expert could rely on hearsay, but could not merely repeat it. In *Mejia*, the expert’s testimony contained both acceptable expert opinion obtained from a “synthesis of various source materials” and unacceptable testimony in which the expert did not analyze the source material, but “merely repeated their contents.” As discussed in Part III.B, this distinction between analysis and repetition does not resolve whether an expert has improperly transmitted hearsay in violation of Rule 703: an expert can both analyze inadmissible evidence and repeat its contents to the jury. In *Loeffel Steel Products, Inc. v. Delta Brands, Inc.*, the court determined that the defendant’s damages expert had impermissibly calculated the plaintiff’s loss using information provided by the defendant that the expert was incapable of evaluating. Along similar lines, in *Sterling v. Provident Life & Accident Insurance Co.*, the plaintiff attempted to introduce hearsay through its expert, but the expert admitted that she had no expertise about the claims to which the hearsay related.

Finally, if the court determines that the expert has, in fact, reasonably relied on inadmissible basis evidence, then the balancing test of Rule 703 acts as a second barrier to disclosure. This balancing test, added in 2000, creates a presumption against disclosure of inadmissible evidence even for evidence upon which an expert has reasonably relied. The test could serve as an important barrier against inadmissible evidence, but competing and substantial interests weigh on both sides of the balance. The next section addresses the effect of this balancing in practice.

**B. Pre- and Post-amendment Application of Rule 703**

This section reviews the application of Rule 703 before and after the 2000 amendment to assess the balancing test added to Rule 703 in 2000. The review of the pre-amendment Rule examines the years 1997 and 1998 because any problem corrected by the amendment should have been apparent in these years. The review of amended Rule 703 examines the years 2007 and 2008 because by that time courts should have become

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240. See 29 CHARLES ALAN WRIGHT ET AL., FEDERAL PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE § 6273 (1997 & Supp. 2011) (explaining that Rule 703 is “simply inapplicable” and does not permit disclosing inadmissible basis evidence “when . . . the expert adds nothing to the out-of-court statements other than transmitting them to the jury”).
241. 545 F.3d 179 (2d Cir. 2008).
242. Id. at 197.
243. Id. at 197–98.
244. See infra Part III.B.
246. Id. at 807–10.
248. Id. at 1258–59.
249. See supra notes 213, 218 and accompanying text.
250. See supra note 213 and accompanying text.
251. See supra notes 220–32 and accompanying text.
familiar with the 2000 amendment. The review does not consider decisions that turned on the first threshold issue described above in Parts I.C and II.A (whether the expert reasonably relied on the inadmissible basis evidence).252 Instead, the review focuses on the 2000 amendment to Rule 703 by considering decisions that address disclosure of the inadmissible basis evidence where reasonable reliance was established or not at issue. A measure of subjectivity was involved, of course, in classifying courts’ reasoning, which was not necessarily explicit.

The review suggests that the presumption against disclosure added to Rule 703 had at least some effect. Before the amendment, a tendency toward disclosure is apparent, as discussed in Part II.B.1. After the amendment, the cases are more evenly divided, as discussed in Part II.B.2, but disclosure still occurs in a substantial number of cases.

1. Pre-amendment Application of Rule 703

In 1997 and 1998, nine surveyed federal court opinions considered disclosure of inadmissible expert basis evidence under Rule 703. Of these nine, six permitted disclosure,253 while three prohibited it.254 Although the issue was not heavily litigated, this two-to-one ratio suggests a tendency toward permitting disclosure of the underlying basis evidence.

No clear pattern emerges from the cases. Some allowed disclosure of seemingly minor evidence, but others permitted disclosure of apparently

252. See supra Part II.A; notes 212, 214–17 and accompanying text.
254. United States v. Quintanilla, 165 F.3d 920, Nos. 97-10339, 97-10540, 98-10091, 1998 WL 895360, at *5–6 (9th Cir. 1998) (unpublished table decision) (finding no reversible error in a district court decision preventing defendant’s expert on battered women’s syndrome from discussing the bases of his opinion, because the jury could not have relied on the evidence for its substance to establish the events relied on in any event); Arkwright Mut. Ins. Co. v. Gwinner Oil, Inc., 125 F.3d 1176, 1182 (8th Cir. 1997) (approving a district court’s decision to admit an opinion that relied on another expert’s report and to exclude the substance of the other expert’s report); United States v. 0.59 Acres of Land, 109 F.3d 1493, 1496–97 (9th Cir. 1997) (holding that the challenged basis evidence was “not of the kind that might be admitted in connection with the expert’s testimony, regardless of the presence of a limiting instruction”).
significant evidence. A trial judge in one case explained that the disclosure of a small number of documents did not present a problem, when the documents did not play a central role in the expert’s opinion and the court gave the jury a limiting instruction to explain that the documents could not be considered for the truth of what they contained.255

On the other hand, in Brennan v. Reinhart Institutional Foods, a “vocational rehabilitation specialist” testified for the plaintiff.256 Over the defendant’s objection, the court allowed the specialist to testify that he had reviewed the plaintiff’s medical history, and that two doctors had determined that the plaintiff suffered from “a permanent partial impairment of eleven percent of the whole body.”257 The Eighth Circuit later upheld the trial court’s approach.258 The court rejected the defendant’s argument that the plaintiff had been improperly allowed to present the testimony of medical experts through the testimony of its vocational specialist.259 In Brennan, the plaintiff appears to have succeeded in a tactic that Professor Carlson warned against—presenting the testimony of an expert who discloses the opinions of multiple other experts, effectively presenting the testimony of several experts to the jury, while having to produce (and subject to cross-examination) only one of them.260

2. Application of Amended Rule 703

In 2007 and 2008, fourteen surveyed federal court opinions considered disclosure of inadmissible expert basis evidence under Rule 703. Of these fourteen, seven permitted disclosure,261 while seven prohibited it.262

257. Id. at *3 (quoting the testimony of the specialist).
259. Id. at 450, 452.
260. See supra note 144 and accompanying text. In contrast to Brennan, a different case in the surveyed period recognized the problem of allowing one expert to introduce another expert’s opinions. Arkwright Mut. Ins. Co. v. Gwinner Oil, Inc., 125 F.3d 1176, 1182 (8th Cir. 1997) (approving a district court’s decision to admit an opinion that relied in part on another expert’s report, and to exclude the substance of the other expert’s report).
261. United States v. Wolling, 223 F. App’x 610, 612–13 (9th Cir. 2007) (upholding a district court’s decision to permit defense experts to describe the contents of medical records that were excluded under Rule 403, and to refuse the jury’s request to view the records themselves); United Nat’l Ins. Co. v. Aon Ltd., Civ. No. 04-539, 2008 WL 3819865, at *14–15 (E.D. Pa. Aug. 8, 2008) (orders on motions in limine) (permitting an expert to disclose the contents of hearsay English court decisions, but “anticipat[ing]!” that the jury would be prevented from receiving the decisions in the jury room); Betts v. Gen. Motors Corp., No. 3:04cv169-M-A, 2008 WL 2789524, at *10 (N.D. Miss. July 16, 2008) (order on motions in limine and for summary judgment) (citing Rule 703 as permitting an expert to testify about documents not admissible in evidence); Galloway v. Big G Express, Inc, No. 3:05-CV-545, 2008 WL 2704443, at *5 (E.D. Tenn. July 3, 2008) (order on motions in limine) (permitting an expert to discuss inadmissible basis evidence for limited purposes, and indicating that a limiting instruction would be issued); In re Guidant Corp. Implantable Defibrillators Prods. Liab. Litig., MDL No. 05-1708, Civil Nos. 06-25, 05-2596, 2007 WL 1964337, at *3–4, 6 (D. Minn. June 29, 2007) (order on motions in limine) (permitting experts to testify based on certain underlying data, and raising the possibility of issuing a limiting instruction “to meet the Rule 703 balancing test”); Inline Connection Corp. v. AOL Time Warner Inc., 470
Again, no clear pattern emerges from the cases.\textsuperscript{263} Given the fact-dependent nature of the balancing test under Rule 703\textsuperscript{264} and the varying facts of the cases, however, a clear pattern would be unexpected. Considering the cases from 2007 and 2008 in the aggregate, the breakdown of seven decisions permitting disclosure and seven prohibiting disclosure suggests that the amendment to Rule 703 at least reduced a tendency toward disclosure that existed before 2000.\textsuperscript{265} Still, while amended Rule 703 may have curbed a pre-2000 tendency toward disclosure, half of the reviewed decisions permitted disclosure of inadmissible basis evidence.\textsuperscript{266} As a result, the debate over the proper treatment of inadmissible basis evidence retains significance.\textsuperscript{267}

One of the reviewed cases from 2007, \textit{United States v. Wolling},\textsuperscript{268} illustrates a jury confronting the proper way to evaluate basis evidence underlying expert opinion testimony. The defendant in \textit{Wolling} presented the expert testimony of a doctor in support of his diminished capacity defense.\textsuperscript{269} The expert testified that he relied on medical records relating to a psychologist’s prior evaluation of the defendant.\textsuperscript{270} The court excluded the medical records under Rule 403.\textsuperscript{271} Nevertheless, the expert, apparently

\begin{itemize}
  \item F. Supp. 2d 435, 443 (D. Del. 2007) (order on motion in limine) (reasoning that the probative value of the expert basis evidence substantially outweighed the prejudicial effect under the balancing test of Rule 703); \textit{In re Moyer}, 421 B.R. 587, 596–97 (Bankr. S.D. Ga. 2007) (finding an otherwise inadmissible report admissible to explain the expert’s opinion, but not for substantive use).
  \item See supra Part II.B.1.
  \item Cf. FED. R. EVID. 703; \textit{id.} advisory committee’s note on 2000 amendment.
  \item See supra Part II.B.1.
  \item See supra notes 261–62.
  \item See supra Part I.B.
  \item 223 F. App’x 610 (9th Cir. 2007).
  \item Id. at 612.
  \item Id.
  \item Id.
without objection from the prosecution, informed the jury of the medical diagnoses in the medical records.272 During deliberations, the jury asked to review the medical records upon which the expert had relied.273 The judge refused, and explained that the expert had described the medical records only to support his opinions.274

The jury in Wolling, in evaluating the expert’s opinion, sought to more closely evaluate the basis evidence underlying the opinion.275 Indeed, it may be impossible to accept or reject an expert’s opinion without accepting or rejecting the underlying data.276 In Wolling, the judge’s limiting instruction and refusal to provide the records to the jury counteracted the jury’s desire to scrutinize information that the judge had already found to be substantially more prejudicial than probative.277

Even if the amendment to Rule 703 has reduced the frequency of disclosure of inadmissible basis evidence, disclosure continues to occur.278 Indeed, in some cases it may not be possible for the jury to meaningfully evaluate an expert’s opinion without hearing the underlying evidence.279

The resulting disclosure, however necessary, can place prejudicial information before the jury. In United States v. Leeson,280 the defendant challenged the disclosure of basis evidence by a psychologist who testified as an expert for the government.281 The district court allowed the psychologist to testify that he relied on statements from two of the defendant’s fellow inmates, who had not spoken to the testifying expert, but rather to a different psychologist.282 According to the testifying expert, the two inmates reported that the defendant had requested help in “looking crazy.”283 The Fourth Circuit held that the district court had correctly allowed disclosure of the inmates’ statements, in view of the high relevance of the statements for the purpose of evaluating the psychologist’s opinion.284

Even after the amendment to Rule 703, then, disclosure of inadmissible basis evidence can be expected in a significant number of cases because of the jury’s need to hear the evidence to evaluate the expert’s opinion. If a limiting instruction is ineffective, then the evidence disclosed in these cases

272. Id.
273. Id. at 613.
274. Id.
275. See supra text accompanying notes 270–73.
276. See supra notes 128–32 and accompanying text.
277. See supra text accompanying note 274.
278. See supra Part II.B.2.
280. 453 F.3d 631 (4th Cir. 2006).
281. Id. at 636–38.
282. Id. at 634–35.
283. Id.
284. Id. at 637–38.
turns into substantive evidence, despite Rule 703’s intent that such evidence be used only for the limited purpose of evaluating the expert’s testimony. The next section discusses the disclosure of inadmissible basis evidence that would violate the Confrontation Clause if used substantively. This subset of inadmissible basis evidence demonstrates that in at least one area, Rule 703’s approach of limited admissibility is not tenable.

C. Expert Reliance on Testimonial Hearsay

The Confrontation Clause of the Sixth Amendment provides that “[i]n all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right . . . to be confronted with the witnesses against him.” In its 2004 decision in Crawford v. Washington, the Supreme Court altered its approach to hearsay under the Confrontation Clause. Under the Court’s 1980 decision in Ohio v. Roberts, the Confrontation Clause permitted the prosecution to use an unavailable witness’s statement against the defendant if the statement possessed sufficient “indicia of reliability.” The test was satisfied if the statement fell “within a firmly rooted hearsay exception” or when it possessed “particularized guarantees of trustworthiness.” In Crawford, the Court rejected this reliability-based approach. In its place, the Court adopted a test focusing on whether the hearsay was “testimonial.” If a statement is testimonial, the Confrontation Clause permits its introduction against the defendant only if the declarant is unavailable and the defendant has had a prior opportunity for cross-examination. According to the Court in Crawford, confrontation is the only constitutionally acceptable method of assuring the reliability of such statements.

The Court did not provide detailed guidance to explain what hearsay can be considered testimonial. The Court’s guidelines did indicate that testimonial generally includes statements that resemble testimony at trial, such as statements made before a grand jury, as well as statements made under circumstances that suggest they would be used in prosecution, such as statements made in a police interrogation.

285. See supra notes 139–41 and accompanying text.
286. U.S. Const. amend. VI.
289. Id. at 66; see Crawford, 541 U.S. at 40.
290. Roberts, 448 U.S. at 66; see Crawford, 541 U.S. at 40.
291. Crawford, 541 U.S. at 60–68.
292. Id.
293. Id. at 68.
294. Id. at 68–69 (“Where testimonial statements are at issue, the only indicium of reliability sufficient to satisfy constitutional demands is the one the Constitution actually prescribes: confrontation.”).
295. Id.
296. Id. at 51–52, 68; Jennifer L. Mnookin, Expert Evidence and the Confrontation Clause After Crawford v. Washington, 15 J.L. & Pol’y 791, 792 (2007). The Court later clarified that statements made to police for the “primary purpose” of resolving an ongoing emergency are not testimonial. Davis v. Washington, 547 U.S. 813, 822 (2006). On the other hand, statements made for the “primary purpose” of proving past events, rather than resolving an emergency, are testimonial. Id. As explained by the Court in Michigan v.
After *Crawford*, the Court held in *Melendez-Diaz v. Massachusetts* that “certificates of analysis,” which indicated that a forensic analysis showed a substance to be cocaine, were testimonial. And most recently, in *Bullcoming v. New Mexico*, the Court held that the defendant in a drunk-driving prosecution had a right to be confronted with the actual scientific analyst who tested the defendant’s blood to produce a blood alcohol report (which was testimonial evidence). A different analyst who “had neither participated in nor observed the test” could not constitutionally serve as a substitute.

1. The Intersection of *Crawford* and Disclosure of Basis Evidence

Much information that an expert might rely on is nontestimonial. But experts can also rely on testimonial statements that would be hearsay if offered for their truth. For example, a gang expert might rely on information obtained from police interrogations performed while investigating the defendant, or a psychologist might interview the family of a defendant in preparing to oppose a defendant’s insanity defense. In addition, one forensic expert might offer an opinion based on a testimonial report prepared by a different expert.

Perhaps significantly, the Court in *Bullcoming* noted that the substitute analyst did not offer an “independent opinion” on the blood alcohol report. Justice Sotomayor, one of five votes for the holding, discussed this point somewhat further, in “emphasiz[ing] the limited reach” of the opinion. Justice Sotomayor pointed out that *Bullcoming* did not involve an expert witness “asked for his independent opinion about underlying testimonial reports that were not themselves admitted into evidence.” In

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298. Id. at 2530–32.
300. Id. at 2709–11, 2715–17.
301. Id. at 2709, 2715–16.
302. See id. at 2722 (Sotomayor, J., concurring in part) (describing statements made for medical treatment as nontestimonial); Michigan v. Bryant, 131 S. Ct. 1143, 1157 & n.9 (2011); *Melendez-Diaz*, 129 S. Ct. at 2539–40 (“Business and public records are generally admissible absent confrontation . . . because . . . they are not testimonial.”).
303. See Mnookin, supra note 296, at 801–09.
304. See id. at 808; see also United States v. Turner, 591 F.3d 928, 934 (7th Cir. 2010) (“Melendez-Diaz did not do away with Federal Rule of Evidence 703.”).
305. *Bullcoming*, 131 S. Ct. at 2715–16 (majority opinion).
306. Id. at 2719, 2722 (Sotomayor, J., concurring in part).
307. Id. at 2722.
doing so, she pointed out that Rule 703 allows experts to base opinions on inadmissible evidence. According to Justice Sotomayor, the court “would face a different question if asked to determine the constitutionality of allowing an expert witness to discuss others’ testimonial statements if the testimonial statements were not themselves admitted as evidence.” This reasoning parallels that used by lower federal courts in considering expert witness testimony based on possibly testimonial statements, as discussed in Part II.C.2.

In a footnote in Crawford, the Court parenthetically remarked that the Confrontation Clause “does not bar the use of testimonial statements for purposes other than establishing the truth of the matter asserted.” Taken at face value, this statement would permit an expert to rely on and disclose testimonial hearsay for the purpose of evaluating the expert’s opinion, because that purpose is “other than [for] establishing the truth of the matter asserted.” That is, if the expert discloses a testimonial statement only for the purpose of evaluating the expert’s opinion, then the statement has not been offered for the truth of the matter asserted. Therefore, the statement is not testimonial hearsay, and the Confrontation Clause does not apply. This rationale is widespread in the courts. The New York Court of Appeals, however, has rejected this reasoning, as explained in the next section.

2. People v. Goldstein

The New York Court of Appeals rejected the non-hearsay explanation for expert basis evidence in People v. Goldstein. Goldstein reversed the conviction of a mentally ill man for killing a stranger by throwing her in front of a subway train. Expert psychiatrists testified for the prosecution

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308. Id.
309. Id.
311. Crawford, 541 U.S. at 60 n.9 (citing Street, 471 U.S. at 414); see supra notes 90–94 and accompanying text.
312. To be hearsay, the statement must be offered “to prove the truth of the matter asserted.” Fed. R. Evid. 801(c); see supra notes 90–94 and accompanying text.
313. See Mnookin, supra note 296, at 811–29 (explaining and criticizing this argument); see also supra note 310 and accompanying text.
314. See Kaye et al., supra note 12, § 4.10.1; Seaman, supra note 31, at 846 n.93 (collecting cases).
316. Id. at 728–29.
and defense. The prosecution’s expert argued that the defendant’s illness was “relatively mild,” and that he used his illness as an excuse for violent, predatory acts against women. The trial court permitted the prosecution’s expert to repeat what six people told her about the defendant. The Court of Appeals, focusing on four of the six declarants, determined that their out of court statements were testimonial under Crawford. The prosecution made the argument described above, that the statements had only been offered to evaluate the expert’s opinion, not for their truth.

The court rejected the argument, reasoning that the jury could not have used the statements to evaluate the expert’s opinion without accepting the statements as true or false. The prosecution, the court pointed out, wanted the jury to accept the statements as true and to accept the opinion based on them. The statements had been offered for their truth, and were therefore testimonial hearsay under Crawford.

As Professor Jennifer Mnookin explains, the Goldstein court recognized that the purpose for which the prosecution offered the statements required the jury to assess the reliability of the speakers. The statements were actually offered for a hearsay purpose. Thus, while it might have been acceptable for the expert to refer to her sources in general terms, it violated the defendant’s Confrontation Clause rights to allow the expert to repeat the hearsay statements of her sources.

Even if only a general reference is allowed, however, expert reliance on testimonial hearsay raises an additional question: what if the defendant attacks the basis of the expert’s opinion? Under the approach to Rules 703 and 705 suggested by the advisory committee’s notes, if the opponent challenges the expert’s basis, the door may be open for the proponent to respond with basis evidence that could not have been disclosed earlier.

317. Id. at 729.
318. Id.
319. Id.
320. Id. at 733–34.
321. Id. at 732; see supra Part II.C.1.
322. Goldstein, 843 N.E.2d at 732.
323. Id.
324. Id. at 733; see Mnookin, supra note 296, at 824–26 (characterizing the Goldstein analysis as “spot on: courts should not be able to avoid analysis of the Crawford issues present when prosecution experts disclose the substance of their sources on direct examination, through the fictional claim that such statements are offered for a purpose other than their truth”).
325. See Mnookin, supra note 296, at 826.
326. Id.; cf. Kainen & Tendler, supra note 310, at 1449–72 (explaining that when a court admits a testimonial statement to explain the action of an investigator even though the defendant has not challenged the action, the statement lacks any permissible nonhearsay use (such as rebutting a defendant’s challenge to an investigator’s action)).
327. See Mnookin, supra note 296, at 826–27 (suggesting that referring to the general nature of an expert’s sources, instead of the detailed substance of the information they provided, is more supportable under Crawford).
328. See supra notes 224–27 and accompanying text.
Whether this approach should apply to testimonial hearsay remains unsettled. 329

3. Testimonial Hearsay and Expert Testimony in Federal Courts

Federal courts have not yet adopted Goldstein’s reasoning, though concern exists about transmitting testimonial hearsay through experts. Thus, for example, the Second Circuit reasoned in United States v. Lombardozzi, 330 that an expert could rely on testimonial statements, but could not communicate them or directly convey their substance to the jury. 331 In another Second Circuit case, United States v. Mejia, 332 the court held that the government’s expert had reasonably relied on various hearsay statements, but warned against allowing the expert to transmit hearsay to the jury. 333 In Mejia, the expert repeated information without analysis in a way that suggested to the court that he was summarizing the evidence, and not acting as an expert. 334

As phrased by the Fourth Circuit in United States v. Johnson, 335 expert reliance on testimonial hearsay is problematic “only” if the expert “is used as little more than a conduit or transmitter for testimonial hearsay, rather than as a true expert whose considered opinion sheds light on some specialized factual situation.” 336 The experts in Johnson did not refer to the contents of any testimonial statements, however, and the admission of their testimony was therefore upheld. 337 The Fourth Circuit made similar arguments in upholding the admission of expert testimony in United States v. Ayala. 338 Quoting Johnson, the Ayala court explained that “the question when applying Crawford to expert testimony is ‘whether the expert is, in essence, giving an independent judgment or merely acting as a transmitter for testimonial hearsay.’” 339

These cases recognize that the government violates the defendant’s Confrontation Clause rights when it uses an expert as a conduit for testimonial hearsay. Unlike Goldstein, 340 these cases do not relate to a situation in which the testimonial hearsay was communicated to the jury in addition to the expert’s opinion. Instead, Johnson and Ayala in particular

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329. See KAYE ET AL., supra note 12, § 4.10.4.
330. 491 F.3d 61 (2d Cir. 2007).
331. Id. at 72–73. In Lombardozzi, the court suggested that a small portion of the expert’s testimony might have been excludable on Confrontation Clause grounds because the only source for the expert’s information was testimonial evidence, but the error did not require reversal. Id.
332. 545 F.3d 179 (2d Cir. 2007).
333. Id. at 197–98.
334. Id. at 197–99; see also United States v. Rubi-Gonzalez, 311 F. App’x 483, 487–88 (2d Cir. 2009) (excluding the testimony of the same expert who testified in Mejia, for essentially the same reasons).
335. 587 F.3d 625 (4th Cir. 2009).
336. Id. at 635.
337. Id. at 636.
338. 601 F.3d 256 (4th Cir. 2010).
339. Id. at 275 (quoting Johnson, 587 F.3d at 635).
340. See supra Part II.C.2.
suggest a dichotomy between transmitting hearsay and providing an expert opinion.341 As discussed above, Justice Sotomayor’s concurrence in Bullcoming also suggests that an “independent” expert opinion might avoid Confrontation Clause problems.342

However, the “independent opinion” distinction does not resolve the problem of expert reliance on testimonial hearsay. As Goldstein and Rule 703 demonstrate, an expert can both provide an opinion and transmit hearsay to the jury in support of the opinion.343 Part III.B returns to this point.

III. REVIEWING RULE 703 TEN YEARS LATER

The 2000 amendment to Rule 703 emphasized that Rule 703 does not serve as an exception to the other rules of evidence.344 Instead, if an expert relies on evidence that is not admissible, the evidence can be disclosed to the jury only if the probative value of the evidence in evaluating the expert’s opinion substantially outweighs the prejudicial effect of disclosing the evidence.345

As discussed in Part II.B., a review of federal court opinions considering disclosure of inadmissible basis evidence during two-year periods before and after the 2000 amendment suggests that there was a tendency toward disclosure before the amendment, which was curbed somewhat by the amendment to Rule 703.346 Even after the amendment, however, disclosure can still be expected in a substantial number of cases.347 As a result, the debate over the proper treatment of inadmissible basis evidence and the debate over the effectiveness of limiting instructions in this context retain significance.

Despite longstanding criticism and doubtful efficacy,348 limiting instructions are used throughout the Rules of Evidence when the same evidence is admissible for one purpose and inadmissible for another.349 The limiting instruction contemplated by Rule 703 is problematic, however, particularly in the context of hearsay. When otherwise inadmissible basis evidence is disclosed under Rule 703, the evidence is admitted for the limited purpose of evaluating the expert’s opinion.350 Thus, the jury must

341. See supra notes 335–39 and accompanying text; see also Ross Andrew Oliver, Note, Testimonial Hearsay as the Basis for Expert Opinion: The Intersection of the Confrontation Clause and Federal Rule of Evidence 703 After Crawford v. Washington, 55 HASTINGS L.J. 1539, 1560 (2004) (suggesting a “continuum” with an expert who merely transmits others’ statements at one end, and an expert who provides a “truly original” opinion based on diverse sources at the other end).
342. See supra notes 306–09 and accompanying text.
343. See supra Parts II.A, II.B, II.C.2.
344. See supra Part I.C.
345. Fed. R. Evid. 703; see supra Part I.C.
346. See supra Part II.B.
347. See supra Part II.A.2.
348. See supra notes 125–27 and accompanying text.
349. See supra note 124 and accompanying text; see also Mnookin, supra note 296, at 812 (“Rules of limited admissibility are commonplace in evidence law.”)
somehow use the inadmissible basis evidence to evaluate the expert’s opinion, without considering whether or not the inadmissible basis evidence is true.\textsuperscript{351} Even outside the context of hearsay, allowing evidence that is inadmissible under other rules to be disclosed via Rule 703 risks frustrating the purpose of those rules.\textsuperscript{352}

Expert reliance on testimonial hearsay is particularly troubling.\textsuperscript{353} Rule 703’s approach, however, invites Confrontation Clause violations, by providing that an expert opinion can allow discussion of inadmissible evidence.

Part III.A revisits amended Rule 703 after ten years’ experience, outside of the context of the Confrontation Clause. It ultimately advocates a modified version of the existing Rule’s approach that emphasizes the unworkability of limiting instructions in the context of Rule 703. Part III.B addresses Rule 703 in the Confrontation Clause context.

\textit{A. Acceptable Balancing}

The proper treatment of inadmissible basis evidence under Rule 703 cannot be resolved merely by recognizing that juries cannot logically distinguish between substantive use and evaluative use of inadmissible basis evidence under Rule 703. Indeed, Professors Rice and Carlson both agreed that limiting instructions are ineffective,\textsuperscript{354} and from there took opposite positions on the proper treatment of inadmissible basis evidence.\textsuperscript{355} Even if it is assumed that the distinction between substantive use and evaluative use of inadmissible basis evidence is impossible for the jury, at least three potential approaches remain, based on the three approaches discussed in Part I.B.3. Ultimately, the restrictive and open approaches are both unsatisfactory. The current balancing approach, however, can still be expected to allow a substantial amount of disclosure. It should be applied with an understanding that a limiting instruction likely will be ineffective.

1. The Restrictive Approach

The restrictive approach would allow an expert on direct examination to refer only to the sources of evidence upon which she relied, if the evidence was not otherwise admissible.\textsuperscript{356} This approach would solve the problem of unworkable limiting instructions. However, the review of decisions on disclosure in 2007 and 2008 demonstrates that inadmissible basis evidence is disclosed in a substantial number of cases even though Rule 703 provides a presumption against disclosure.\textsuperscript{357} which reflects a judicial determination

\textsuperscript{352} See supra Part II.B.1.
\textsuperscript{353} See supra Part II.C.
\textsuperscript{354} See supra notes 151–53, 157–59 and accompanying text.
\textsuperscript{355} See supra Part I.B.3.a–b.
\textsuperscript{356} See supra note 142 and accompanying text.
\textsuperscript{357} See supra Part II.B.2.
that in many cases disclosure is important for the jury to understand the
expert opinion.358

Perhaps in a nod in this direction, even Professor Carlson’s restrictive
approach would still have permitted some general disclosure of the expert’s
bases.359 Without disclosure, the jury may be forced simply to choose an
expert to defer to, with little basis for its decision.360 Consider a lawsuit in
which each party hires an expert on a certain topic. Each expert has
probably considered the same general types of information. As a result, if
the experts can only disclose the general types of inadmissible information
that they have relied on, then there may be no way for the jury to adequately
distinguish between the experts’ direct testimony. The plaintiff’s expert
may testify, “I consulted sources A, B, and C, and I conclude X.” The
defendant’s expert may instead testify “I consulted sources A, B, and C, and
I conclude Z.” Based on the direct testimony of the experts the jury may
simply be forced to choose an expert to defer to.

Moreover, even if disclosure were prohibited on direct examination, each
party would still be entitled to fully explore the basis of the other’s expert
on cross-examination.361 Without a full opportunity for cross-examination,
a party could present an expert who relied on very weak information, and
the opponent would be helpless to expose the flaws. Prohibiting disclosure
of inadmissible basis evidence on direct testimony would thus prevent a
party from laying out an expert’s reasoning for the jury, while shifting the
explanation of the basis of the testimony to cross-examination.362

2. The Open Approach

The open approach would treat expert testimony as an exception to the
other rules of evidence (or at least as an exception to the rule against
hearsay) for information that is reasonably relied on by an expert.363 This
approach would also solve the problem of unworkable limiting instructions,
because the evidence would be admitted for substantive use.

This approach, however, is also ultimately unacceptable, because it
admits too much. Consider Brennan, discussed above in Part II.B.1. In that
case, over the defendant’s objection, the court allowed a rehabilitation
specialist to testify that he had reviewed the plaintiff’s medical history, and
that two doctors had determined that the plaintiff suffered from “a
permanent partial impairment of eleven percent of the whole body.”364 The
plaintiff thereby appears to have succeeded in presenting the testimony of
an expert who has relied on and discloses the opinions of multiple other
experts, effectively presenting the testimony of several experts to the jury,

358. See supra notes 279, 284 and accompanying text.
359. See supra note 142 and accompanying text; see also supra note 327.
360. See supra notes 168–71 and accompanying text.
361. See supra notes 221–27 and accompanying text.
362. See supra notes 187–89, 221–27 and accompanying text.
363. See supra Part I.B.3.b.
while having to produce (and subject to cross-examination) only one of them.\footnote{365}{See supra note 144 and accompanying text.}

If the open approach had been adopted, the medical reports relied on by the specialist would have been admitted (to the extent that the specialist had reasonably relied on them) for substantive use not only by the jury but also by the proponent of the expert.\footnote{366}{See supra note 119 and accompanying text.} The open approach could thus allow experts to become gateways for large amounts of evidence, forcing the jury to defer to the expert’s selection and evaluation of substantive evidence.\footnote{367}{See supra notes 172–74 and accompanying text.}

3. A Modified Middle Way

This Note therefore advocates continuing along the compromise course,\footnote{368}{See supra Part I.B.3.c.} as modified in amended Rule 703. Ten years of experience with the Rule demonstrates, however, that disclosure can still be expected in a number of cases.\footnote{369}{See supra Part II.B.2.} Indeed, disclosure should be expected. In many cases, disclosure will be necessary to evaluate the expert.\footnote{370}{See supra notes 128–41 and accompanying text.}

The approach taken by Rule 703 should be modified in its application, however, by a recognition of the probable ineffectiveness of limiting instructions for the jury, particularly when the jury cannot permissibly use the evidence in the same way that the expert did.\footnote{371}{See supra notes 128–41 and accompanying text.} In addition, Rule 703 as it exists now permits expert reliance on and disclosure of evidence rendered inadmissible not just on hearsay grounds, but also for a variety of other reasons.\footnote{372}{See supra Part I.B.1.} Expert reliance and validation may alleviate concerns that unreliable information may be disclosed to the jury through expert testimony.\footnote{373}{See supra Part I.B.3.b.} Expert reliance and validation do not, however, wash away potential prejudice from evidence that is inadmissible for other reasons.\footnote{374}{See supra note 167 and accompanying text.} For example, an expert may be capable of ignoring the prejudicial effects of a subsequent remedial measure that is inadmissible under Rule 407.\footnote{375}{See supra notes 104–07 and accompanying text.} But if a court allows the expert to disclose such information to the jury, it potentially frustrates the policy goals of Rule 407. Accordingly, courts should take care to apply the presumption against disclosure in Rule 703, with particular care to note when a limiting instruction will not be effective.

The 2000 amendment to Rule 703 serves an additional function, even though disclosure can still occur (and even though juries may be incapable of following limiting instructions, at least in some circumstances). Rule 703 makes clear that the basis evidence can only be admitted, if at all, for the evaluative—not substantive—use. Even if a jury cannot make the distinction, the idea of limited admissibility, however, is not restricted to
the jury. It also affects the actions of the parties and the court. 376 The proponent of the expert cannot argue that she has proved a fact by pointing to inadmissible evidence that the expert relied on in forming an opinion. 377 In addition, consider the example of Wolling, which is discussed in Part II.B.2. During deliberations, the jury in Wolling asked to review the medical records upon which the expert had relied. 378 The judge refused the jury’s request, and explained that the expert had only described the medical records to support his opinions. 379 If the open approach had been adopted, the medical records would have been admitted into evidence for the substantive use that the jury requested. By applying the limited admissibility approach in Wolling, the district court permitted the proponent of the expert to be clear that the expert had some basis for his opinion, but the court also kept prejudicial records from the jury room. 380

The balancing approach of Rule 703, however modified, will not solve the problem of expert reliance on testimonial hearsay, which is discussed in the next section.

B. Unacceptable Disclosure

Rule 703’s current approach confuses the problem of expert reliance on testimonial statements, by suggesting that an expert can disclose the testimonial statements to the jury for a non-hearsay use. If both Rule 703 and the Supreme Court’s dictum in Crawford are taken at face value, otherwise inadmissible statements are disclosed under Rule 703 only for non-hearsay purposes, meaning that the Confrontation Clause is not implicated. 381 As commentators on both sides of the disclosure debate 382 and the New York Court of Appeals 383 have correctly recognized, however, if an expert relies upon an out of court statement for its truth, jurors cannot possibly use the statement to evaluate the expert’s opinion unless they also use it for the truth. 384 In addition, if they accept the expert’s opinion, they implicitly accept the evidence used to reach it. 385 Evaluating whether the expert has offered an independent opinion, which is suggested as a possible approach in Justice Sotomayor’s Bullcoming concurrence and in several Circuit Courts of Appeals’ decisions, 386 partially sidesteps the problem of testimonial hearsay. Courts are right to be wary of experts who serve as mere transmitters of hearsay. 387 In addition, if an

376. See supra notes 119–22 and accompanying text.
377. See supra notes 119–22 and accompanying text.
378. United States v. Wolling, 223 F. App’x 610, 613 (9th Cir. 2007).
379. Id.
380. Id.
381. See supra notes 310–14 and accompanying text.
382. See supra Part II.B.3.a–b.
383. See supra Part II.C.2. At least the jury accepts the basis evidence underlying the opinion in the aggregate; they need not endorse each individual item of evidence.
385. See id.
386. See supra Part II.C.1, II.C.3.
387. See supra Part II.C.3.
expert offers only an independent opinion without conveying the substance of any testimonial statement, there may be no Confrontation Clause concerns.\footnote{See supra notes 330–31, 341 and accompanying text.}

But an expert can provide an independent opinion and convey otherwise inadmissible evidence to the jury. Indeed, that is the very situation that Rule 703 addresses, and it was the situation encountered in \cite{Goldstein} and in \cite{Leeson}. A psychiatrist, for example, can offer an opinion about a defendant’s sanity, and convey hearsay to the jury in support of the opinion. The hypothetical proposed by Justice Sotomayor in \textit{Bullcoming} appears to be another such situation.\footnote{See supra Part II.C.2.} If an expert provides his own opinion, and discusses another expert’s testimonial report in support of his opinion,\footnote{See supra notes 280–84 and accompanying text.} the expert is both providing his independent opinion and conveying testimonial hearsay to the jury. In these circumstances, the disclosure of testimonial hearsay basis evidence should be recognized as a Confrontation Clause violation, even if the expert also provides an independent opinion.

Thus, although the Supreme Court’s recent Confrontation Clause decisions did not “do away with Federal Rule of Evidence 703,”\footnote{Bullcoming \textit{v.} New Mexico, 131 S. Ct. 2705, 2722 (2011) (Sotomayor, J., concurring in part).} the compromises struck by Rule 703 should not be allowed to provide a route for testimonial hearsay to reach the jury.

\section*{Conclusion}

Rule 703 was amended in 2000 after a long debate on the proper treatment of inadmissible evidence relied on by experts in forming their opinions. Ten years of experience with the amended Rule demonstrates that disclosure of otherwise inadmissible evidence can still be expected in a substantial number of cases. In most instances, Rule 703 should continue substantially as before, but with an additional judicial emphasis on the ineffectiveness of limiting instructions under the Rule. In addition, even if disclosure of otherwise inadmissible evidence occurs, the amendment to Rule 703 emphasizes to the court and the parties that the evidence should only be used to evaluate the expert’s opinion. In cases involving expert reliance on testimonial statements, the compromises struck by Rule 703 should not be allowed to provide a route to the jury for testimonial hearsay.

\footnote{United States \textit{v.} Turner, 591 F.3d 928, 934 (7th Cir. 2010).}