

Whether evidence of a prior conviction should be admitted is left to the discretion of the trial court. *United States v. Reeves*, 730 F.2d 1189, 1196 (8th Cir. 1984). A court should admit evidence of a conviction under Rule 609(a)(1) if the court determines that "the probative value of admitting this evidence outweighs the prejudicial effect to the defendant." Fed. R. Evid. 609(a)(1). n3 An appellate court will only overturn a trial court's decision of what evidence to admit if the trial court abuses its discretion. *United States v. Rogers*, 939 F.2d 591, 594 (8th Cir.), cert. denied, 116 L. Ed. 2d 632, 112 S. Ct. 609 (1991).

#### FOOTNOTES

n3 The trial court specifically made this finding on the record. Tr. Vol. VI at 19-20. Appellant has not challenged this finding on appeal.

*United States v. Swanson*, 9 F.3d 1354, 1356 (8th Cir. Minn. 1993)