

RULE 401 - RELEVANCE

- □ Evidence is relevant if
- □ it has **any tendency**
- □ to make a fact more or less probable than it would be without the evidence, and
- □ the fact is **of consequence** in determining the action

CRUCIAL INQUIRY

For What Purpose Is the Evidence Offered?

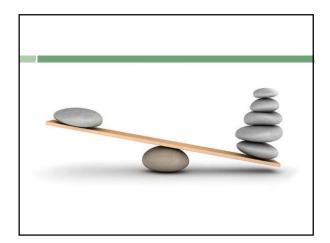
Legal Relevance Rules Rules 404, 405 - Character Rule 406 - Habit Rule 407 - Subsequent remedial measures Rule 408 - Compromise offers, negotiations Rule 409 - Offers to pay medical and similar Rule 409.1 – Expressions of sympathy or benevolence Rule 410 - Pleas, discussions Rule 411 - Liability insurance Rule 412 - Past Sexual Behavior Ruling on Objections Based on Special Relevance Rules When evidence is objected to based on a special relevance rule, ask counsel offering the evidence ☐ FWP the evidence is offered □ Determine whether the purported purpose is a prohibited purpose or an exception □ If an exception, determine that the purported purpose is relevant in the case ☐ If relevant, and a Rule 403 object is raised, consider the Rule 403 objection ☐ If admitted, give an clear limiting instruction advising the jury as to the legitimate use of the evidence ☐ Make sure that the evidence is not relied upon or argued for its impermissible purpose. Additional Considerations in Applying Special Legal Relevance Rules □ 1. What is the policy justification for the special legal relevance rule? □ 2. In what type of cases does the special legal relevance rule apply? $\hfill \square$ 3. For what purpose is the evidence offered in this case? □ 4. Is the purpose for which the evidence is offered a prohibited purpose under the special legal relevance rule? □ 5. If not, and the evidence is admitted, will a limiting instruction help assure proper use of the evidence?

Character: Five Question Approach

- $\hfill \square$ 1. What is the purpose of the character evidence?
 - Propensity Essential Element Other Purpose
- $\hfill \Box$ 2. Whose character does the evidence concern?
 - Accused Victim Witness Other
- □ 3. Who is offering the character evidence?
 - □ Defense in Criminal Case Prosecution Civil Case
- $\hfill \Box$ 4. What type of character evidence is being offered?
 - Reputation Opinion Specific Instance of Conduct
- $\hfill \Box$ 5. At what stage of the trial is the evidence offered?
 - □ Case in Chief Rebuttal

Framework for Analyzing Character Evidence, cont'd

PURPOSE	CASE, TYPE	RULE
Propensity	Criminal; Rep., Op.and Sp. Inst. In Judge's Discretion on Cross-Ex	TRE 404(a) TRE 405(a)
Non-Propensity "some other authorized purpose"	Criminal, Civil; All types evidence	TRE 404(b)
Essential Element	Criminal, Civil, All types evidence	TRE 405(a)(b)
Untruthfulness, Truthfulness of Witness	Criminal, Civil; ; Rep., Op. and Sp. Inst. In Judge's Discretion on Cross	TRE 608(a) TRE 608(b)
Habit	Criminal, Civil, All types evidence	TRE 406



RULE 403 - SCALES OF JUSTICE RULE	
Court may exclude relevant evidence if its	
probative valueis substantially outweighed	
 by a danger of unfair prejudice, confusing the issues, misleading the jury, undue delay, wasting time, and/or needlessly presenting cumulative evidence 	
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Probative Value of Evidence	
☐ Tendency of the evidence to make a fact of consequence more or less probably	
☐ Usefulness of the evidence	
 Value of the evidence in assessing the claims and defenses in the case, including on issues of credibility 	
□ Weight of the evidence	
Balancing under Rule 403: Consideration of Alternatives	
□ Old Chief v. United States	

Steps in Old Chief Analysis □ 1. Standard of appellate review on evidence questions is abuse of discretion. □ Why? □ 2. The name of prior offense as contained in the official record is relevant in the case against Old Chief for being a felon in possession of a firearm. Steps in Old Chief Analysis, cont'd 3. 403 requires a balancing of the relative probativeness of the prior conviction against the danger of unfair prejudice caused by the admission of the name of the prior conviction. 4. Evidence of the name or nature of the prior conviction carries a risk of unfair prejudice. 5. Though relevant, the name and nature add no detail essential to the case, i.e., the probative value is low. Steps in Old Chief Analysis, cont'd 6. The offered stipulation "supplied evidentiary value" at least equivalent to what the Government offered., i.e., the two methods of proving the element of the offense were equal. 7. The only difference in the two methods of proof was that one carried a risk of prejudice and the other did not. 8. The judge abused discretion by admitting the conviction record instead of the stipulation.

