

Evidence Fall 2010

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2. In arriving at your answers, consider only the evidence introduced here under oath and such exhibits, if any, as have been introduced for your consideration under the rulings of the court, that is, what you have seen and heard in this courtroom, together with the law as given you by the court. In your deliberations, you will not consider or discuss anything that is not represented by the evidence in this case.

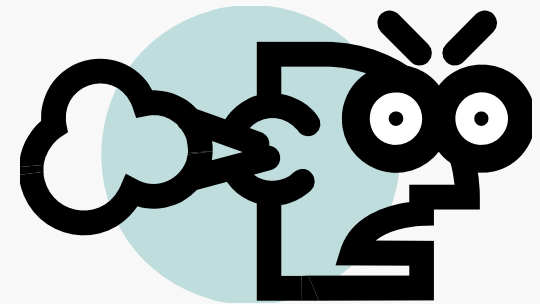
Why Rules of Evidence at All?

- Lack of trust in jury system?
- Serve substantive policies, such as setting and allocations burdens of persuasion?
- Substantiate policies unrelated to the matter in dispute, such as privileges?
- Ensure accurate factfinding?
- Control the scope and duration of trials?

Advisory Committee Notes (FRE 403) 1972

Proposed Rules

The case law recognizes that certain circumstances call for the exclusion of evidence which is of unquestioned relevance. These circumstances entail risks which range all the way from inducing decision on a purely emotional basis, at one extreme, to nothing more harmful than merely wasting time, at the other extreme. Situations in this area call for balancing the probative value of and need for the evidence against the harm likely to result from its admission.



Types of Evidence

- Testimonial
- “Real Evidence” - Documentary
- “Real Evidence” - Non-Documentary
- Circumstantial Evidence
- Substitutes for Evidence

“The Stranger,” by Albert Camus

- “Your case is not very important...”
- The court questions the defendant regarding his name, age, date, and place of birth. Why?
- The court questions the def regarding the death of his mother. Why?
- Director of nursing home asked whether mother ever complained about the def? Problems?
- Director asked about whether the def cried at his mother’s funeral. Problems?
- “I could feel how much all these people (the jury) hated me.”

“The Stranger,” by Albert Camus

- Caretaker testifies in favor of the def. Prosecutor asks whether caretaker shared a cigarette with the def? Why?
- Prosecutor states: “Who is on trial here and what kind of tactics are these, trying to taint the witnesses from the prosecution in an effort to detract from testimony that remains nonetheless overwhelming!” Problems?

“The Stranger,” by Albert Camus

- Def lawyer asks Perez whether he had seen the def cry, answer no. Prosecutor asks Perez whether he had seen the def “not cry.” Why? Lack of personal knowledge.
- Landlord called as character witness. Said def always paid the rent. Why?
- Marie, the girlfriend, called. Questioned about beginning sexual relationship day after mother died. Why? Bias, of witness and against def for tending to personal matters at crucial time. Inappropriate affect.

“The Stranger,” by Albert Camus

- Masson testifies def “is an honest man.”
- Raymond testifies “def is innocent.”
- Raymond impeached with his occupation of “procurer.” Why relevant?
- Why was Meursault convicted and sentenced to beheading?

Problem 1-A

- Passenger in plaintiff's vehicle testifies defendant's vehicle ran red light. Defense attorney asks following. Admissible within scope of direct?
- Whether witness seeing plaintiff socially.
- Whether plaintiff was looking out rear window at time of accident.
- Did plaintiff have wine at lunch?

Types of Objections

- Substantive:
 - Relevance, hearsay, privileges, character, subsequent remedial measures, *etc.*
- Formal, or “form” objections:
 - Leading, “asked and answered” (or repetitive), assumes facts not in evidence, argumentative, calls for speculation, compound or multifarious, misleading, unintelligible, non-responsive (really for questioner only).

Non-Jury Evidentiary Procedural Tools

- Motion in limine
- Offer of proof (a/k/a “proffer” or “bill of exception”)

Types of Judicial Error

- Reversible error. Error which probably affected the verdict and thus requires remand.
- Harmless error. Opposite of reversible error.
- Plain error (or fundamental error). Error that requires reversal even in the absence of objection at trial.
- Evidentiary sufficiency error.

Means for Appellate Courts to Turn Reversible Error into Harmless Error

- Waiver by counsel (usually by failure to timely object or object with sufficient particularity).
- Failure to request limiting instruction or instruction to jury to disregard.
- Cumulative evidence.
- Invited error.
- “Opening the door”

FRE 102. Purpose and Construction

These rules shall be construed to secure fairness in administration, elimination of unjustifiable expense and delay, and promotion of growth and development of the law of evidence to the end that the truth may be ascertained and proceedings justly determined.

FRE 103. Rulings on Evidence

(a) Effect of erroneous ruling.

Error may not be predicated upon a ruling which admits or excludes evidence unless a substantial right of the party is affected, and

(1) Objection. - In case the ruling is one admitting evidence, a timely objection or motion to strike appears of record, stating the specific ground of objection, if the specific ground was not apparent from the context; or

(2) Offer of proof. - In case the ruling is one excluding evidence, the substance of the evidence was made known to the court by offer or was apparent from the context within which questions were asked.

Once the court makes a definitive ruling on the record admitting or excluding evidence, either at or before trial, a party need not renew an objection or offer of proof to preserve a claim of error for appeal.

(c) In jury cases, proceedings shall be conducted, to the extent practicable, so as to prevent inadmissible evidence from being suggested to the jury by any means, such as making statements or offers of proof or asking questions in the hearing of the jury.

FRE 104(a). Preliminary Rulings

Preliminary questions concerning the qualification of a person to be a witness, the existence of a privilege, or the admissibility of evidence shall be determined by the court, subject to the provisions of subdivision (b). In making its determination it is not bound by the rules of evidence except those with respect to privileges.

FRE 104(b). Conditional Relevance

When the relevancy of evidence depends upon the fulfillment of a condition of fact, the court shall admit it upon, or subject to, the introduction of evidence sufficient to support a finding of the fulfillment of the condition.

FRE 105. Limited Admissibility

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.

FRE 106. Rule of Optional Completeness

When a writing or recorded statement or part thereof is introduced by a party, an adverse party may require the introduction at that time of any other part or any other writing or recorded statement which ought in fairness to be considered contemporaneously with it. (But can offer later as well.)

200 Series – Judicial Notice

- Court can judicially notice facts without need for jury to determine
- Applies only to “adjudicative facts.”
- Facts generally known within the jurisdiction – such as the mayor’s name
- Facts capable of accurate and ready determination by reference to unimpeachable source (e.g., calendar)

200 Series – Judicial Notice

- “Legislative facts.” E.g., facts that establish jurisdiction, such as determining that assault happened on federal reservation as jurisdictional to certain criminal charges
- Court can always take judicial notice of documents in its file

200 Series – Judicial Notice (cont.)

- Judicial notice is mandatory if requested by the party and supplied with the necessary information; e.g., copies of law from other jurisdictions.
- Judicial notice can be taken at any stage of the proceeding (nonetheless, not usually for 1st time on appeal because trial court deprived of evidence).
- Jury in civil case to be instructed that fact was conclusively proved; in criminal case only that jury may, but is not required, consider fact conclusively proved. (Difference is due to presumption of innocence in criminal case.)

Federal Rules of Evidence - Organization

- 100 Series – General provisions, including procedures for admitting evidence, preliminary questions, limited admissibility, and rule of optional completeness.
- 200 Series – Judicial Notice
- 300 Series – Presumptions and Burdens
- 400 Series – Relevancy, including exclusion of otherwise relevant evidence, character evidence, and habit evidence

Federal Rules of Evidence - Organization

- 500 Series – Privileges
- 600 Series – Witnesses, including qualifications, impeachment, and means of examination
- 700 Series – Opinion and expert testimony, lay and expert
- 800 Series – Hearsay, including non-hearsay and exceptions
- 900 Series – Authentication and identification
- 1000 Series – Written evidence, including copies
- 1100 Series – Miscellaneous Rules

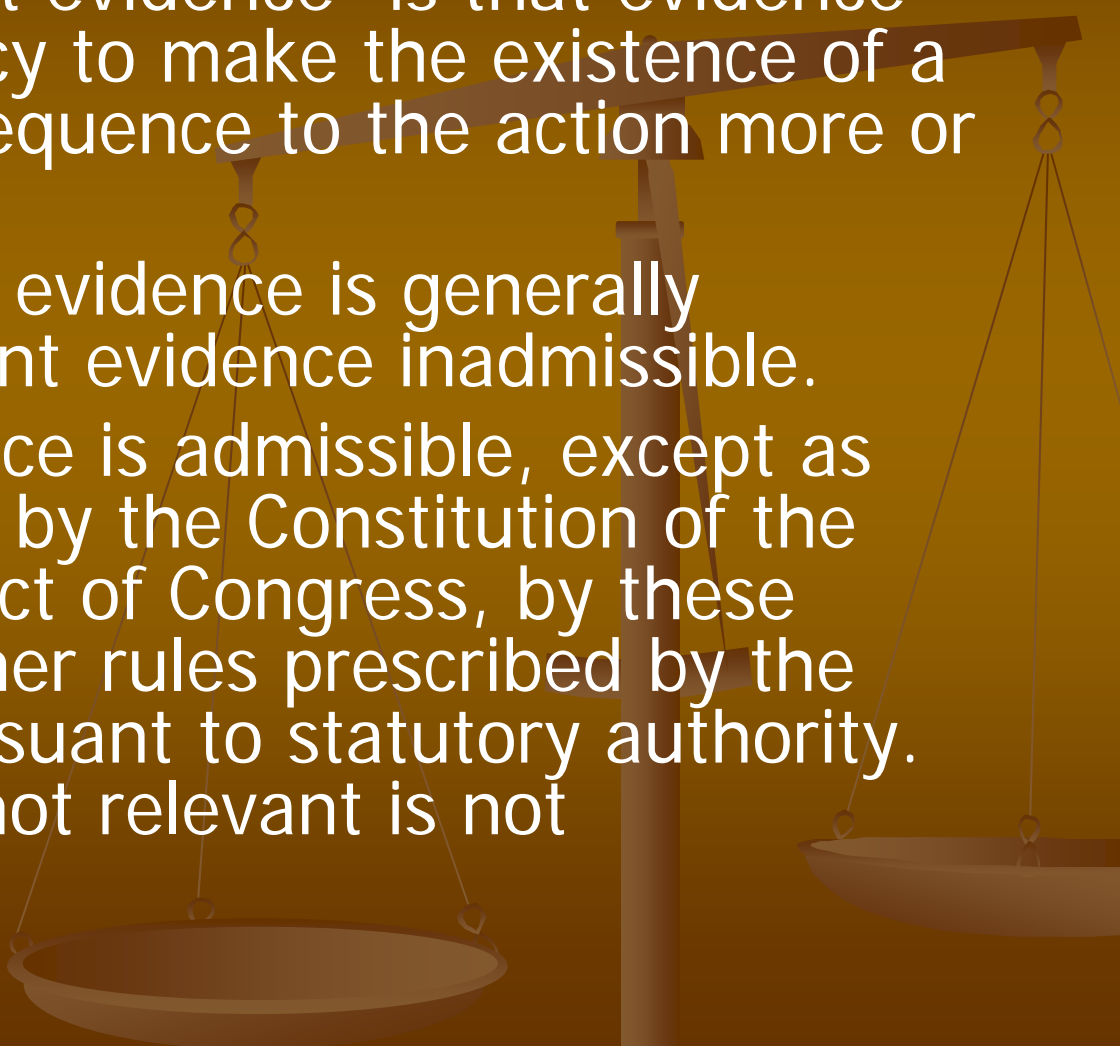
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Problem 1-B

- Passenger in plaintiff's vehicle is also plaintiff. Officer testifies, on basis of skid marks, that plaintiff was speeding immediately prior to impact. Driver's counsel objects to officer's testimony on basis of lack of qualifications and speculation. Passenger plaintiff's counsel does not object. Take-nothing verdict for both plaintiffs. Passenger appeals.
- Can passenger plaintiff rely on driver plaintiff's objection?
- If erroneous to admit and objection by driver counsel is okay, would this be reversible error as to passenger's case?

400 Series – Relevancy and its Limits

- FRE 401. “Relevant evidence” is that evidence having any tendency to make the existence of a fact that is of consequence to the action more or less probable.
 - FRE 402. Relevant evidence is generally admissible, irrelevant evidence inadmissible.
 - “All relevant evidence is admissible, except as otherwise provided by the Constitution of the United States, by Act of Congress, by these rules, or by any other rules prescribed by the Supreme Court pursuant to statutory authority. Evidence which is not relevant is not admissible.”
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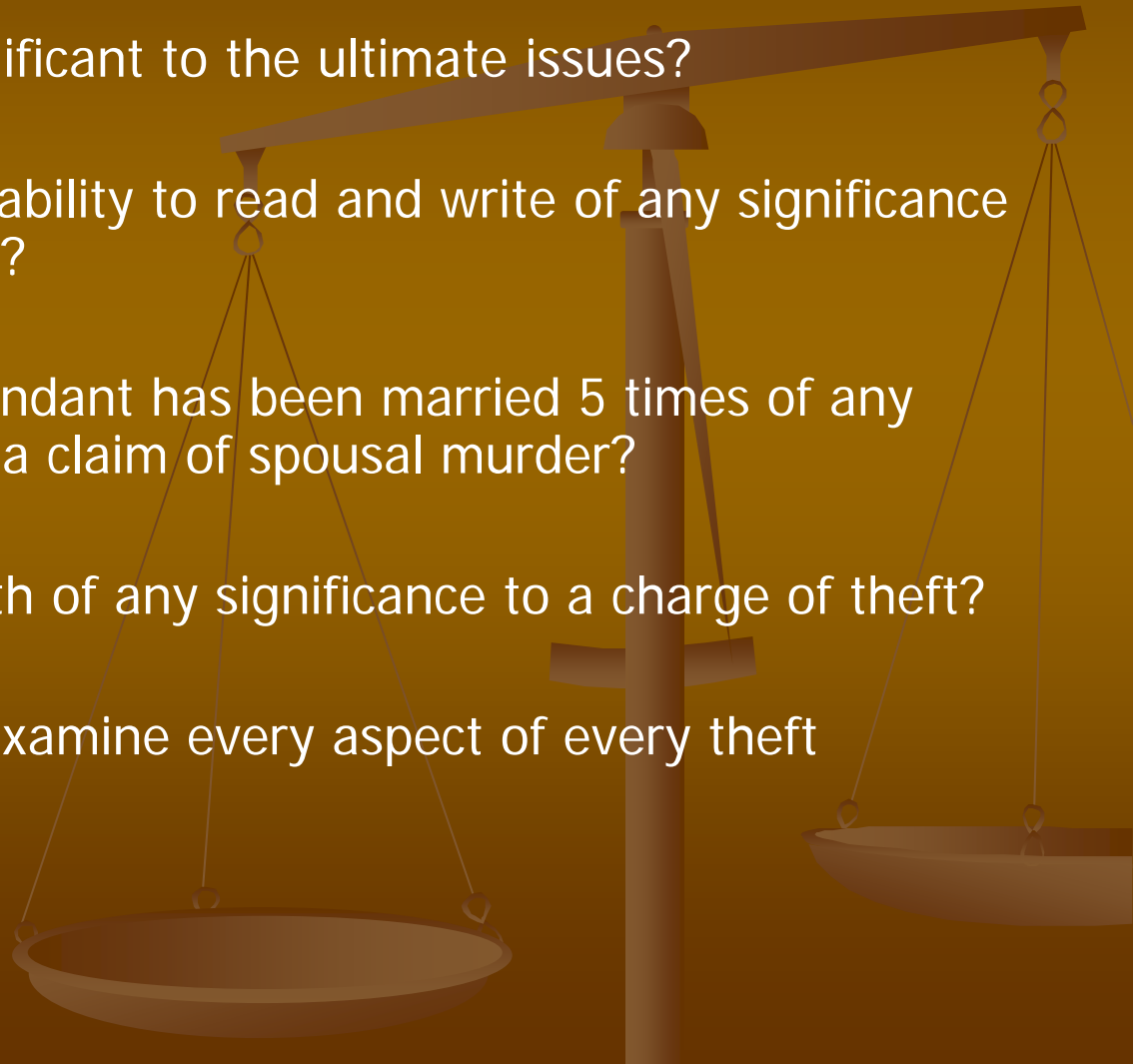
Relevance



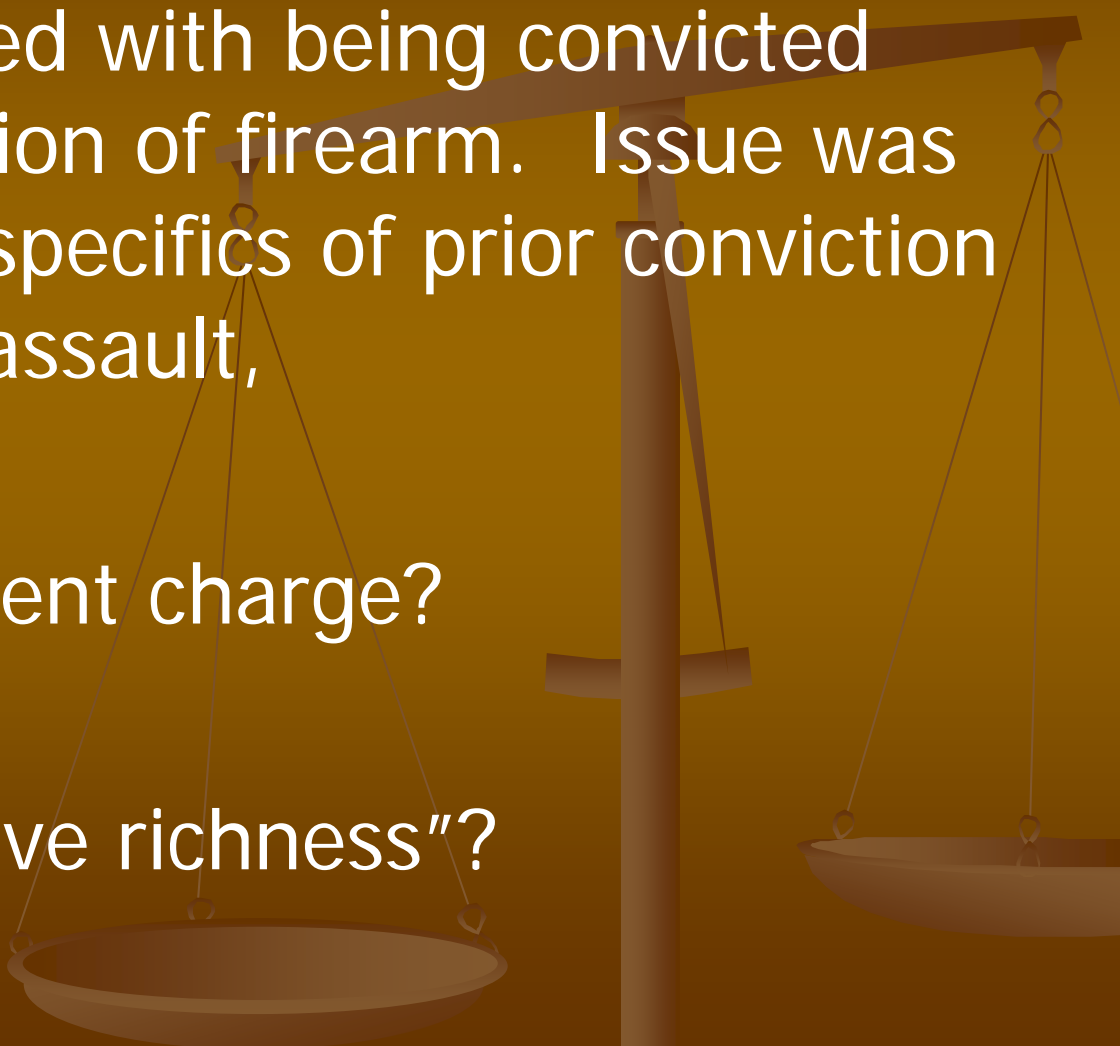
- Evidence does not necessarily have to be relevant to a disputed fact.
- Evidence that makes more or less likely a matter “of consequence” to the litigation. May be ultimate, intermediate, or evidentiary issue.
- Ultimate issue is an issue to be decided by the jury on which the case turns. *E.g.*, guilt.
- Intermediate issue is an issue that is necessary to establish a crime or claim, but not necessary for jury to decide, such as motive, intent, state of mind, *etc.*
- Evidentiary issue is an issue that is preliminary or collateral to an ultimate or intermediate issue. *E.g.*, the scientific reliability of an expert’s methodology.

Relevancy and its Counterweights

- What matters are “of consequence” to the litigation?
 - Is the fact legally significant to the ultimate issues?
 - E.g., is a defendant’s ability to read and write of any significance to a charge of forgery?
 - Is the fact that a defendant has been married 5 times of any logical significance to a claim of spousal murder?
 - Is a defendant’s wealth of any significance to a charge of theft?
 - If so, are we free to examine every aspect of every theft defendant’s earnings?



Old Chief v. United States, USSCT 1997

- Old Chief charged with being convicted felon in possession of firearm. Issue was admissibility of specifics of prior conviction for aggravated assault,
 - Relevant to current charge?
 - What of “narrative richness”?
- 

Problem 2-A

- Unwitnessed head-on collision on remote highway, both drivers killed, question of who was at fault. Witness proposes to testify that driver of vehicle 1 passed her 30 miles prior to accident at 80 mph.
- Relevant?

Problem 2-B

- Plaintiff injured by piece of concrete dropped from overpass construction area. Witness proposes to testify that she saw four teenaged boys running away from the area of the overpass construction immediately after the event.
- Relevant?
- Conditionally or unconditionally?
- Would verdict likely be upheld on appeal on this evidence alone?

Problem 2-C

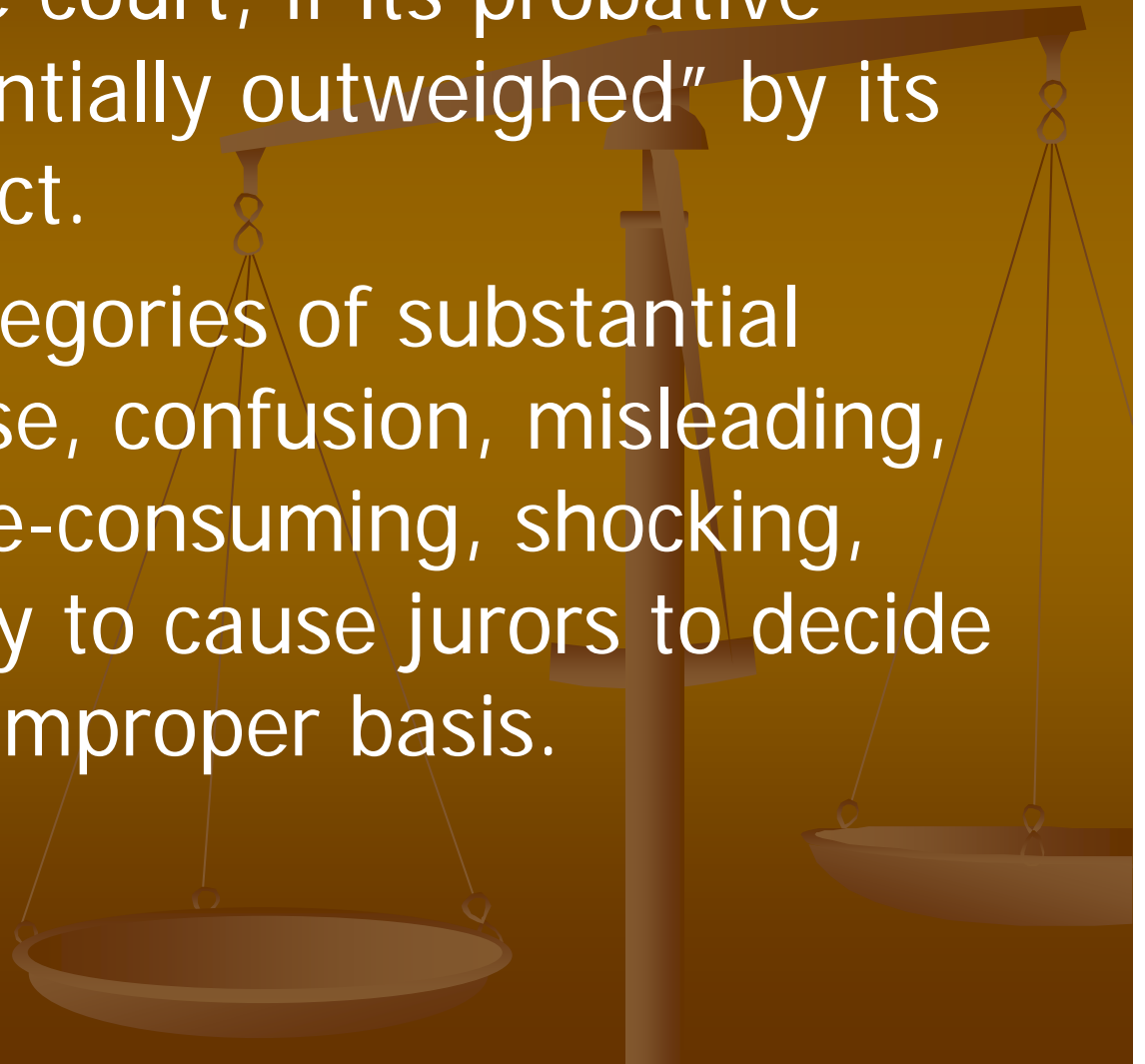
- Defendant charged with armed robbery. Victims identify defendant from photo lineup. When police go to arrest defendant, he attempts to flee and hide. Is evidence of flight admissible?
- Relevant?
- What of fact that defendant knew he was wanted on a warrant for another unrelated crime?

Problem 2-D

- Woman slips on excess wax on store floor. Offers testimony that manager had twice fallen on the floor when it was overwaxed?
- Relevant?
- How similar must the circumstances be?
- How about evidence no one else had ever fallen there?
- What about machine propensity to malfunction – “other similar incidents”

Rule 403

- Relevant evidence can be excluded, in the discretion of the court, if its probative value is “substantially outweighed” by its prejudicial impact.
- Examples of categories of substantial prejudice, misuse, confusion, misleading, cumulative, time-consuming, shocking, natural tendency to cause jurors to decide the case on an improper basis.



Rule 403 Balancing Test

- It is important to keep in mind that this is not an equal balancing test. The probable prejudice must substantially outweigh the probative value for the judge to have the discretion to exclude.

Prejudicial Impact

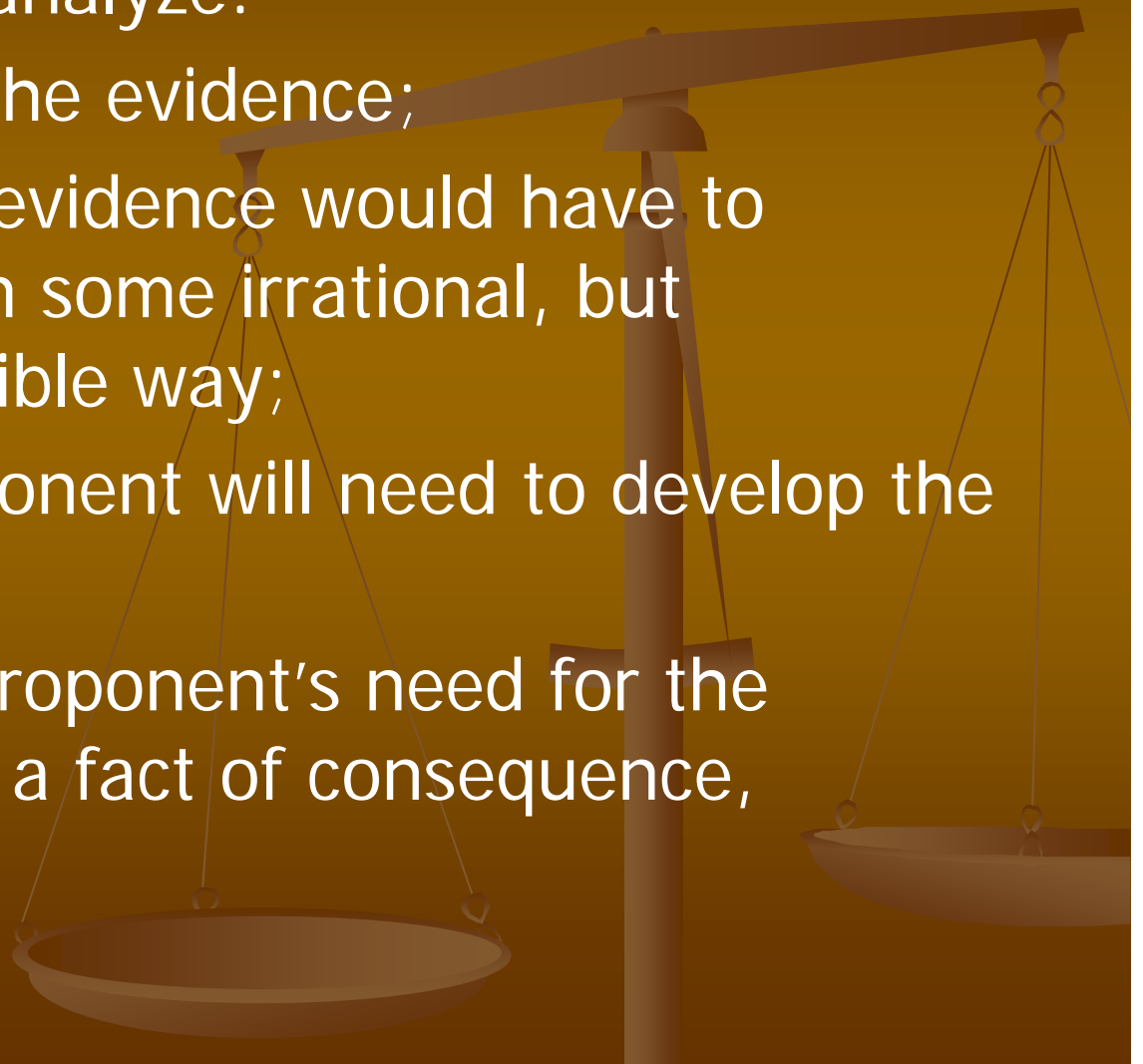


Probative Value



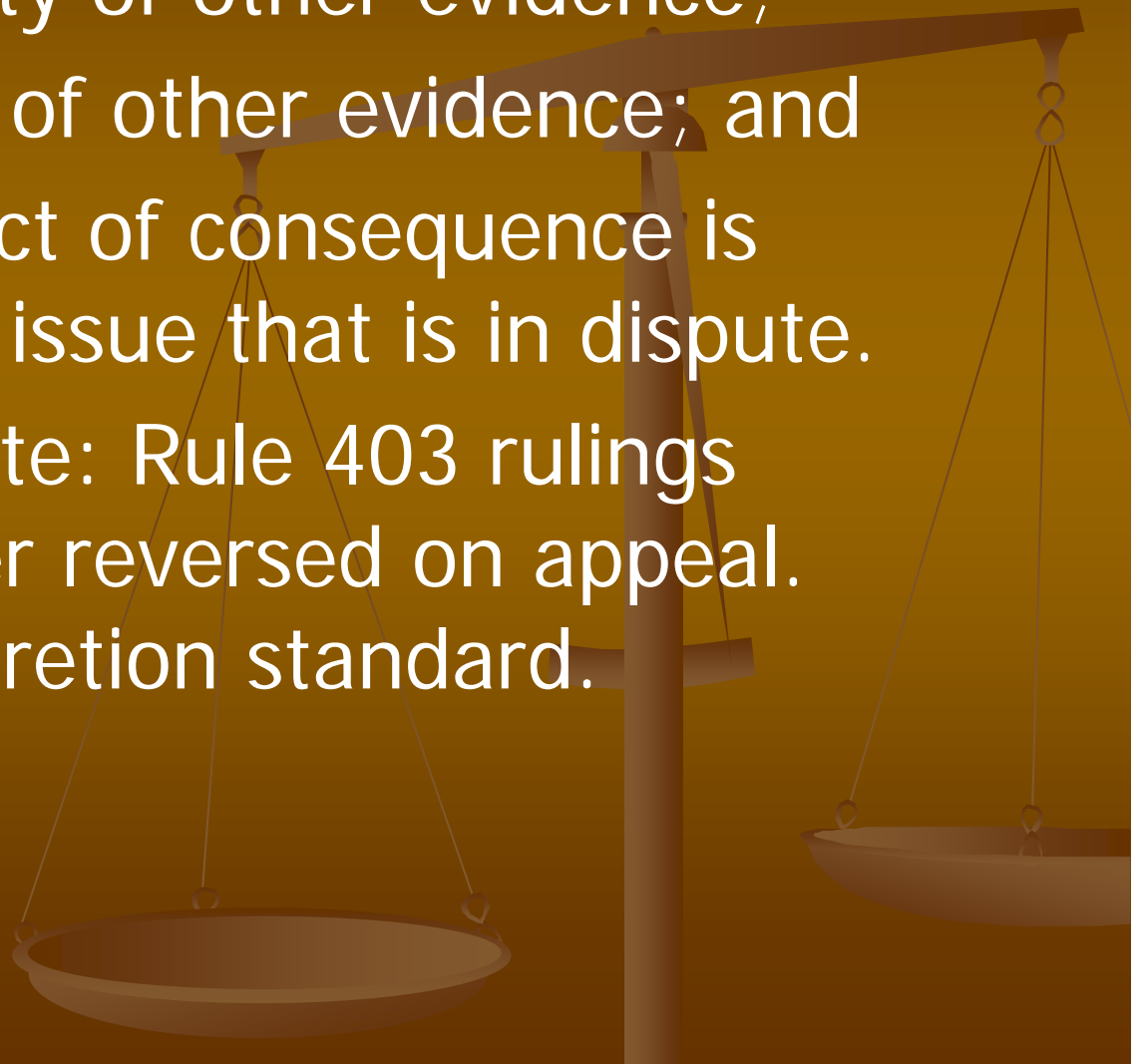
Rule 403 Balancing Test

- When conducting a Rule 403 balancing test, the trial court should analyze:
- How probative is the evidence;
- The potential the evidence would have to impress the jury in some irrational, but nevertheless indelible way;
- The time the proponent will need to develop the evidence;
- The force of the proponent's need for the evidence to prove a fact of consequence, considering:



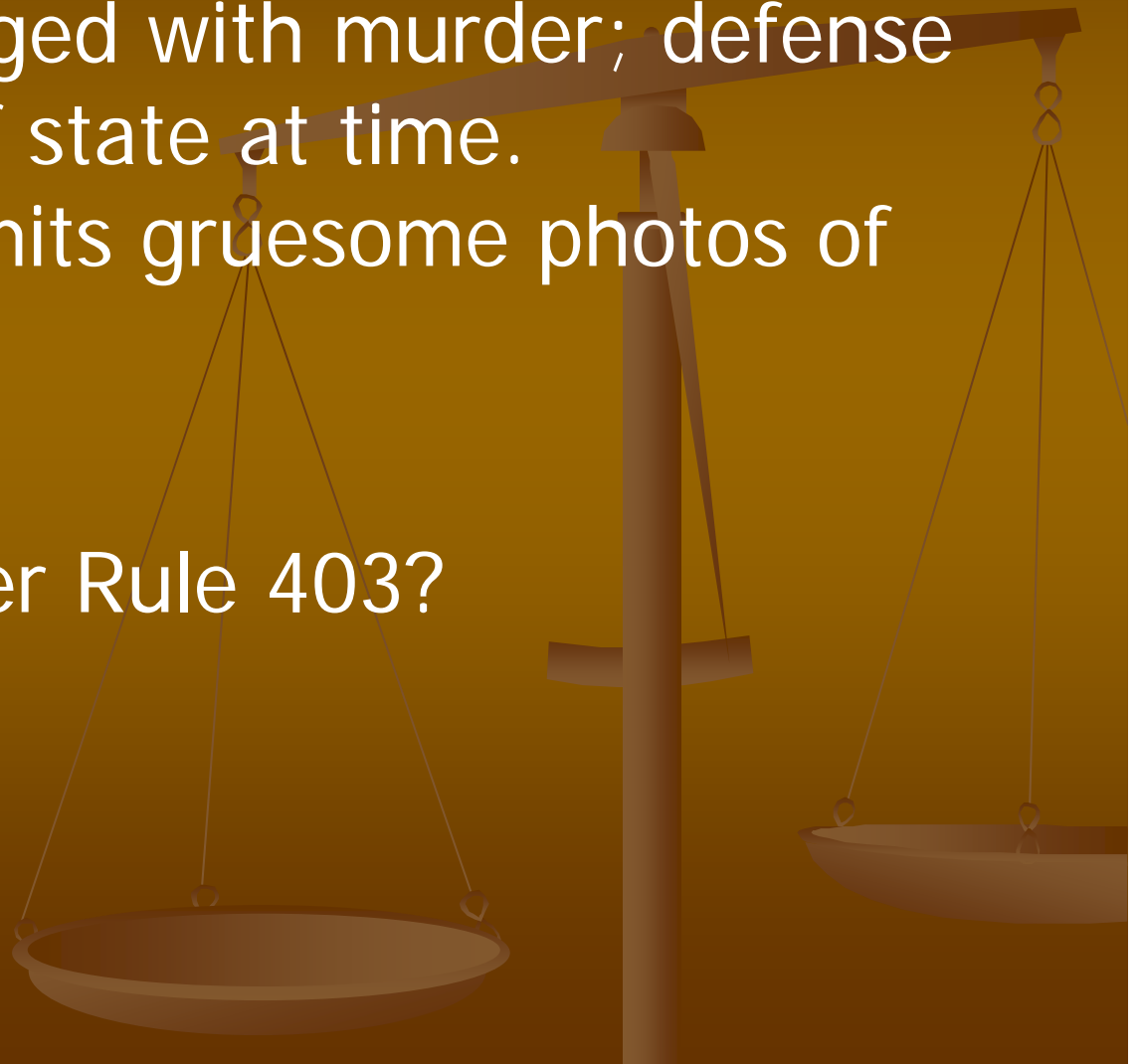
Rule 403 Balancing Test

- The availability of other evidence;
- The strength of other evidence; and
- Whether a fact of consequence is related to an issue that is in dispute.
- Important note: Rule 403 rulings virtually never reversed on appeal. Abuse of discretion standard.



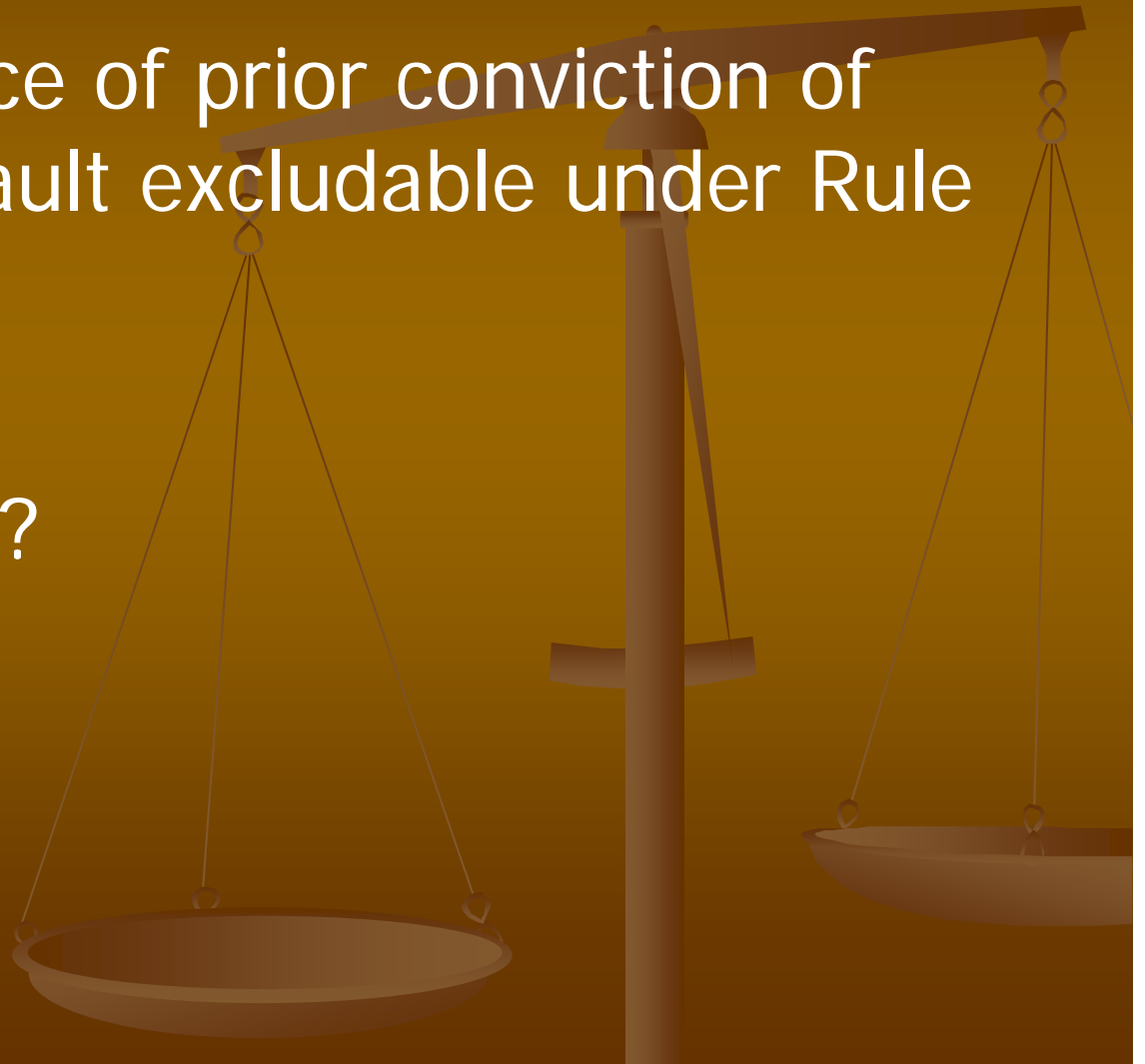
State v. Chapple, Az. 1983

- Defendant charged with murder; defense is he was out of state at time. Prosecution admits gruesome photos of crime.
- Relevant?
- Excludable under Rule 403?



Old Chief v. United States, USSCT 1997 (Part II)

- Was the evidence of prior conviction of aggravated assault excludable under Rule 403?
- What is the test?



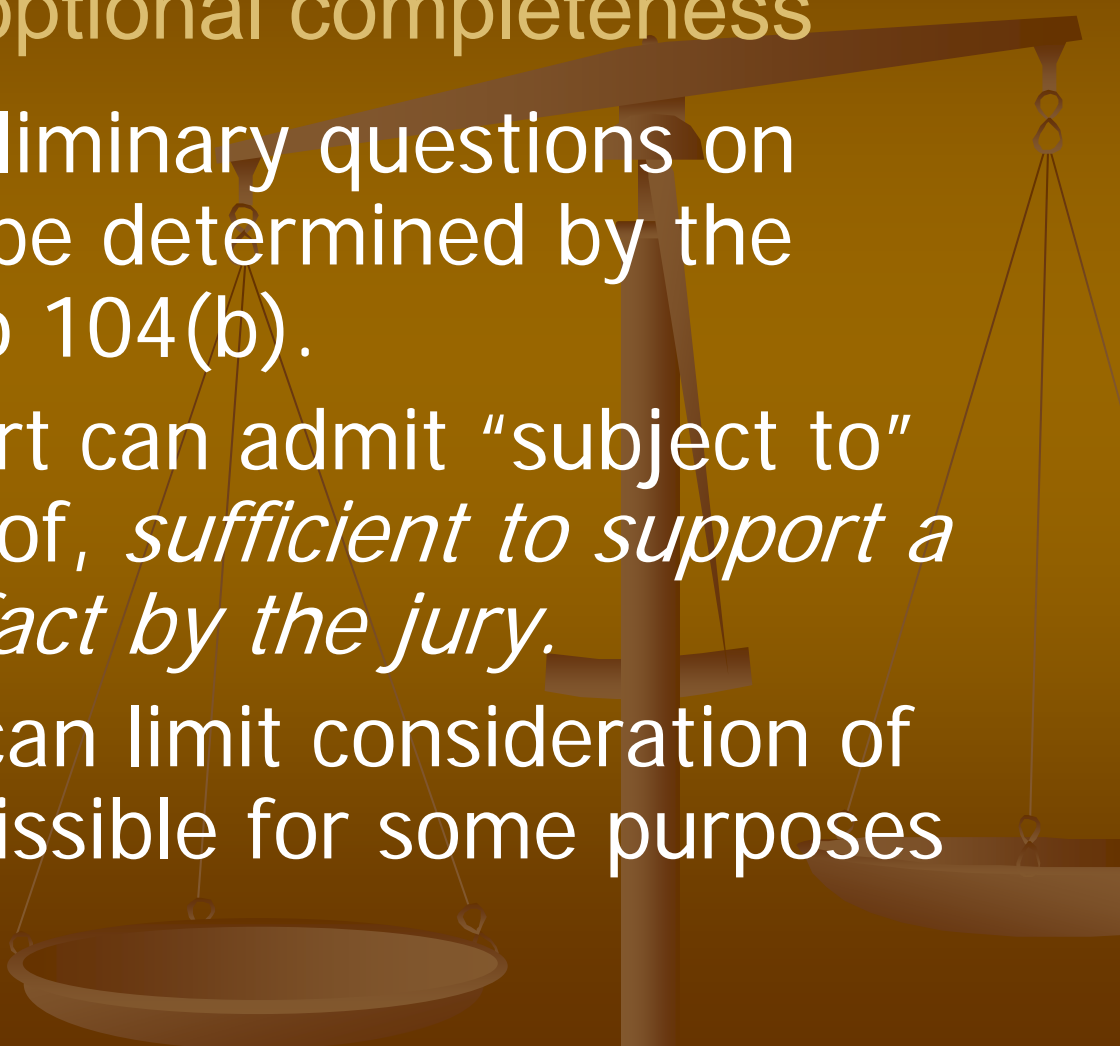
Problem 2-E

- Husband stabs wife to death; claims self-defense and no criminal intent – held up knife for self-defense when wife attacked him with baseball bat and wife fell against knife, stabbing herself. Prosecutor offers evidence that wife previously left husband and went to battered spouse shelter. Admissible:
- Relevant?
- Is this “victim flight”? If so, same rule as defendant flight?
- But use caution – stacking inferences and inadmissible character evidence (to be covered at a later date).

Problem 2-F

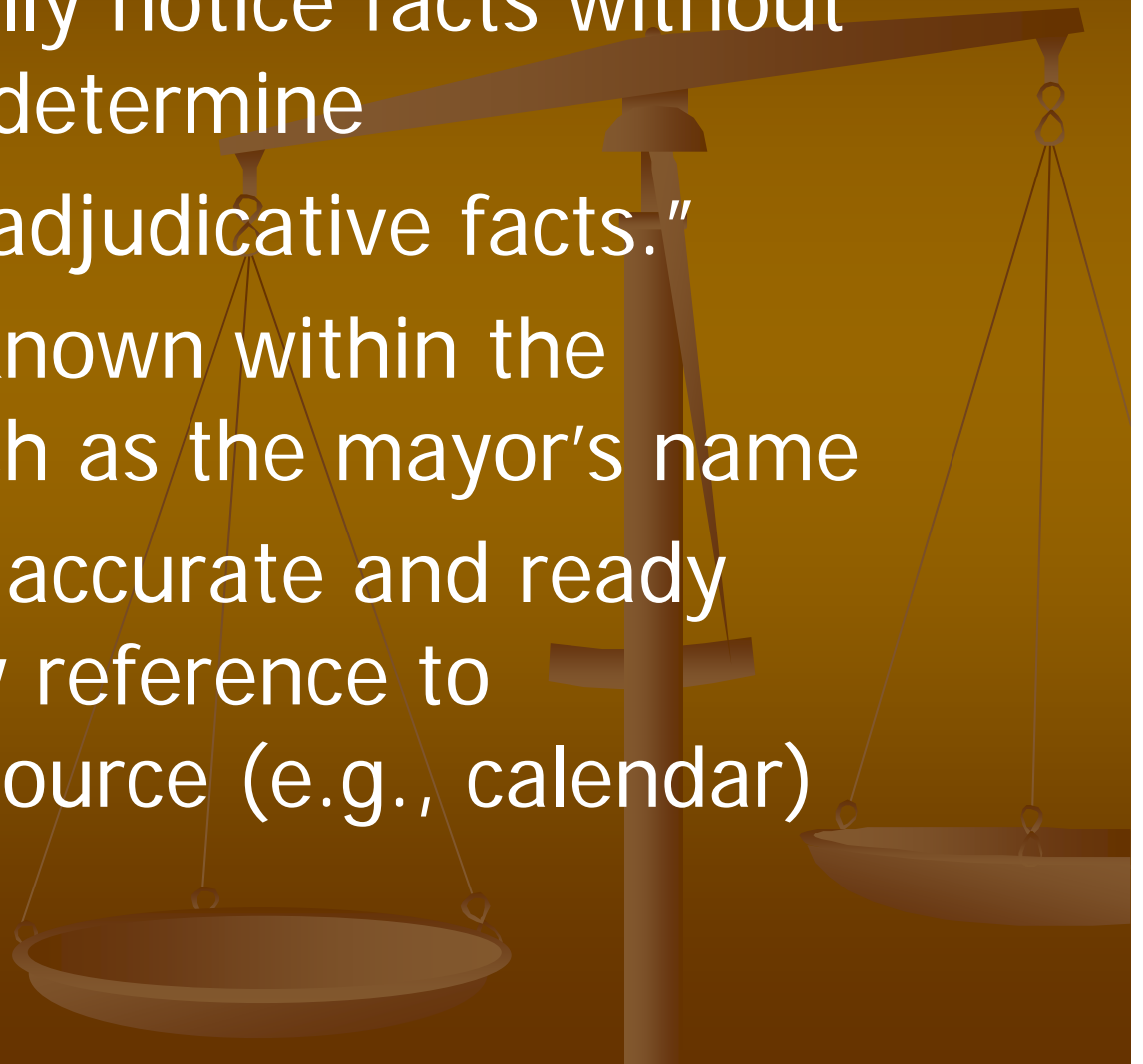
- Driver burns to death in car when hit from behind. Sues manufacturer under products liability theory. At trial, manufacturer offers guilty plea of driver who struck plaintiff's vehicle to involuntary manslaughter.
- Relevant? What issues?
- Excludable under Rule 403?

100 Series General provisions, including procedures for admitting evidence, preliminary questions, limited admissibility, and rule of optional completeness

- FRE 104 (a) Preliminary questions on admissibility to be determined by the court, subject to 104(b).
 - FRE 104(b) Court can admit "subject to" later factual proof, *sufficient to support a finding of that fact by the jury.*
 - FRE 105 Court can limit consideration of evidence if admissible for some purposes and not others.
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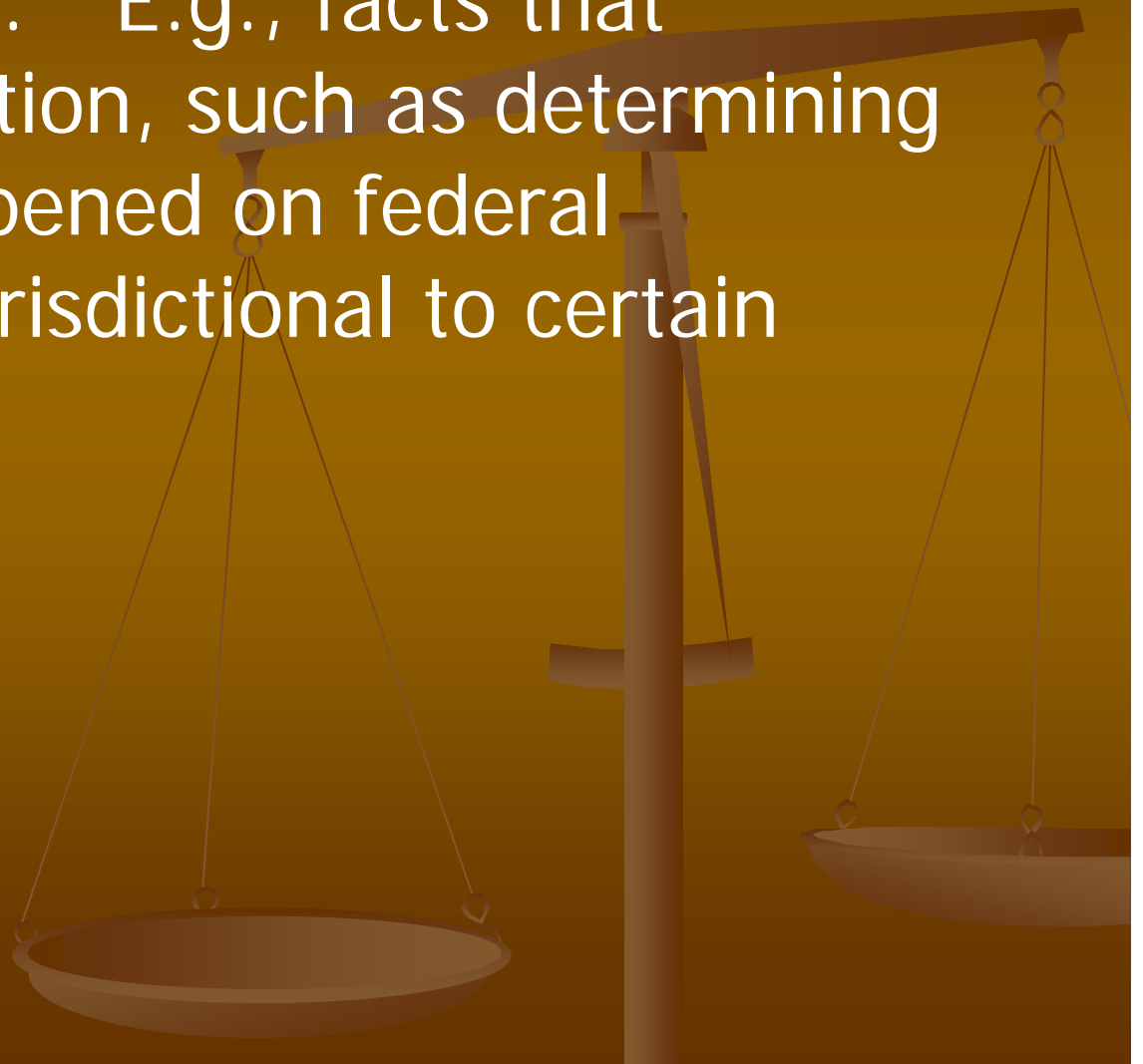
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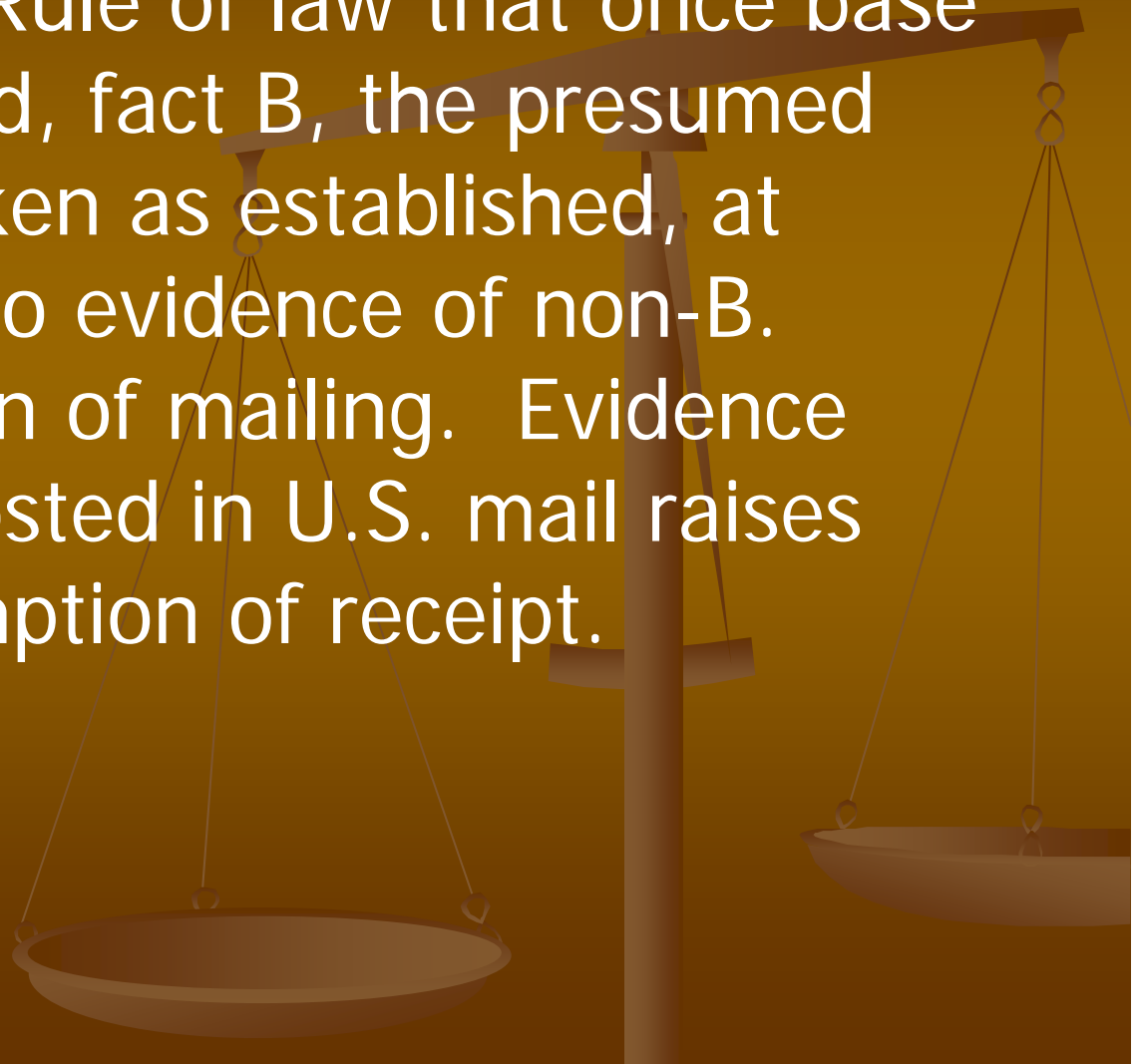
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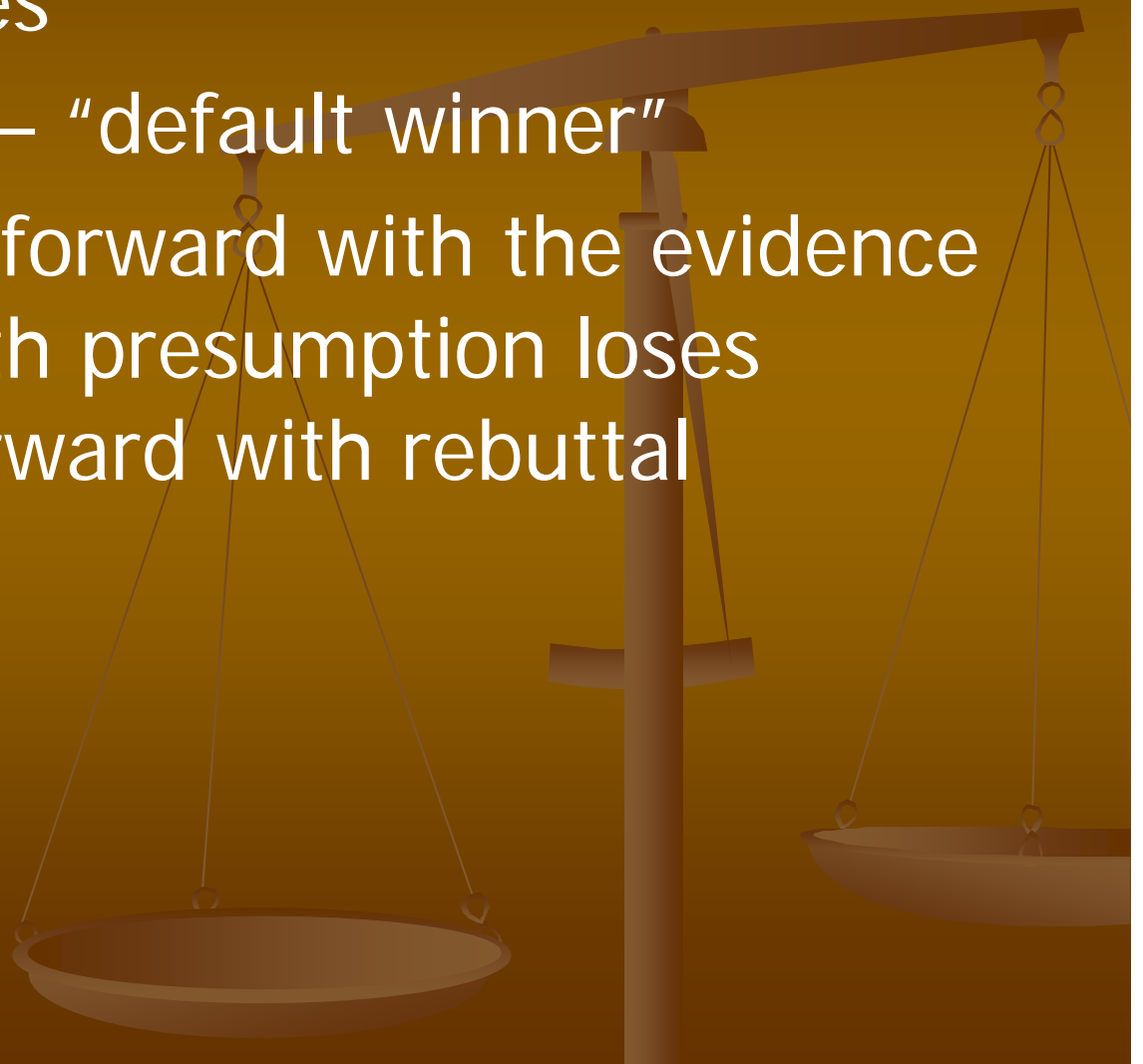
300 Series – Presumptions and Burdens

- Presumptions – Rule of law that once base fact A established, fact B, the presumed fact, must be taken as established, at least if there is no evidence of non-B. E.g., presumption of mailing. Evidence that item was posted in U.S. mail raises statutory presumption of receipt.



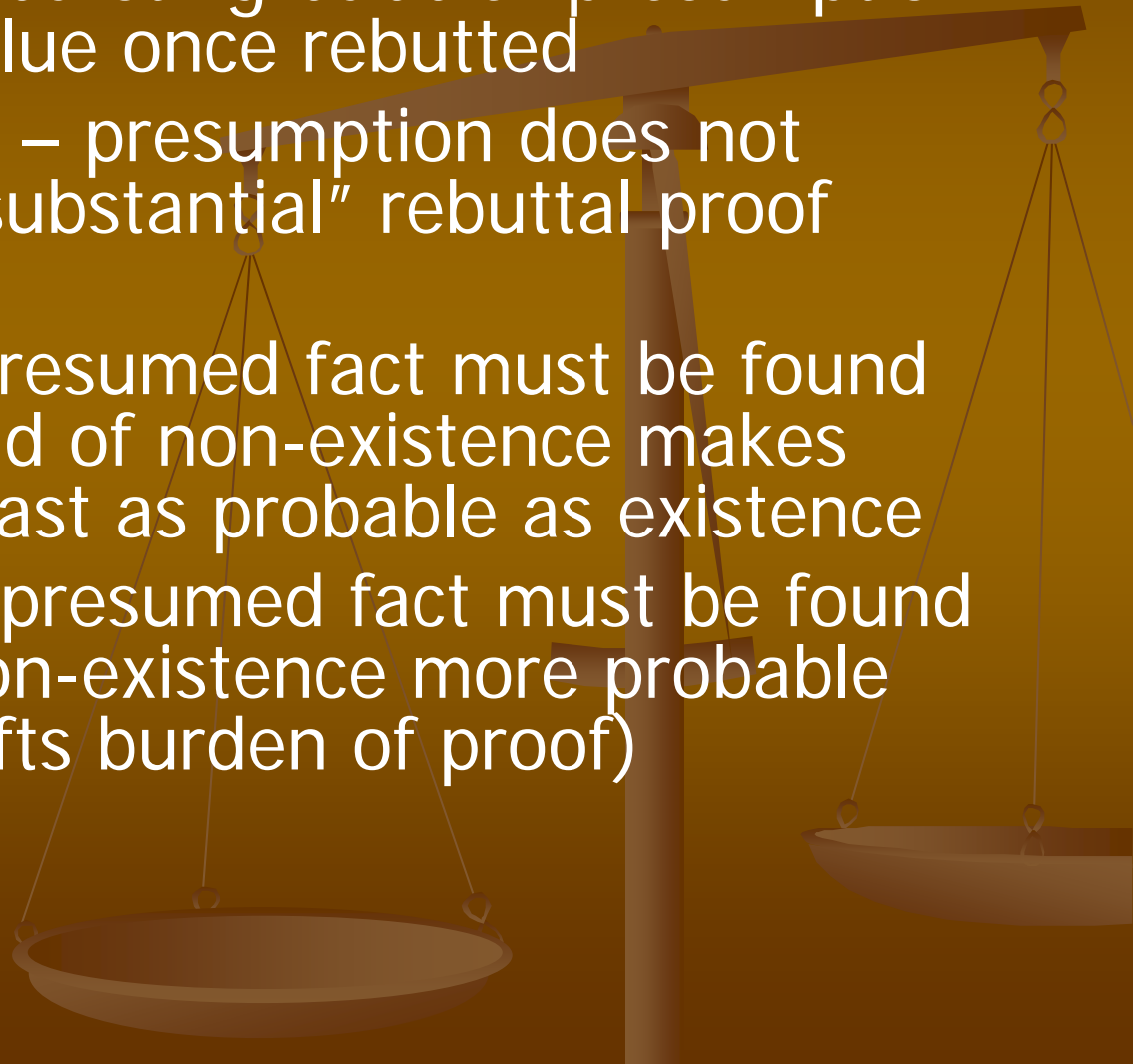
300 Series – Presumptions and Burdens

- Burdens – 2 types
- Burden of proof – “default winner”
- Burden of going forward with the evidence – party faced with presumption loses unless comes forward with rebuttal evidence.

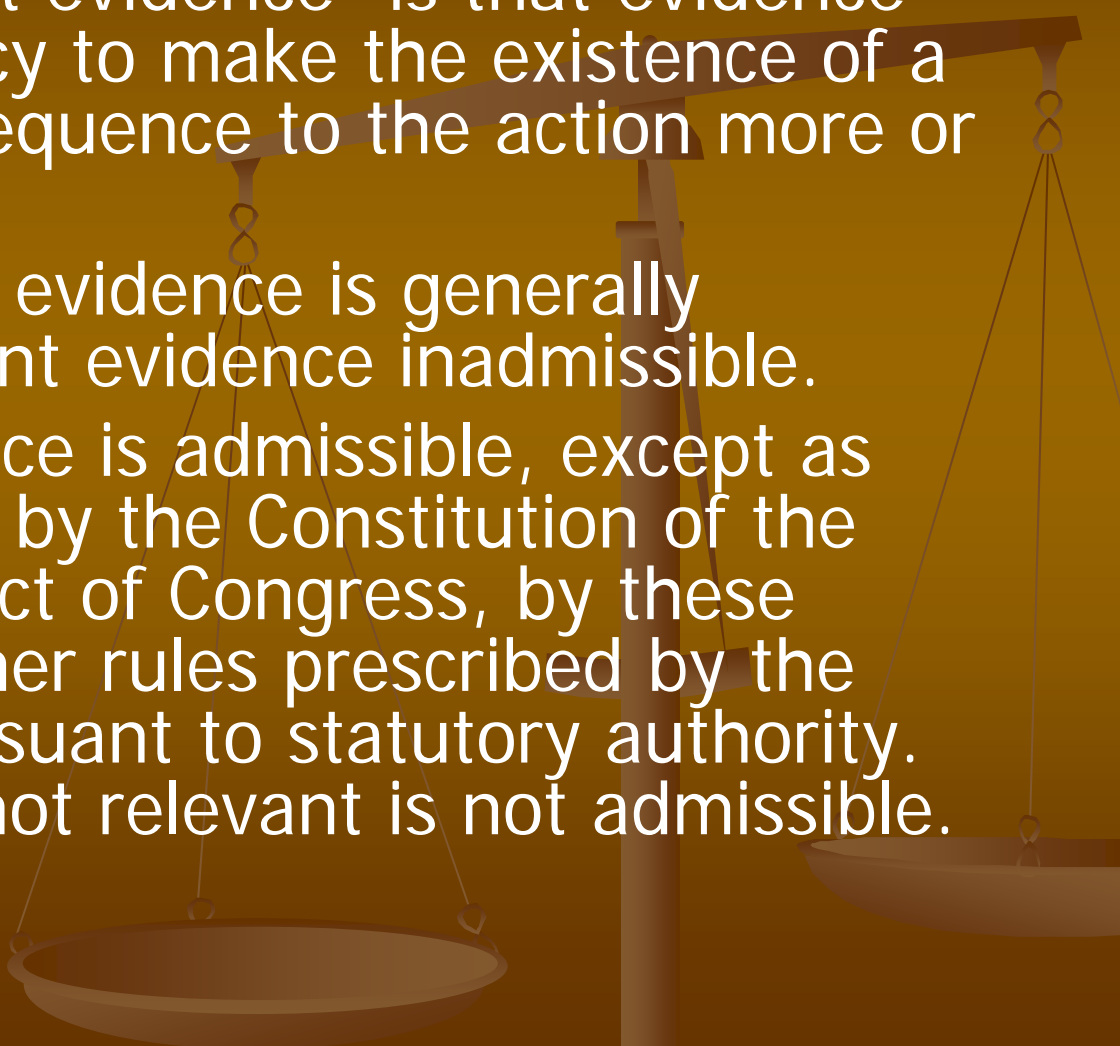


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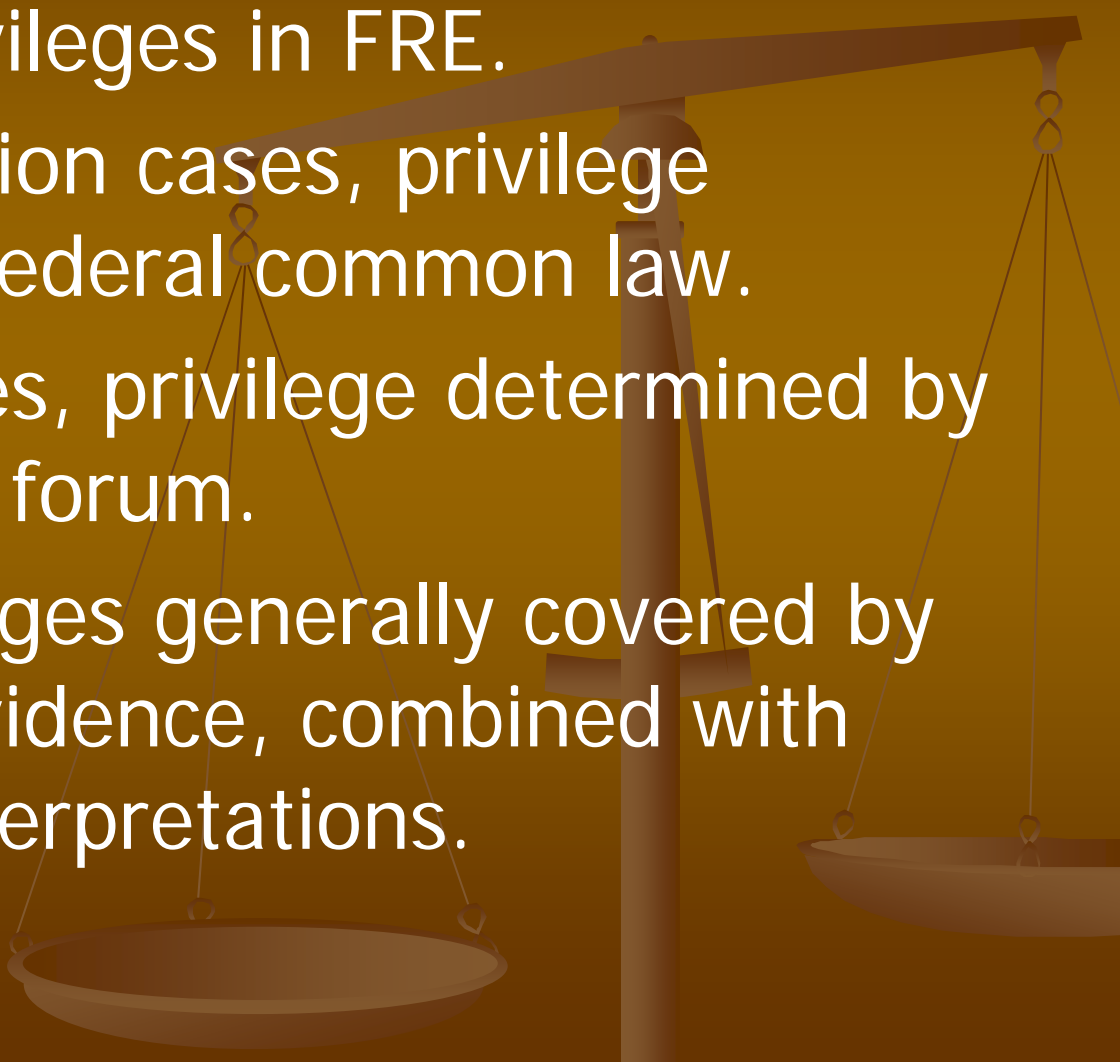
- Thayer theory, or “bursting bubble” presumption – no evidentiary value once rebutted
- Modified Thayerian – presumption does not disappear unless “substantial” rebuttal proof presented
- Third approach – presumed fact must be found until and unless evid of non-existence makes non-existence at least as probable as existence
- Fourth approach – presumed fact must be found unless jury finds non-existence more probable than existence (shifts burden of proof)



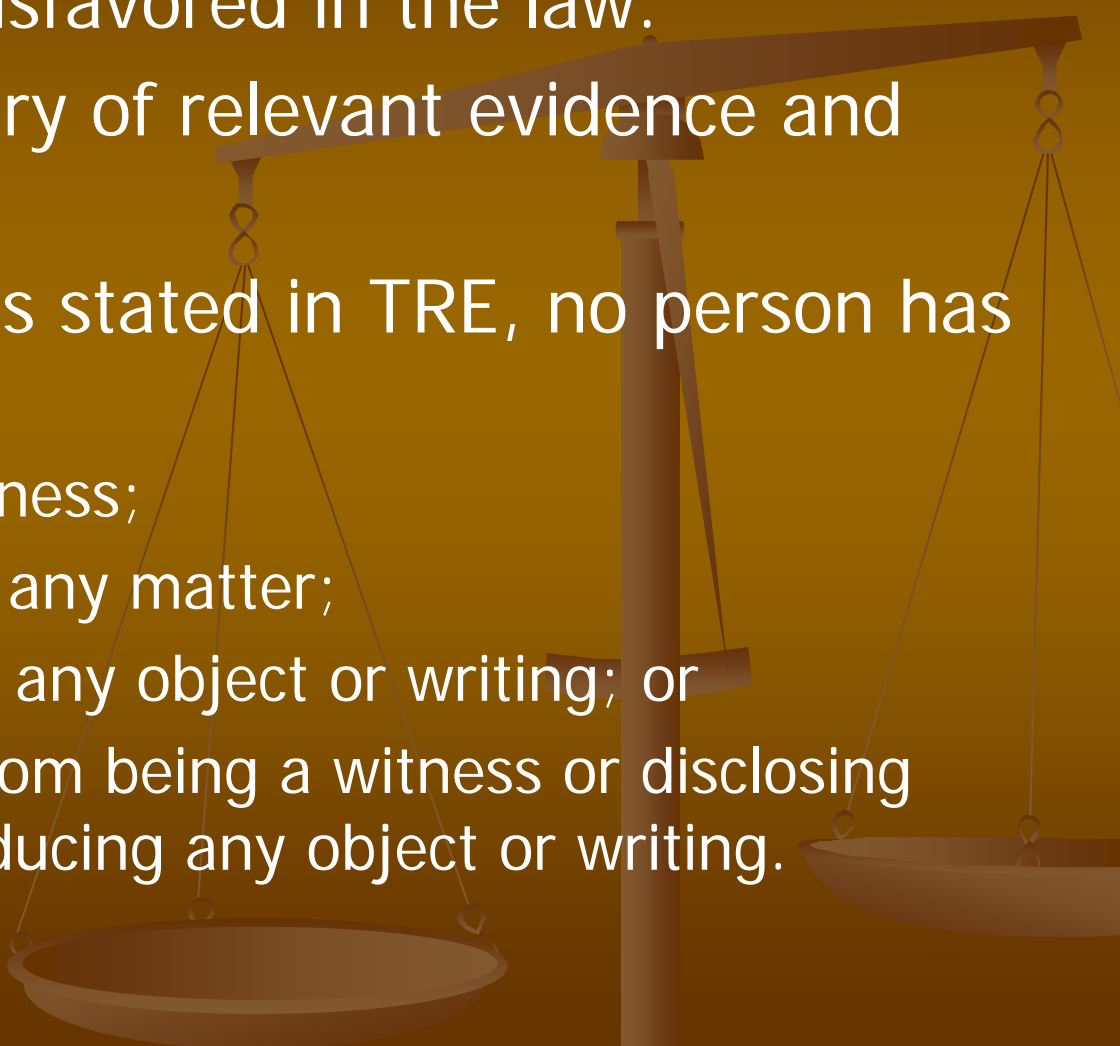
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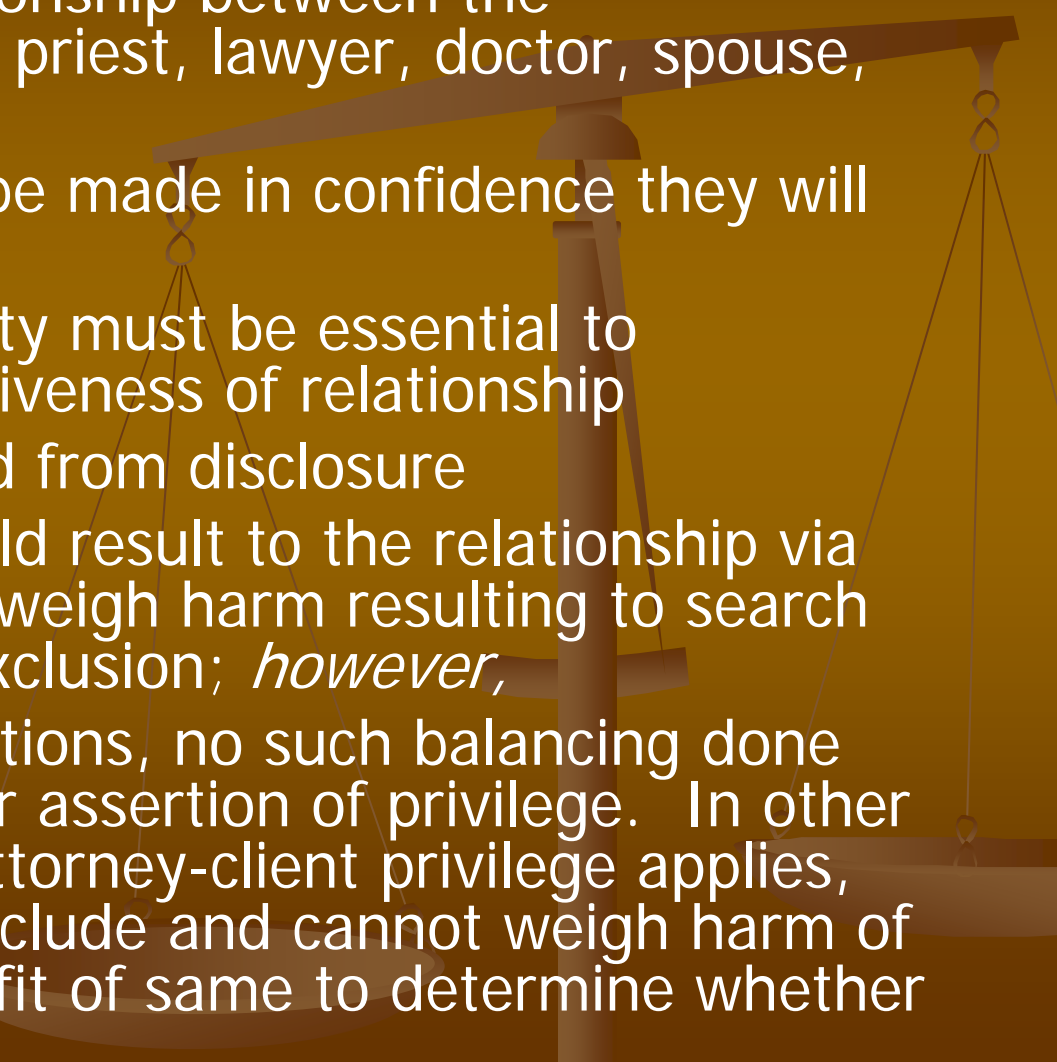
500 Series - Privileges

- No rules for privileges in FRE.
 - In federal question cases, privilege determined by federal common law.
 - In diversity cases, privilege determined by state law of the forum.
 - State law privileges generally covered by state rules of evidence, combined with common law interpretations.
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500 Series – Privileges

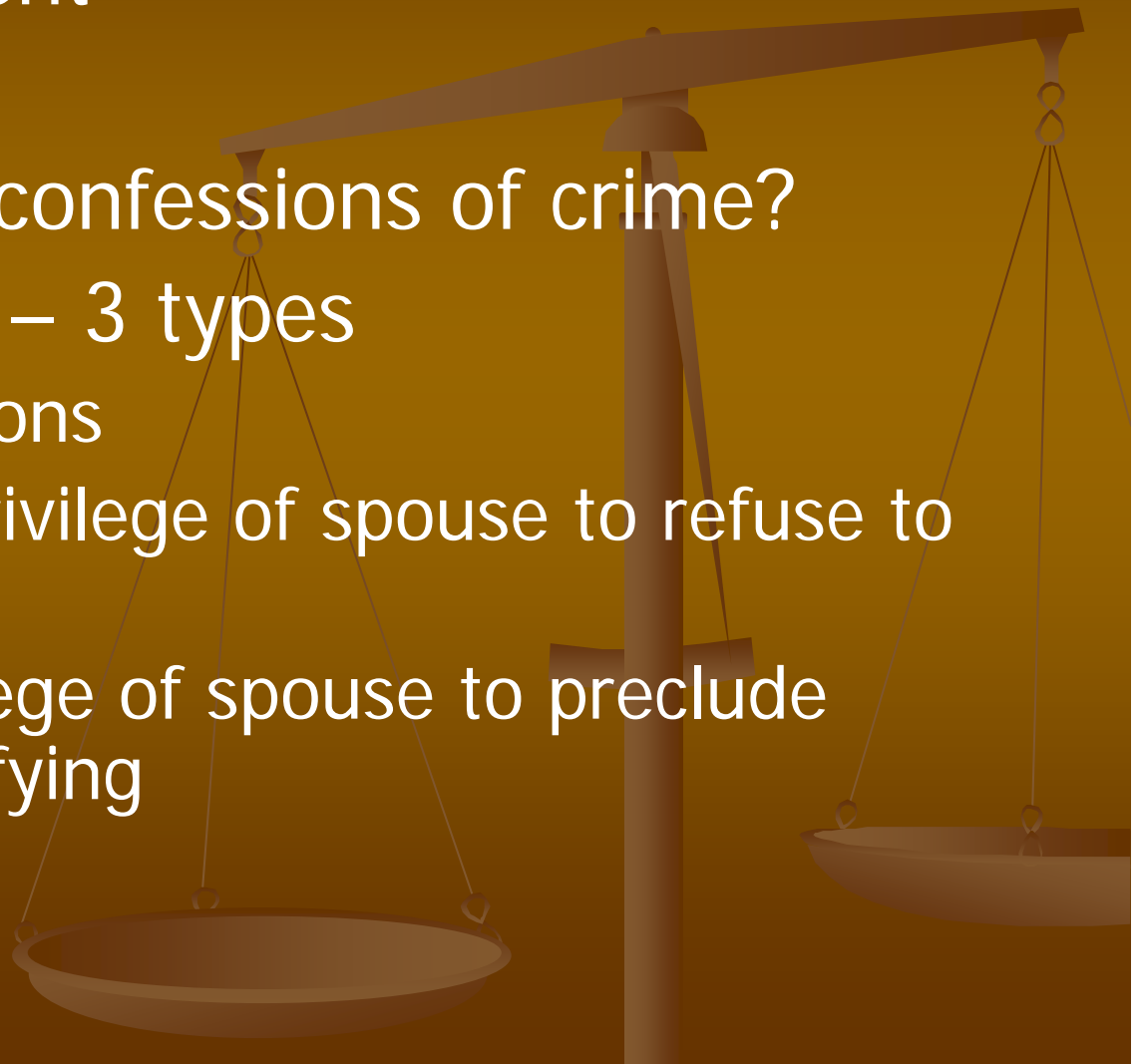
- Privileges highly disfavored in the law.
 - Tend to deprive jury of relevant evidence and defeat justice
 - TRE 501 Except as stated in TRE, no person has a privilege to:
 - Refuse to be a witness;
 - Refuse to disclose any matter;
 - Refuse to produce any object or writing; or
 - Prevent another from being a witness or disclosing any matter or producing any object or writing.
- 

500 Series - Privileges

- Philosophic considerations on creation and protection of privileges:
 - Based on peculiar relationship between the communicating parties; priest, lawyer, doctor, spouse, etc.
 - Communications must be made in confidence they will not be disclosed
 - Element of confidentiality must be essential to maintenance and effectiveness of relationship
 - Greater harm than good from disclosure
 - General injury that would result to the relationship via the disclosure must outweigh harm resulting to search for justice by blanket exclusion; *however,*
 - With some minor exceptions, no such balancing done with regard to particular assertion of privilege. In other words, if for example attorney-client privilege applies, court generally must exclude and cannot weigh harm of disclosure against benefit of same to determine whether to exclude.
- 

Privilege Examples

- Physician – Patient
- Lawyer – Client
- But what about confessions of crime?
- Marital Privilege – 3 types
 - All communications
 - Testimonial – privilege of spouse to refuse to testify
 - Adverse – privilege of spouse to preclude other from testifying

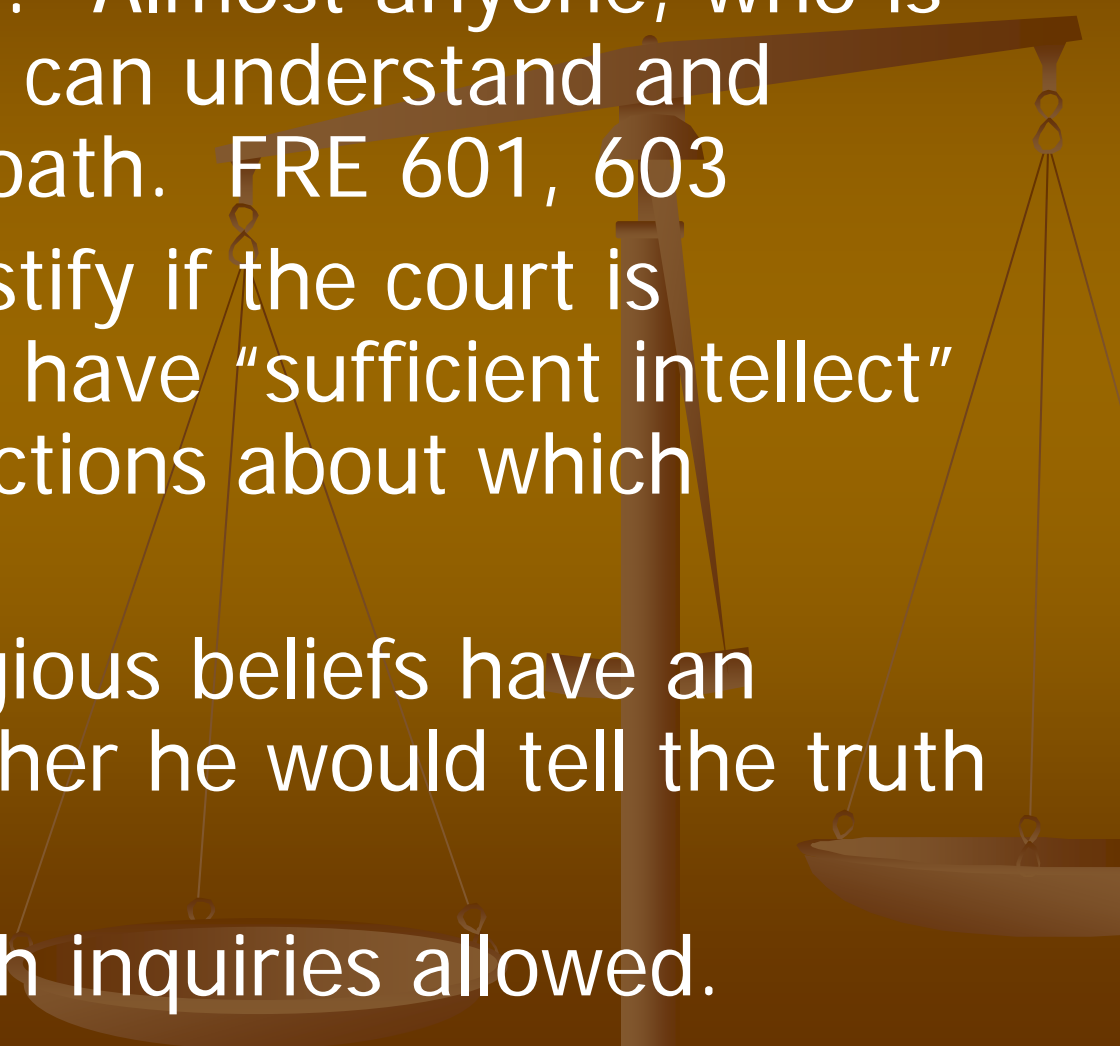


Privilege Examples

- Psychotherapist – Patient
- Jaffe v. Redmond, USSC 1996, privilege first recognized, over strong dissent.

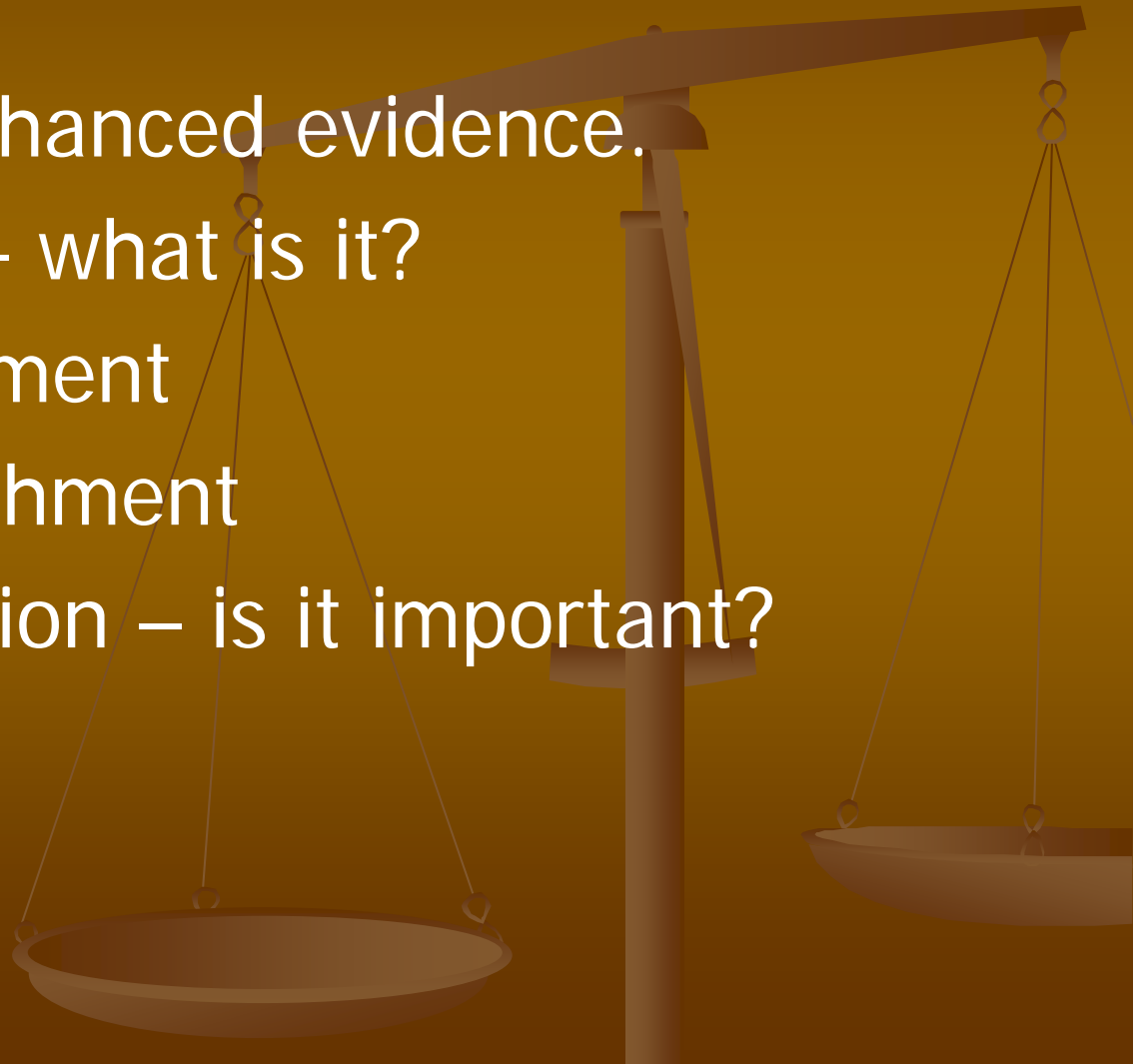


600 Series – Witnesses

- Who can testify? Almost anyone, who is not insane, and can understand and appreciate the oath. FRE 601, 603
 - Children can testify if the court is persuaded they have “sufficient intellect” to relate transactions about which questioned
 - Does one’s religious beliefs have an impact on whether he would tell the truth under oath?
 - Yes, but no such inquiries allowed.
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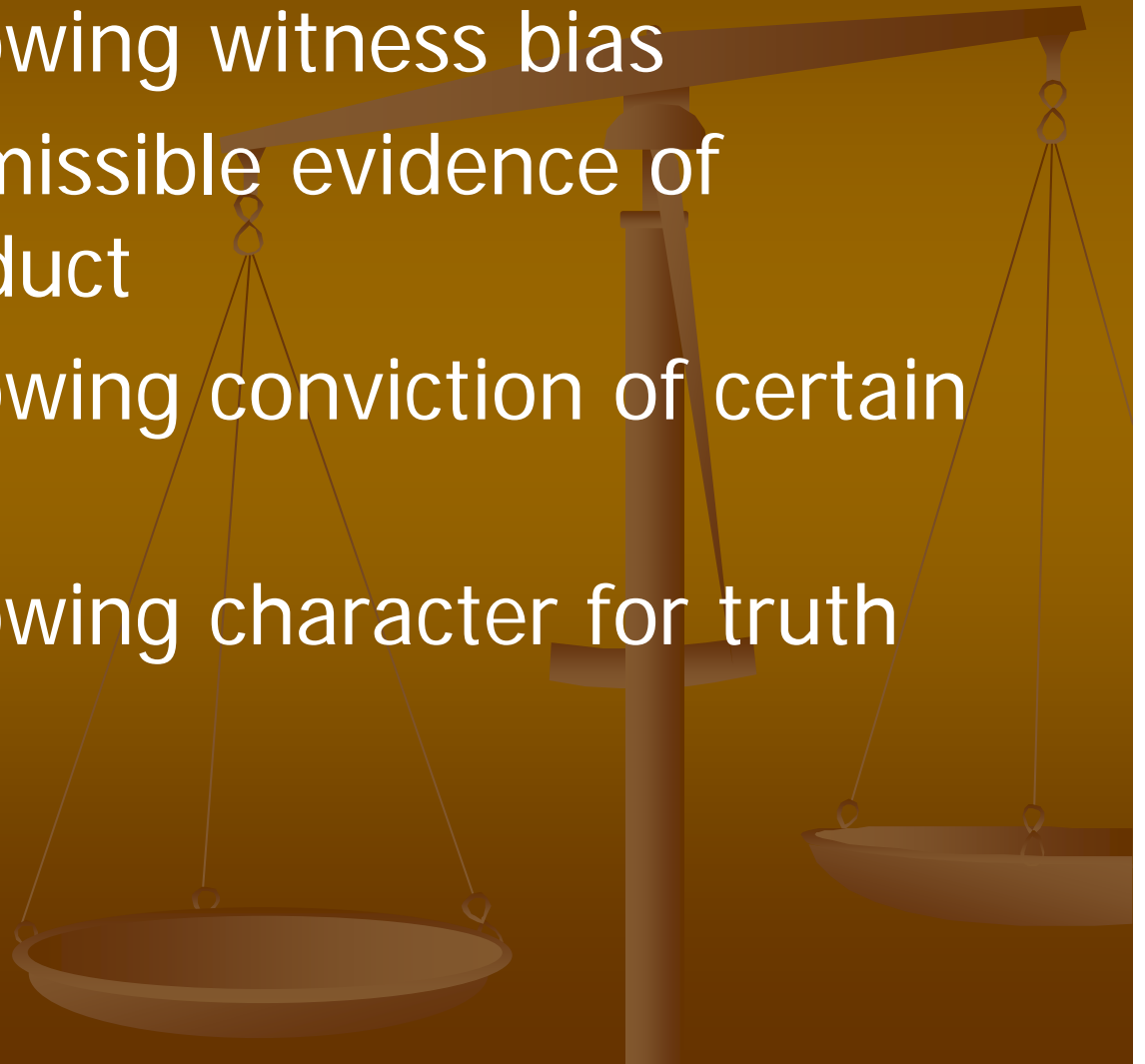
600 Series – Witnesses, including qualifications, impeachment, and means of examination

- Hypnotically-enhanced evidence.
- Impeachment – what is it?
- Direct impeachment
- Indirect impeachment
- Cross-examination – is it important?
Why?



600 Series - Witnesses

- Impeach by prior inconsistent statement
- Impeach by showing witness bias
- Impeach by admissible evidence of witness misconduct
- Impeach by showing conviction of certain crimes
- Impeach by showing character for truth and veracity

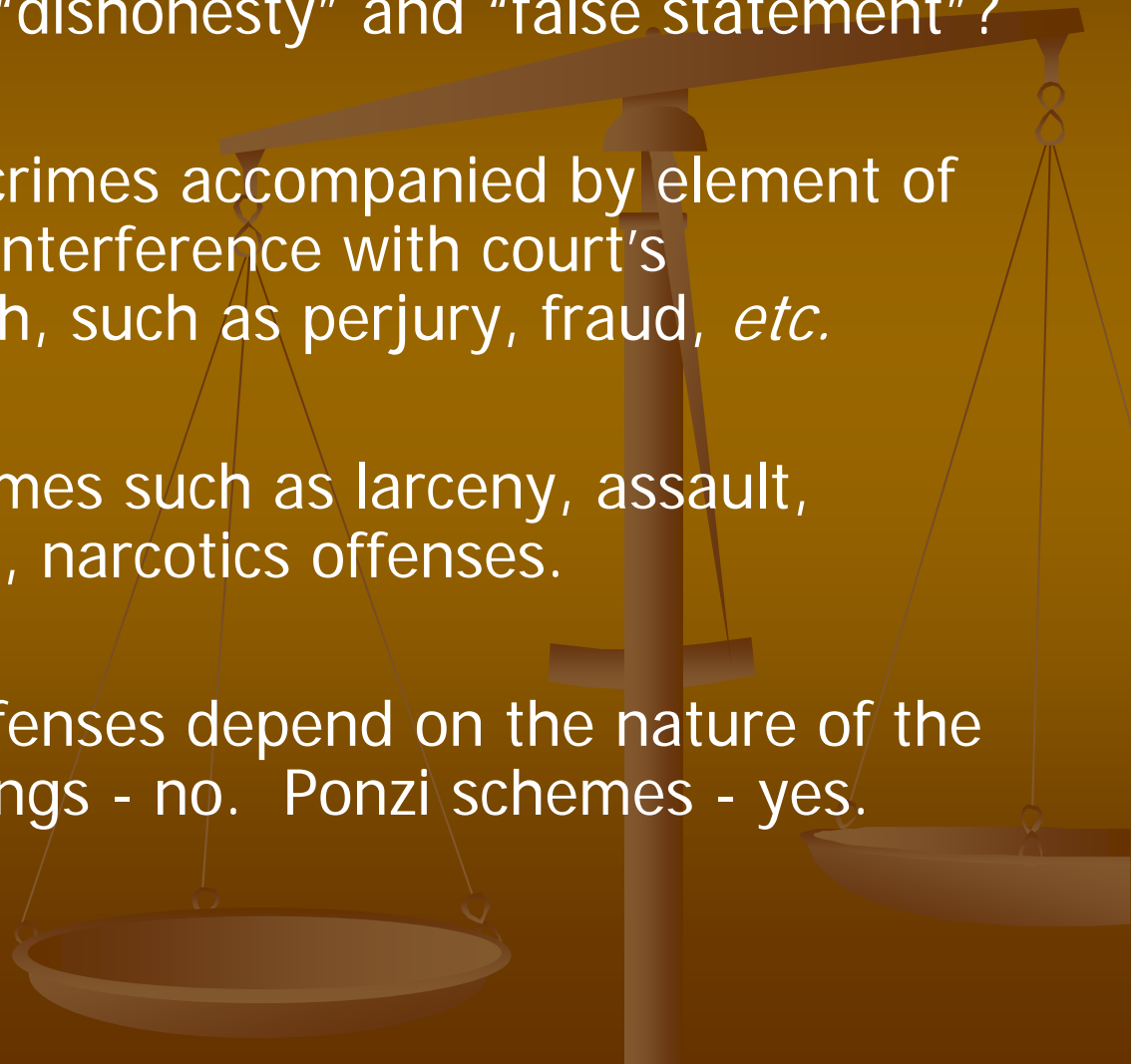


600 Series – Impeachment with Evidence of Prior Criminal Convictions

- If crime involves “dishonesty” or “false statement,” automatically admissible with no probative/prejudice balancing.
- With other crimes, depends on whether crime more than 10 years old, and whether offered against criminal defendant or other witness
- If crime more than 10 years old, burden is on proponent to show that probative value substantially outweighs prejudicial impact

Prior Criminal Convictions for Impeachment

- What crimes involve “dishonesty” and “false statement”?
- Generally applies to crimes accompanied by element of deceit, or deliberate interference with court’s ascertainment of truth, such as perjury, fraud, *etc.*
- Does not apply to crimes such as larceny, assault, possession of firearm, narcotics offenses.
- Theft and robbery offenses depend on the nature of the crime. Purse snatchings - no. Ponzi schemes - yes.

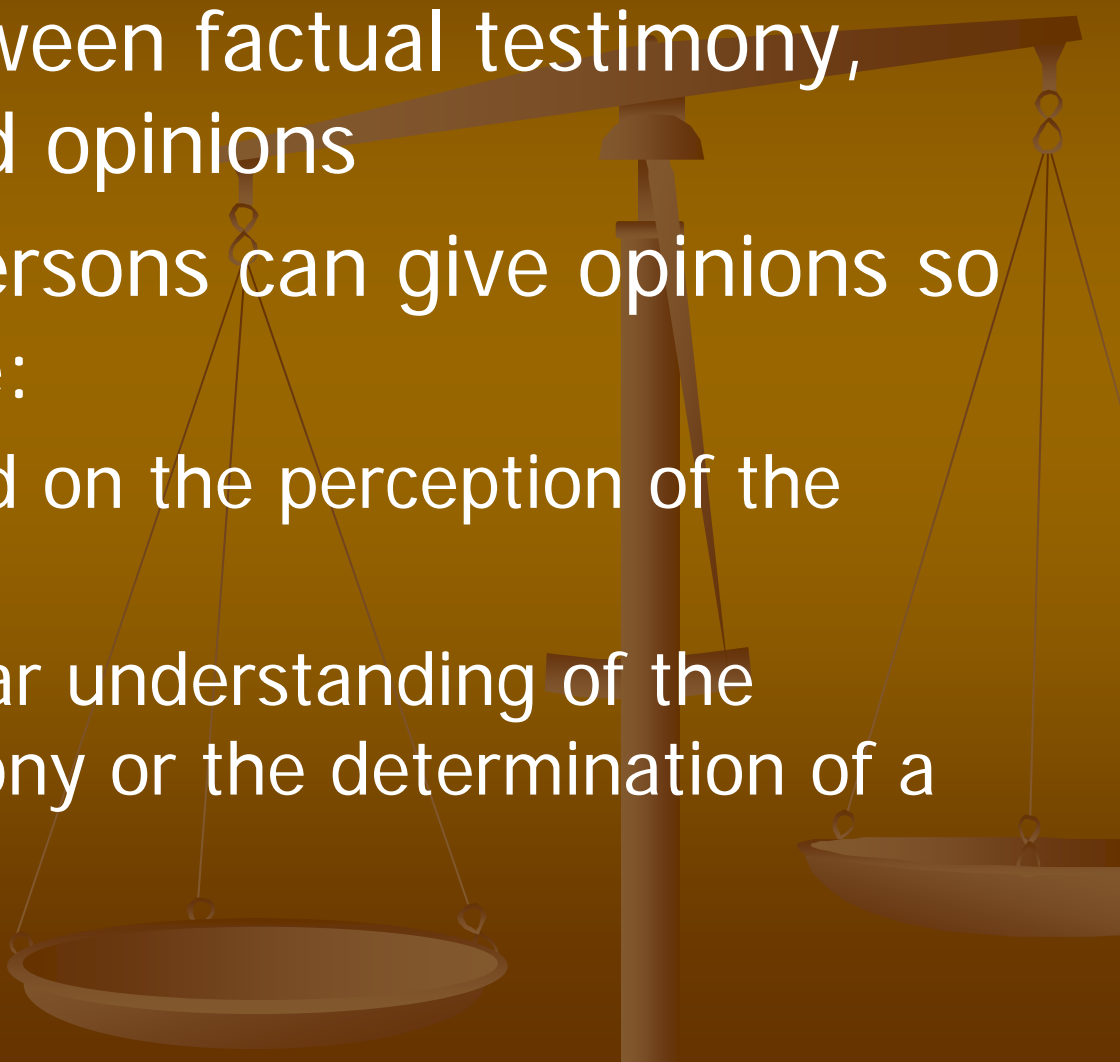


Reputation for truthfulness

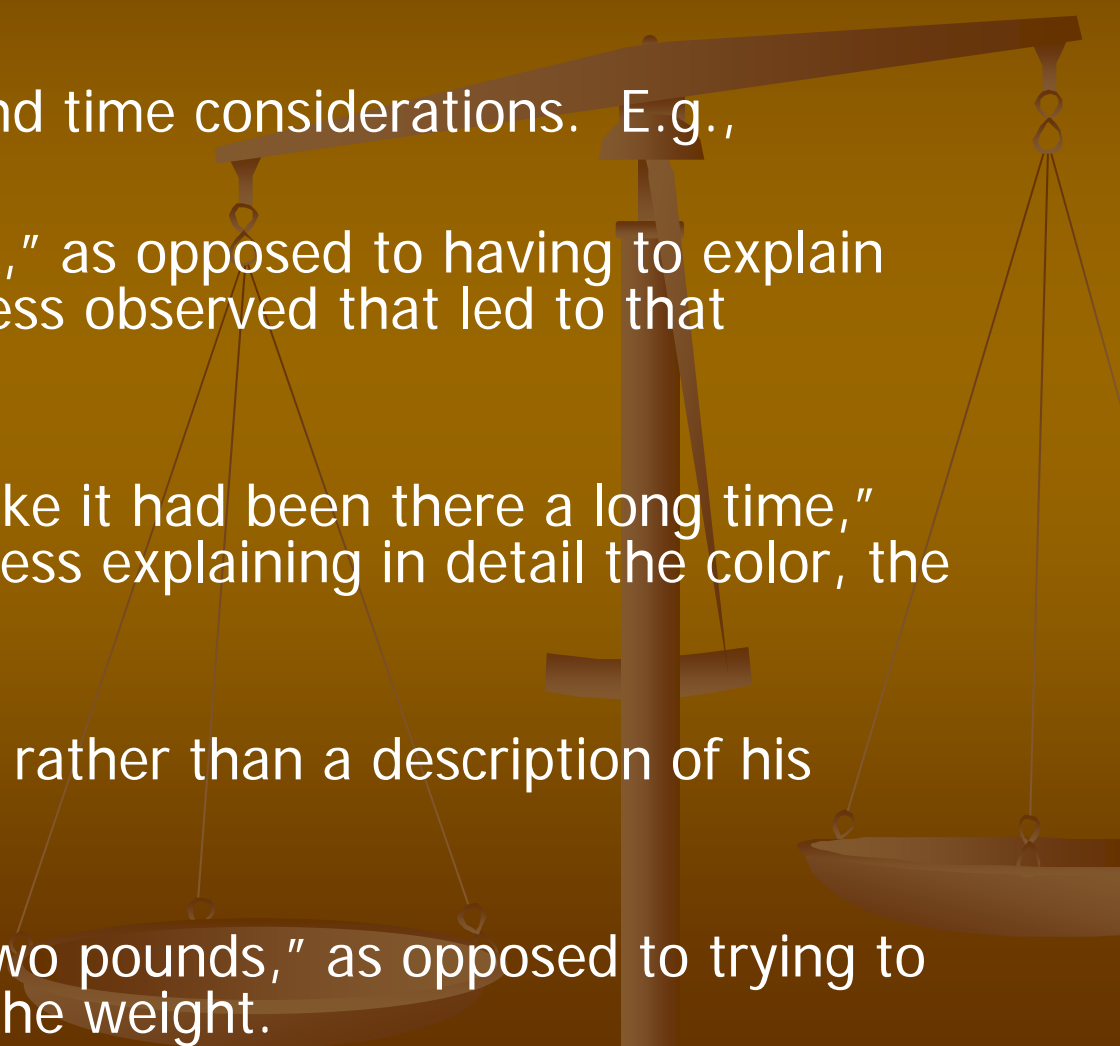


- Can attack or support credibility of a witness by opinion or reputation, but:
 - Can only be character for truthfulness or untruthfulness; and
 - Evid of truthful character admissible only after character for truthfulness has been attacked by opinion or reputation evidence or otherwise. FRE 608(a)

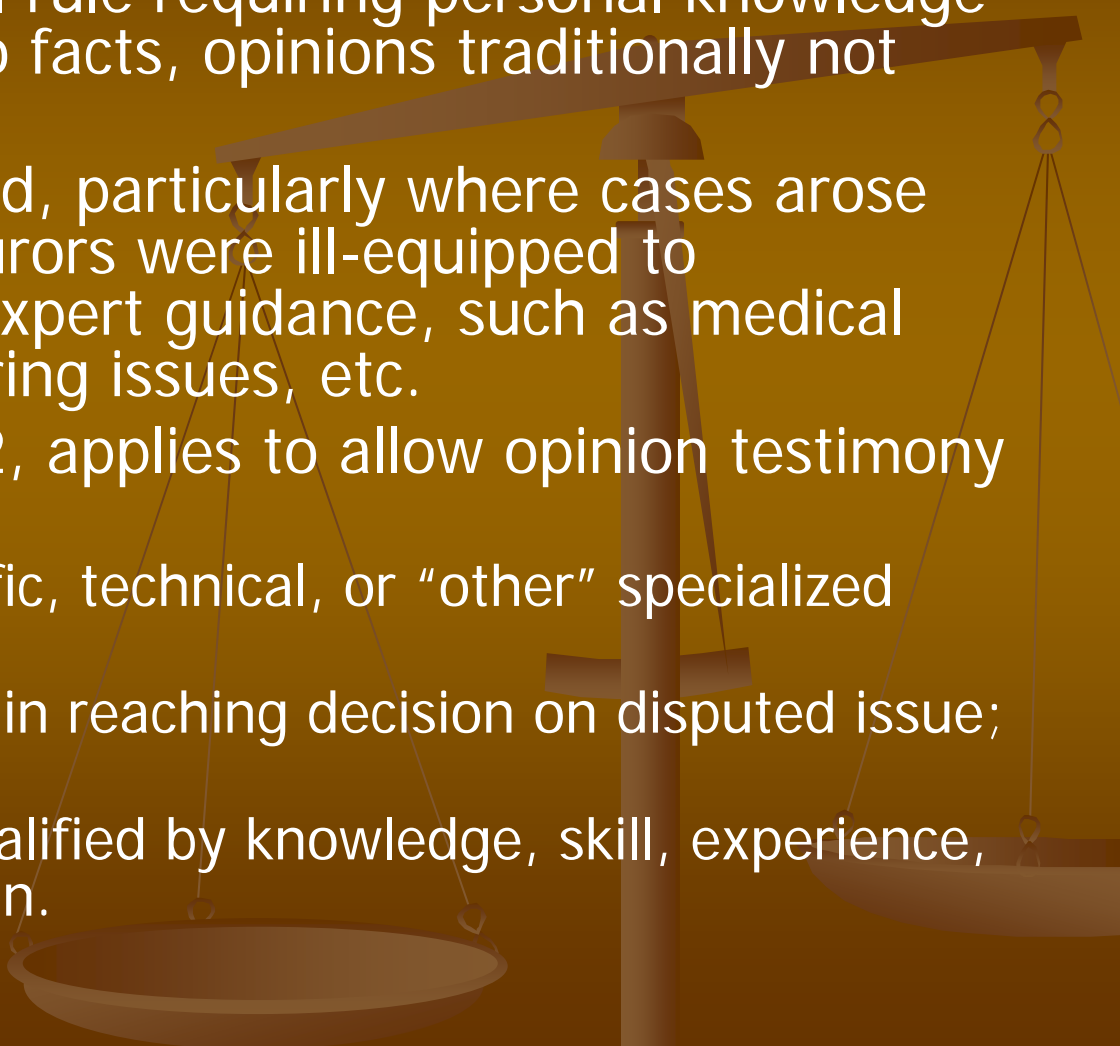
700 Series – Opinion and Expert Testimony

- Differences between factual testimony, conclusions, and opinions
 - FRE 701. Laypersons can give opinions so long as they are:
 - Rationally based on the perception of the witness; and
 - Helpful to a clear understanding of the witness' testimony or the determination of a fact in dispute.
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700 Series - Opinions

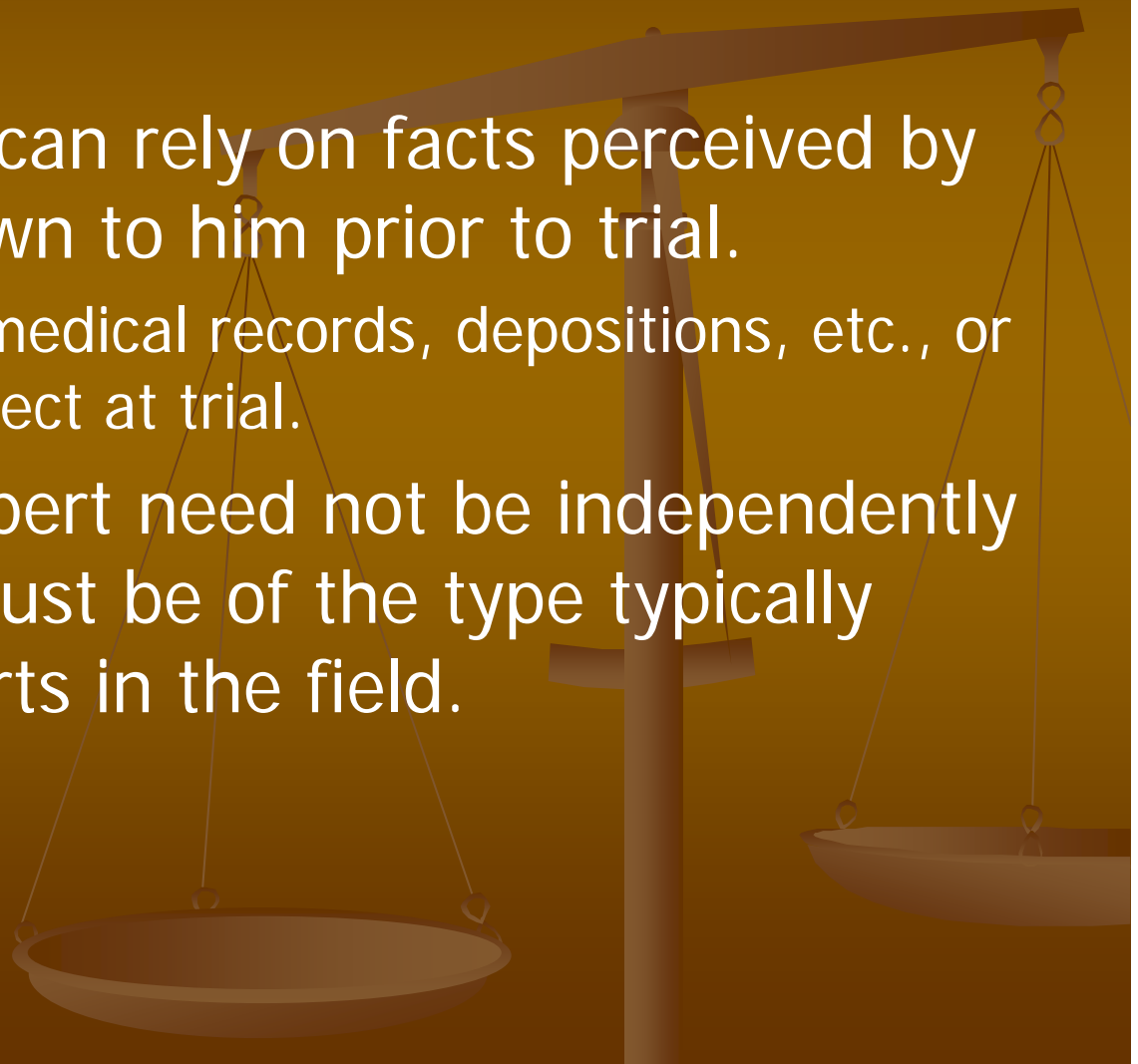
- “Collective Facts Rule.” In Texas, known as “Short-Hand Rendition of Facts Rule.” Allows witness to give his impressions, based on variety of circumstances and appearances.
 - Based on practicality and time considerations. E.g.,
 - “He appeared drunk,” as opposed to having to explain everything the witness observed that led to that conclusion.
 - “The grape looked like it had been there a long time,” rather than the witness explaining in detail the color, the squishiness, etc.
 - “He appeared well,” rather than a description of his complexion, etc.
 - “It weighed about two pounds,” as opposed to trying to otherwise describe the weight.
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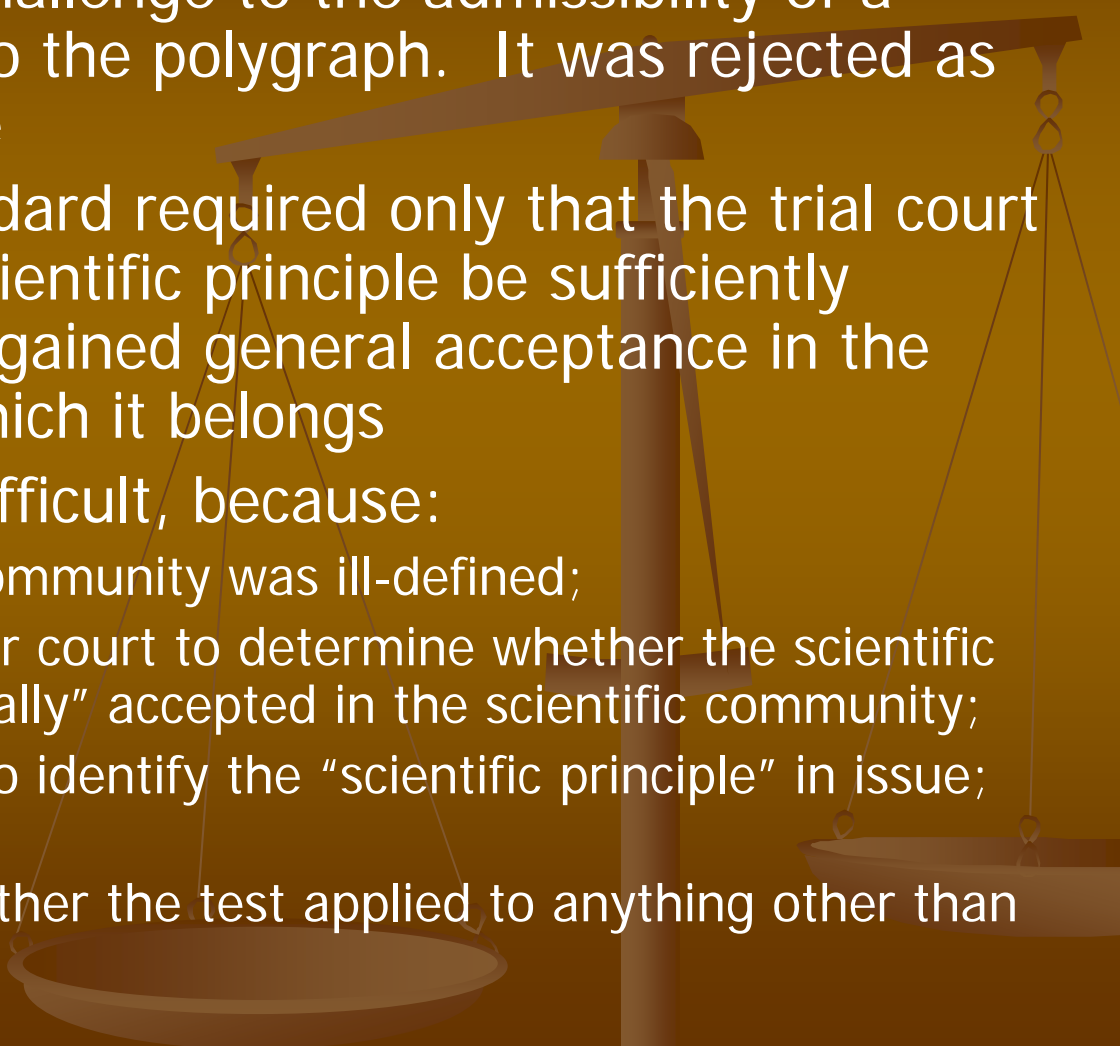
Expert Opinion

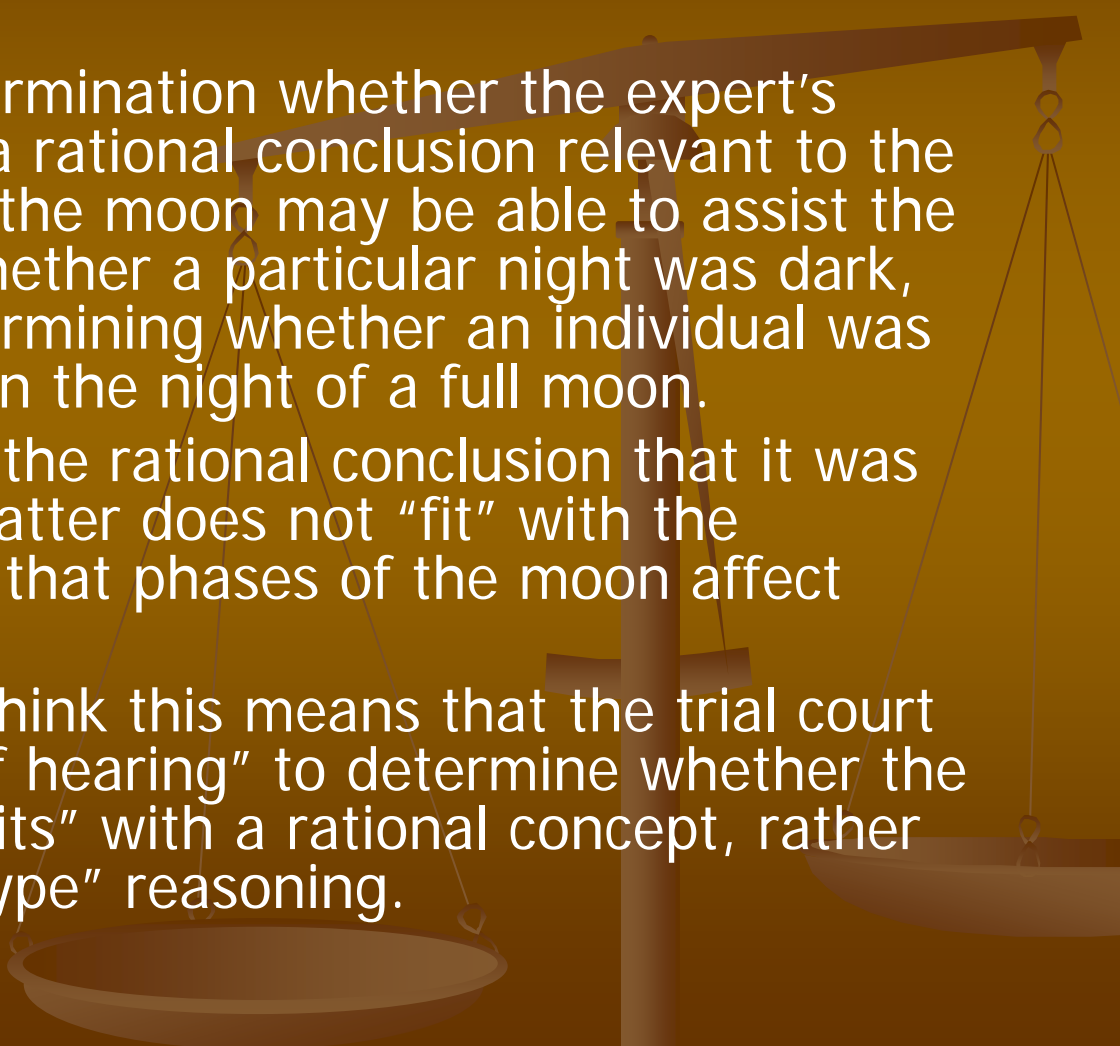
- Most controversial area in evidence law today, state and federal.
 - Because of traditional rule requiring personal knowledge and testimony only to facts, opinions traditionally not allowed.
 - Rule had to be relaxed, particularly where cases arose that involved areas jurors were ill-equipped to understand without expert guidance, such as medical malpractice, engineering issues, etc.
 - Current rule, FRE 702, applies to allow opinion testimony when:
 - Must involve scientific, technical, or “other” specialized areas;
 - Must assist the jury in reaching decision on disputed issue; and
 - Witness must be qualified by knowledge, skill, experience, training, or education.
- 

Experts

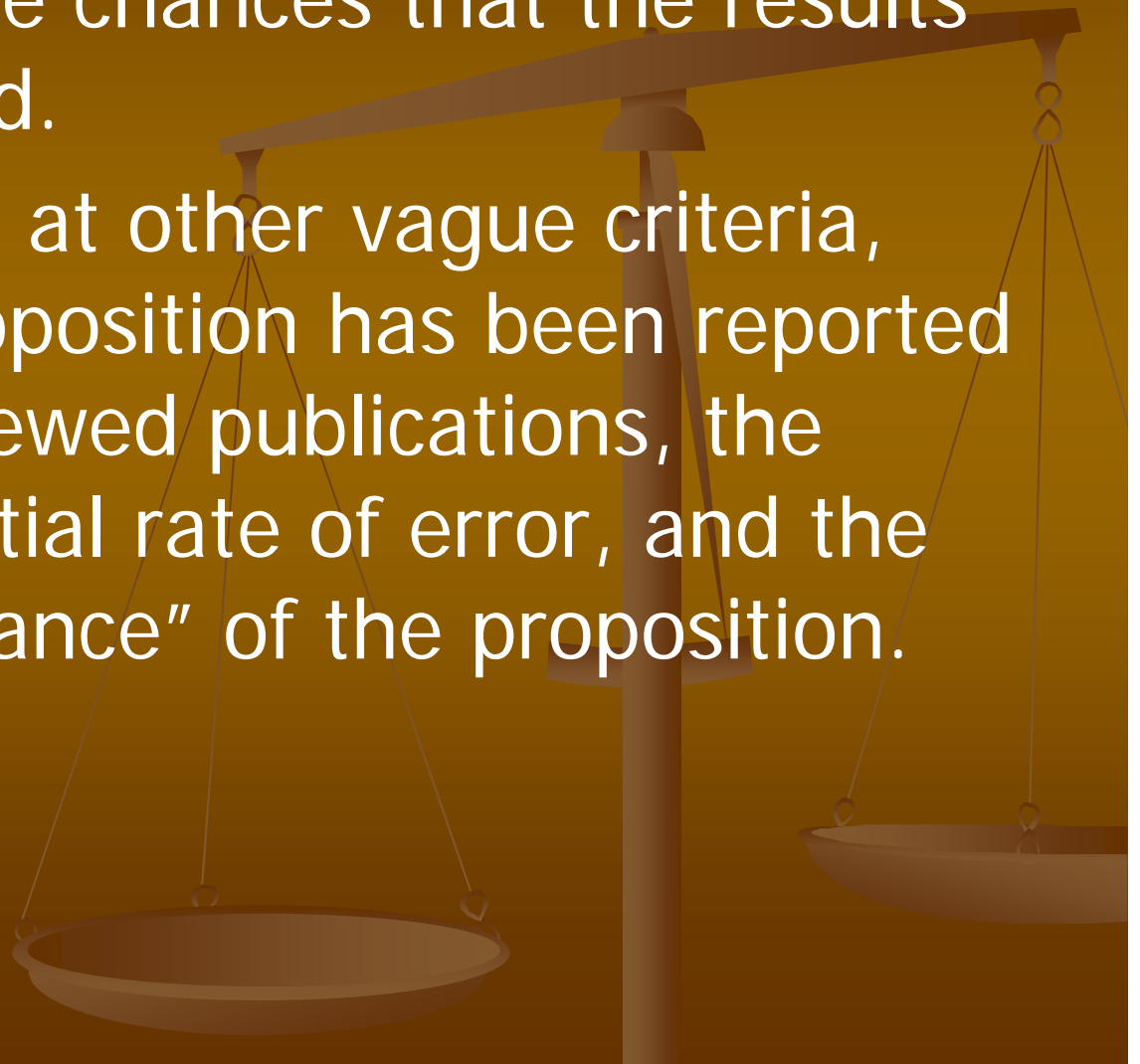
- Permissible Factual Bases and Form of Expert Testimony
- FRE 703. Expert can rely on facts perceived by him or made known to him prior to trial.
 - E.g., can review medical records, depositions, etc., or can be shown object at trial.
- Data relied on expert need not be independently admissible, but must be of the type typically relied on by experts in the field.



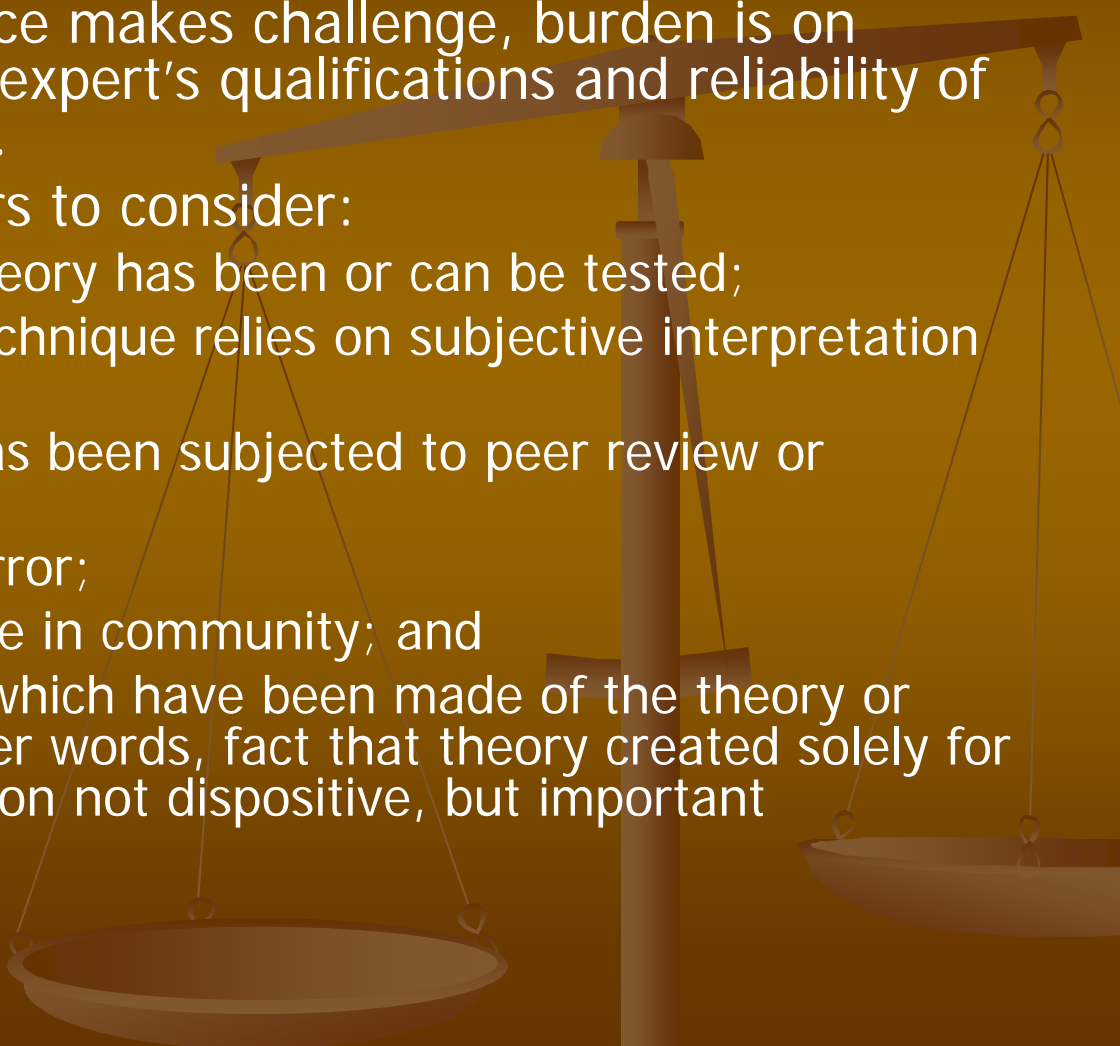
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- The *Frye* Test
 - The Frye Standard was the test for admissibility of proposed scientific testimony from 1923-1993
 - *Frye* arose from a challenge to the admissibility of a crude predecessor to the polygraph. It was rejected as insufficiently reliable
 - In general, the standard required only that the trial court conclude that the scientific principle be sufficiently established to have gained general acceptance in the particular field to which it belongs
 - Frye was deemed difficult, because:
 - Relevant scientific community was ill-defined;
 - No objective basis for court to determine whether the scientific principle was “generally” accepted in the scientific community;
 - It could be difficult to identify the “scientific principle” in issue; and
 - It was not clear whether the test applied to anything other than scientific testimony.

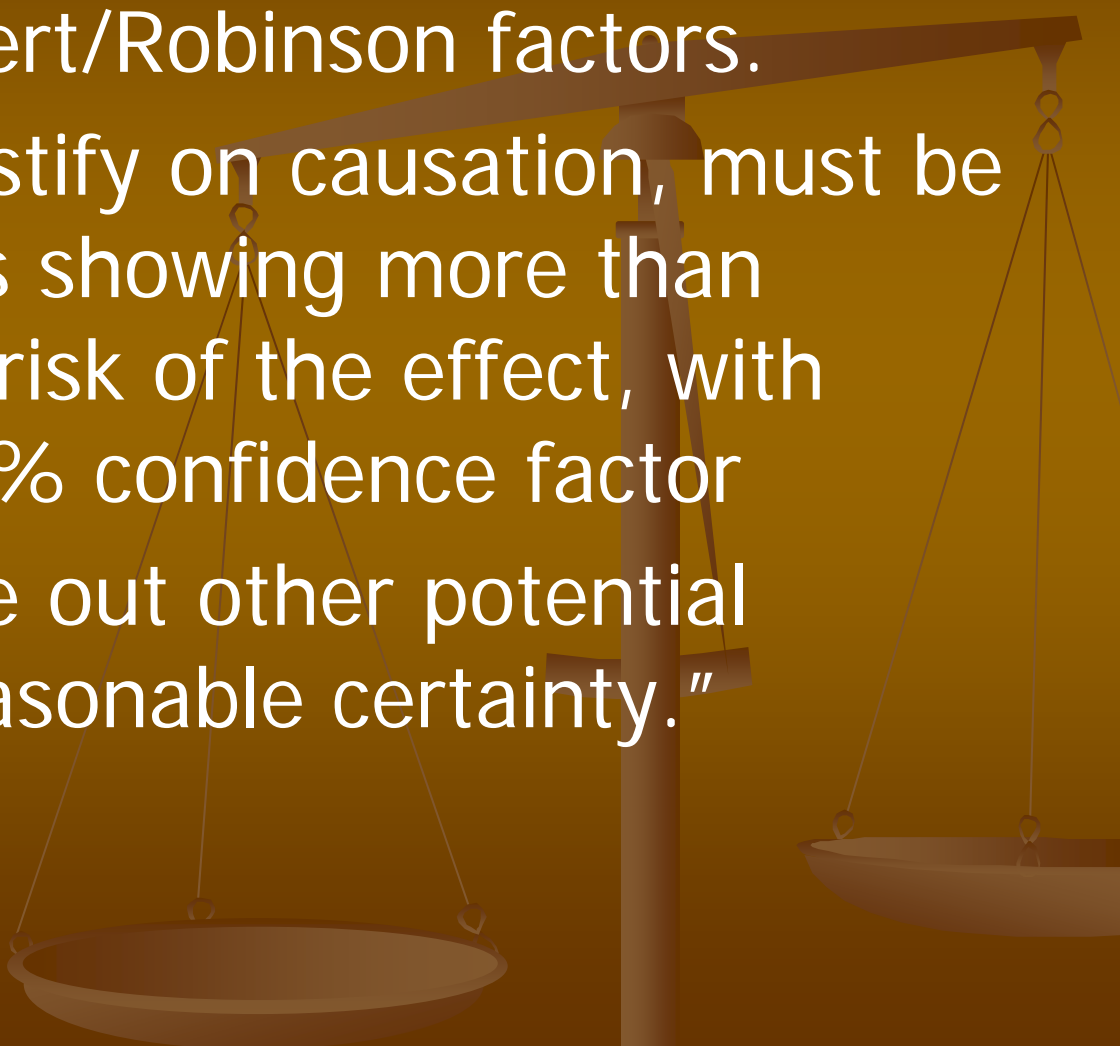
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- *Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals, Inc.* USSC 1993
 - Court is now “gatekeeper” to determine admissibility of “junk science” opinions.
 - Is the judge qualified?
 - Is it necessary?
 - Court must make determination whether the expert’s conclusions “fit” with a rational conclusion relevant to the case. E.g., phases of the moon may be able to assist the jury in determining whether a particular night was dark, but not helpful in determining whether an individual was behaving irrationally on the night of a full moon.
 - The former “fits” with the rational conclusion that it was light or dark, but the latter does not “fit” with the “irrational conclusion” that phases of the moon affect human behavior.
 - Some commentators think this means that the trial court must hold a “werewolf hearing” to determine whether the proposed testimony “fits” with a rational concept, rather than with “werewolf-type” reasoning.

- Next question is reliability. Court focuses on what it calls the “falsifiability” of the testimony, or the chances that the results could be falsified.
- Court also looks at other vague criteria, whether the proposition has been reported in the peer-reviewed publications, the known or potential rate of error, and the “general acceptance” of the proposition.



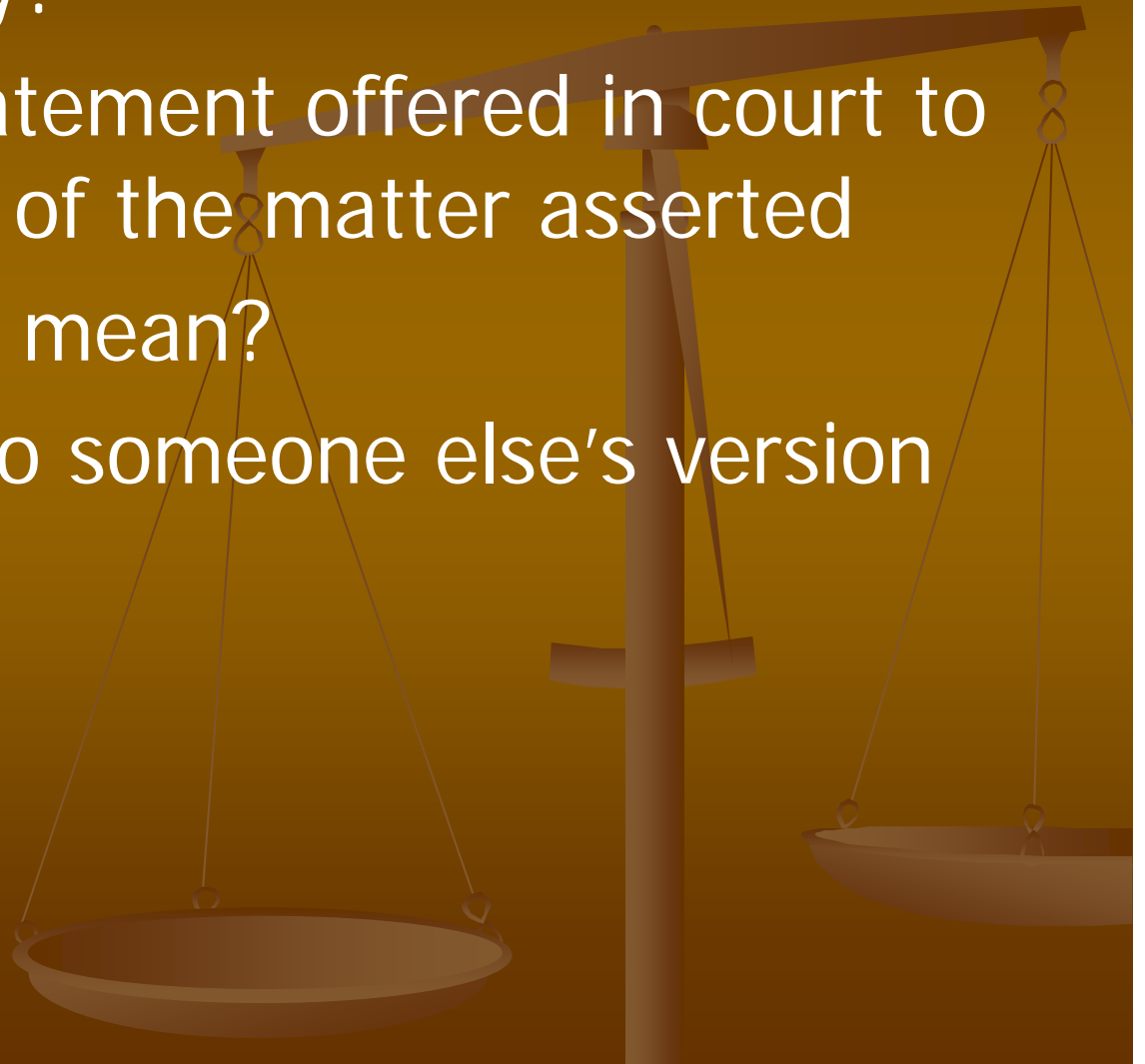
Opinions after Daubert - Texas

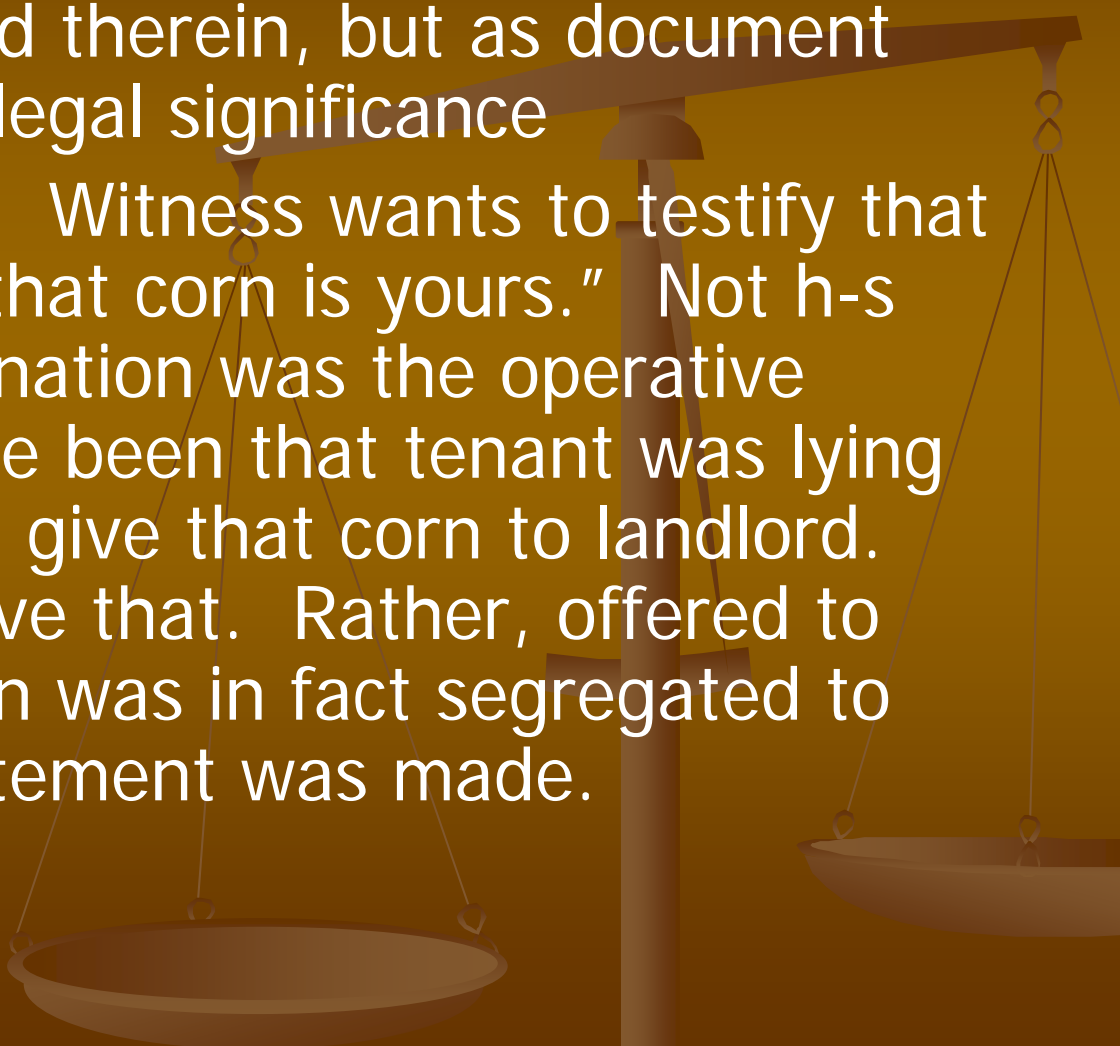
- *DuPont v. Robinson*. Tex. 1995.
 - Adopted Daubert for Texas; 5/4 opinion
 - Opponent of evidence makes challenge, burden is on proponent to prove expert's qualifications and reliability of proposed testimony.
 - Non-exclusive factors to consider:
 - Extent to which theory has been or can be tested;
 - Extent to which technique relies on subjective interpretation of expert;
 - Whether theory has been subjected to peer review or publications;
 - Potential rate of error;
 - General acceptance in community; and
 - Non-judicial uses which have been made of the theory or technique. In other words, fact that theory created solely for purposes of litigation not dispositive, but important consideration.
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- Texas - Havner. Epidemiologic probability evidence.
 - Similar to Daubert/Robinson factors.
 - For expert to testify on causation, must be scientific studies showing more than doubling of the risk of the effect, with greater than 95% confidence factor
 - Expert must rule out other potential causes "with reasonable certainty."

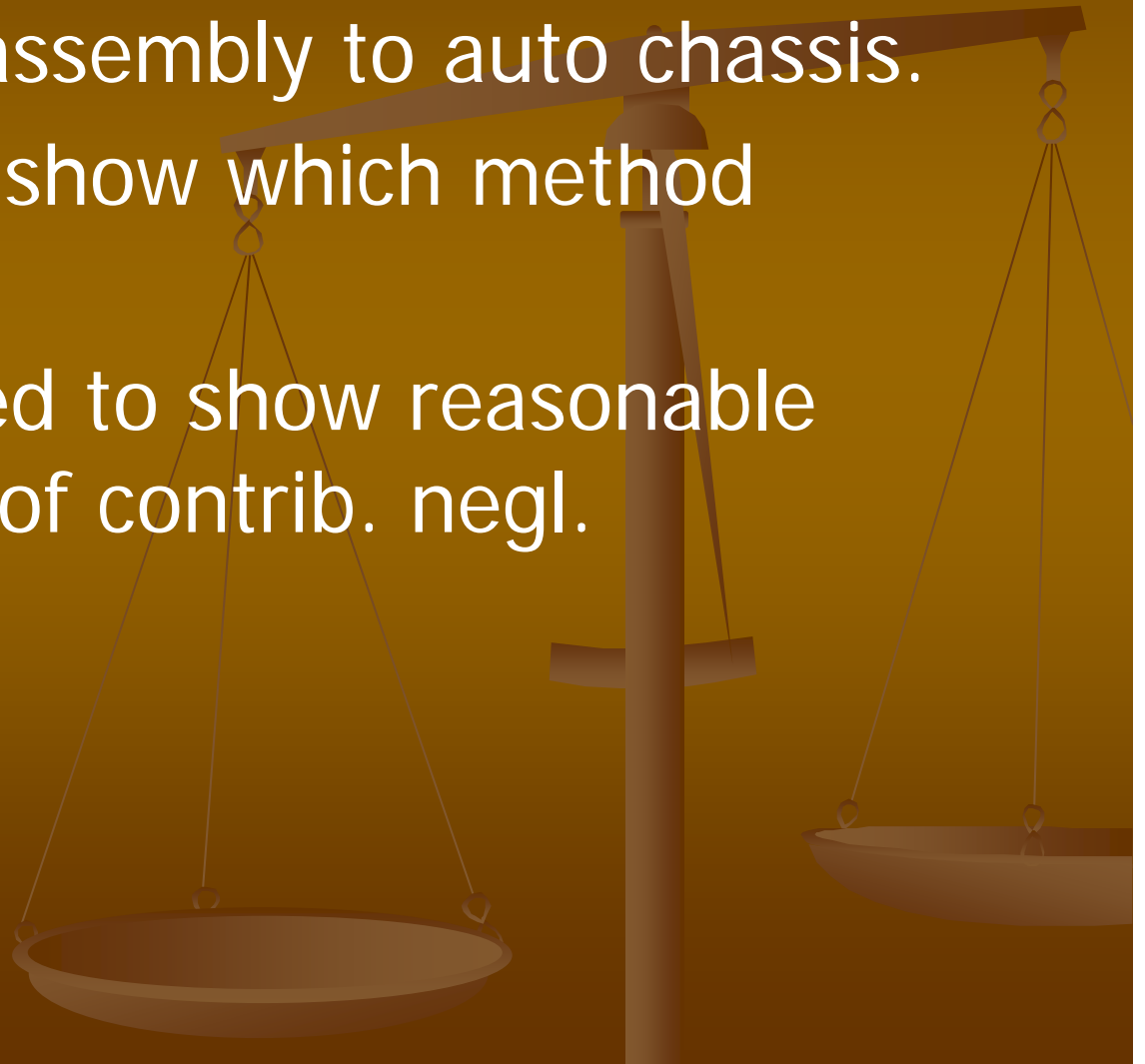
800 Series – Hearsay/Exceptions

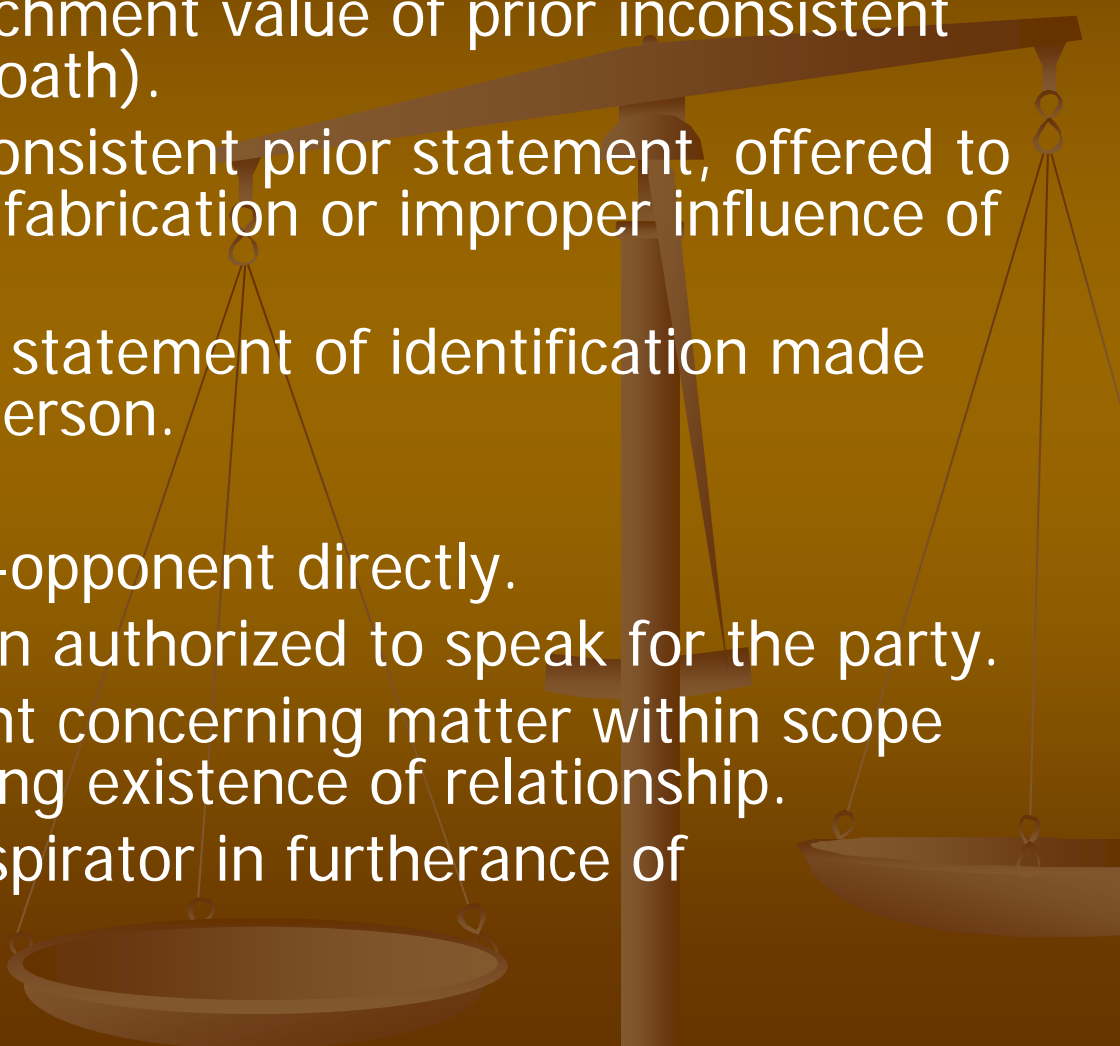
- What is hearsay?
- Out of court statement offered in court to prove the truth of the matter asserted
- What does that mean?
- Cannot testify to someone else's version of the facts



- 
- If not offered for TOMA, not hearsay
 - E.g., is a contract hearsay?
 - No, operative document. Not offered for truth of matters asserted therein, but as document with independent legal significance
 - Hansen corn case. Witness wants to testify that declarant stated "that corn is yours." Not h-s because the designation was the operative conduct. May have been that tenant was lying about intending to give that corn to landlord. Not offered to prove that. Rather, offered to prove that the corn was in fact segregated to landlord when statement was made.

- Assembler wants to introduce manufacturer's brochure stating safer to weld than bolt assembly to auto chassis.
- HS if offered to show which method safest.
- Non-HS if offered to show reasonable reliance or lack of contrib. neglig.



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- Statements admitted and defined as non-hearsay.
 - FRE 801(d)(1)
 - Prior inconsistent testimony by witness, under oath, in another proceeding is non-hearsay; *i.e.*, comes in unimpeded and is afforded substantive probative value (contrast from impeachment value of prior inconsistent statement not under oath).
 - Also non-hearsay if consistent prior statement, offered to rebut claim of recent fabrication or improper influence of motive.
 - Also non-hearsay if a statement of identification made after perceiving the person.
 - FRE 801(d)(2)
 - Admission by a party-opponent directly.
 - Admission by a person authorized to speak for the party.
 - Admission by an agent concerning matter within scope of agency, made during existence of relationship.
 - Statement by co-conspirator in furtherance of conspiracy.

Hearsay Exceptions

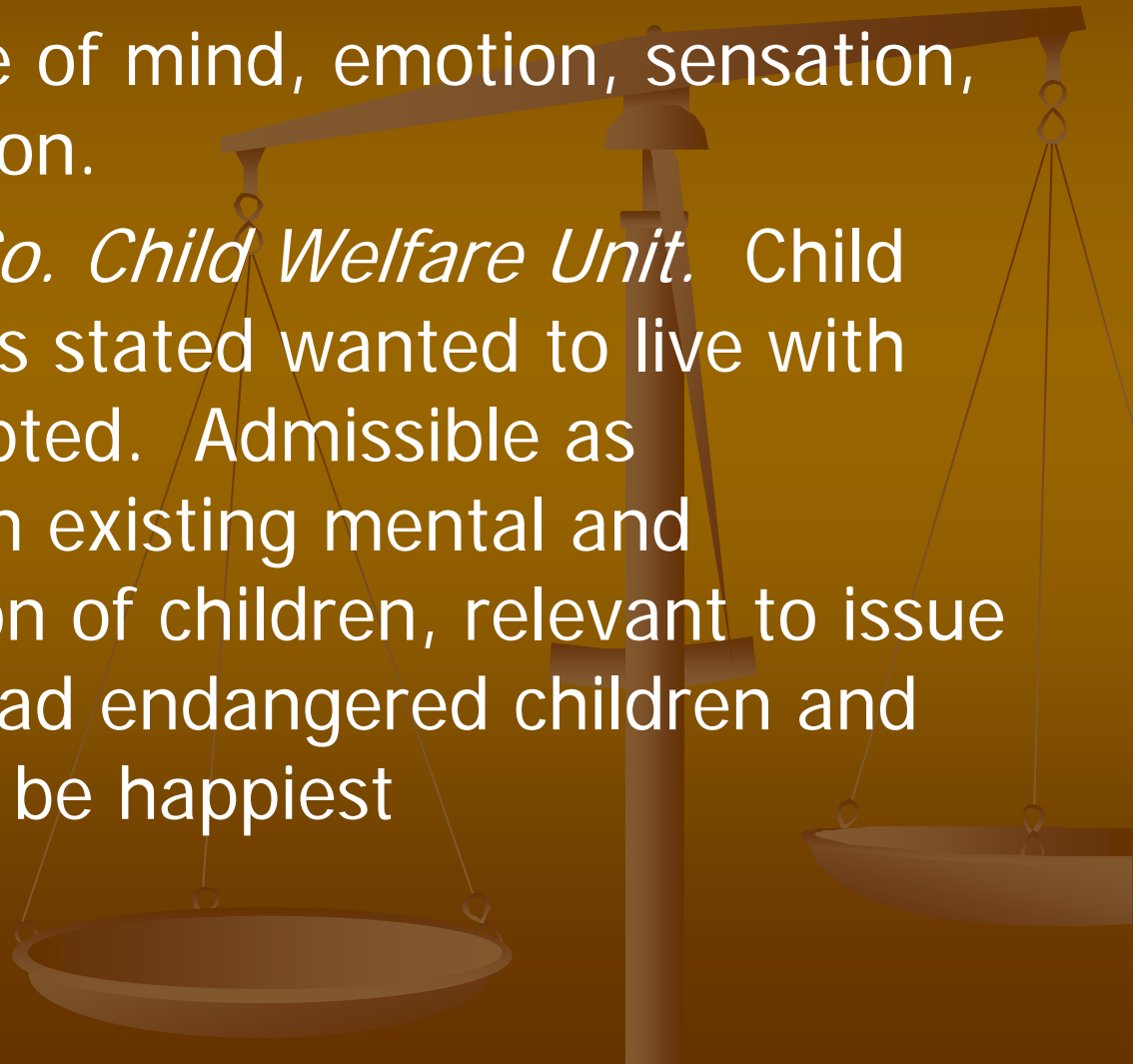
- HS Exceptions. Reasons for exceptions:
- Usually trustworthy circumstances.
- Necessary to get full hearing of facts
- FRE 803(1) *Present sense impressions*. Statement describing or explaining event or condition while being perceived or immediately thereafter
- *Houston Oxygen Co. v. Davis*. Witness testifies passenger said few minutes before collision, "They must have been drunk," and that they "would find them somewhere on the road wrecked if they kept that rate of speed up."
- Admissible under present sense impression because described passengers' observation of plaintiffs' car shortly before incident occurred.
- Does not have to be under stress.
- Rationale: Little chance of mistake in memory or time to fabricate b/c of contemporaneous nature of statement.

Hearsay Exceptions

- FRE 803(2) *Excited Utterance*. Statement relating to a startling event or condition made while declarant was under the stress of excitement caused by the event or condition.
- *Staiger v. Gaarder*. ND 1977. Car wreck case. Witness Ray Sigl testifies that, at hospital 1 1/2 hour after wreck, Zent, passenger in car, said: "Mr. Gaarder turned around and was talking to me and took his eyes off the road for one minute.... He was doing about 65 MPH." Non-admissible HS.
- Not an excited utterance made while under stress of excitement.
- If Zent had been injured at the time, maybe comes in.
- If occurred closer to event, maybe comes in.
- Court discusses "res gestae" common law exception to HS Rule. Means "the matters transacted." Broad and sloppy common law exception, that went to all statements associated with the happening of the event.
- How could offering attorney have gotten this in? Showing stress, excitement, injury of Zent, by deposition, mdr's, subpoena of trial witnesses, *etc.*
- What is policy behind exception? That folks under excitement unlikely to misperceive or exaggerate events? Is that true?

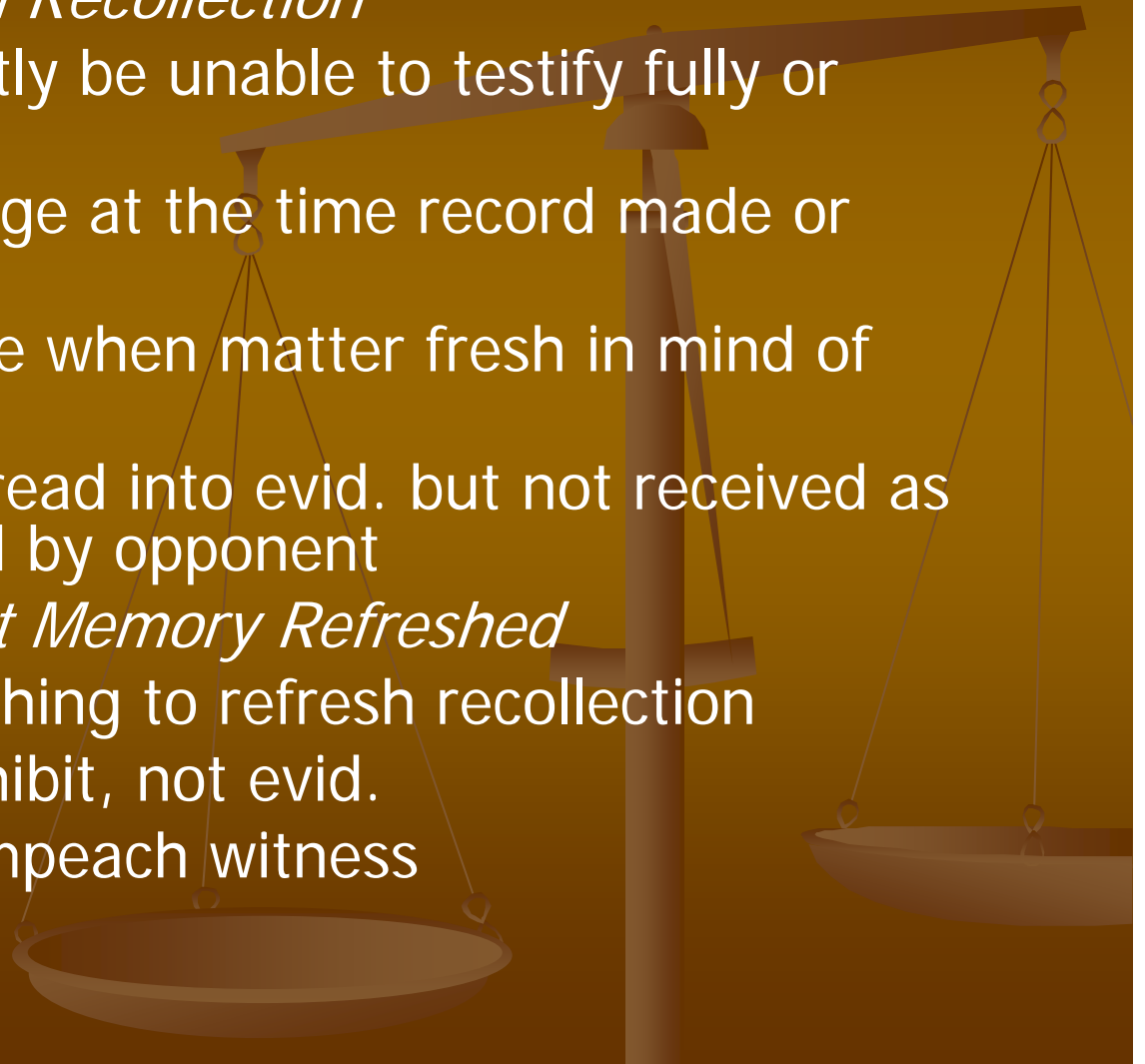
Hearsay Exceptions

- FRE 803(3) *Then existing mental, emotional, or physical condition.* Statement of the declarant's then-existing state of mind, emotion, sensation, or physical condition.
- *Melton v. Dallas Co. Child Welfare Unit.* Child custody case. Kids stated wanted to live with mother or be adopted. Admissible as statements of then existing mental and emotional condition of children, relevant to issue whether mother had endangered children and where they would be happiest



Hearsay Exceptions

- FRE 803(4) *Statement for Purposes of Medical Diagnosis or Treatment*
- FRE 803(5) *Recorded Recollection*
- Witness must presently be unable to testify fully or accurately
- Witness had knowledge at the time record made or when adopted
- Must have been made when matter fresh in mind of witness
- If admitted, may be read into evid. but not received as exhibit unless offered by opponent
- *Contrast with Present Memory Refreshed*
- Witness can use anything to refresh recollection
- Document not an exhibit, not evid.
- But can be used to impeach witness

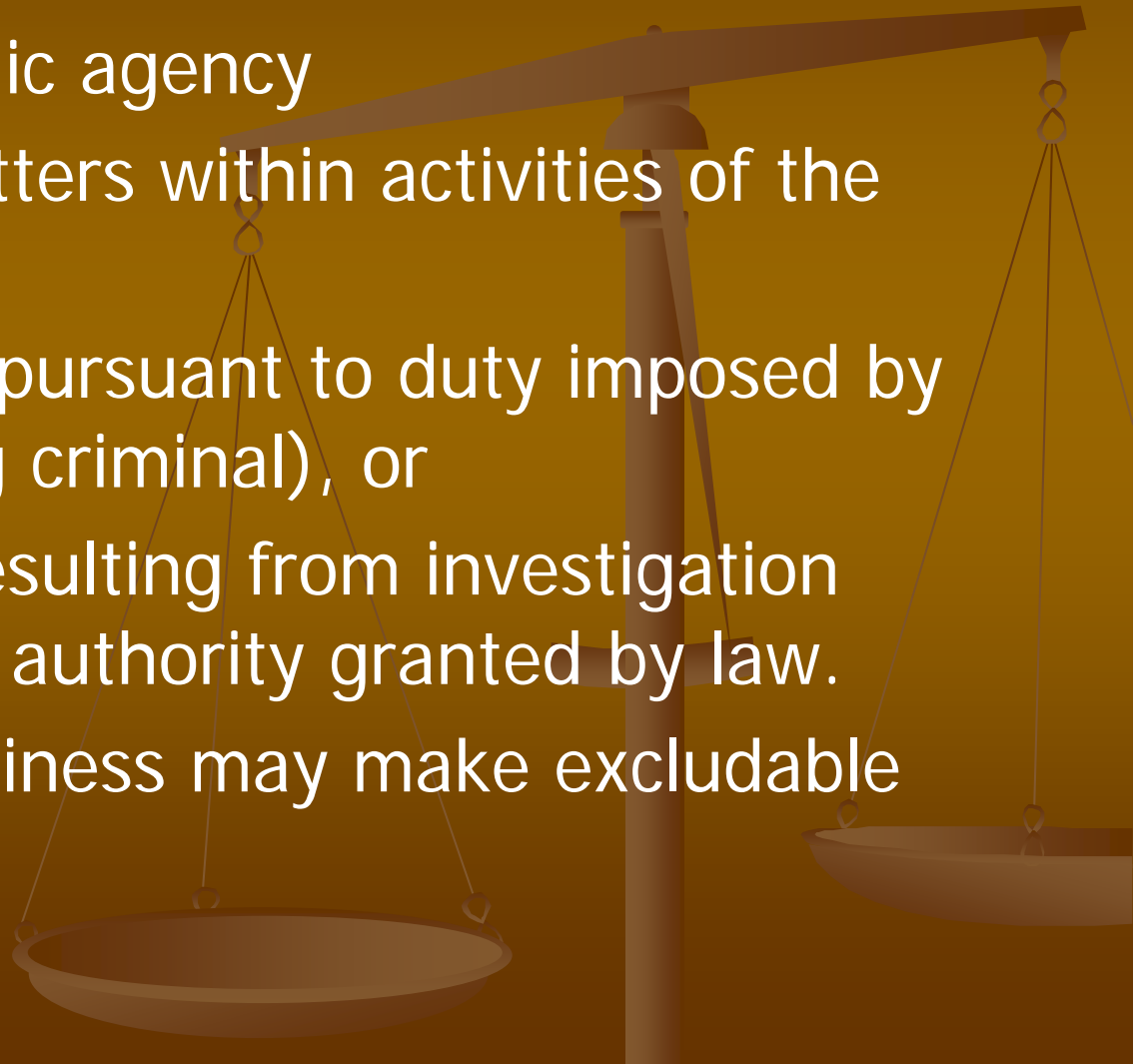


Hearsay Exceptions

- FRE 803(6) *Business Record Exception*
- Can include acts, events, conditions, opinions, or diagnoses
- Must be made at or near the time of the event recorded
- Must be made by person with personal knowledge or from information transmitted by person with personal knowledge
- Must be in the course of a regularly conducted business
- Business can be any business, institution, association, profession, occupation, or calling of any kind
- Not necessarily a business for profit
- Must have been the regular practice of business to make this type of memo
- Can be shown by custodian or other qualified witness

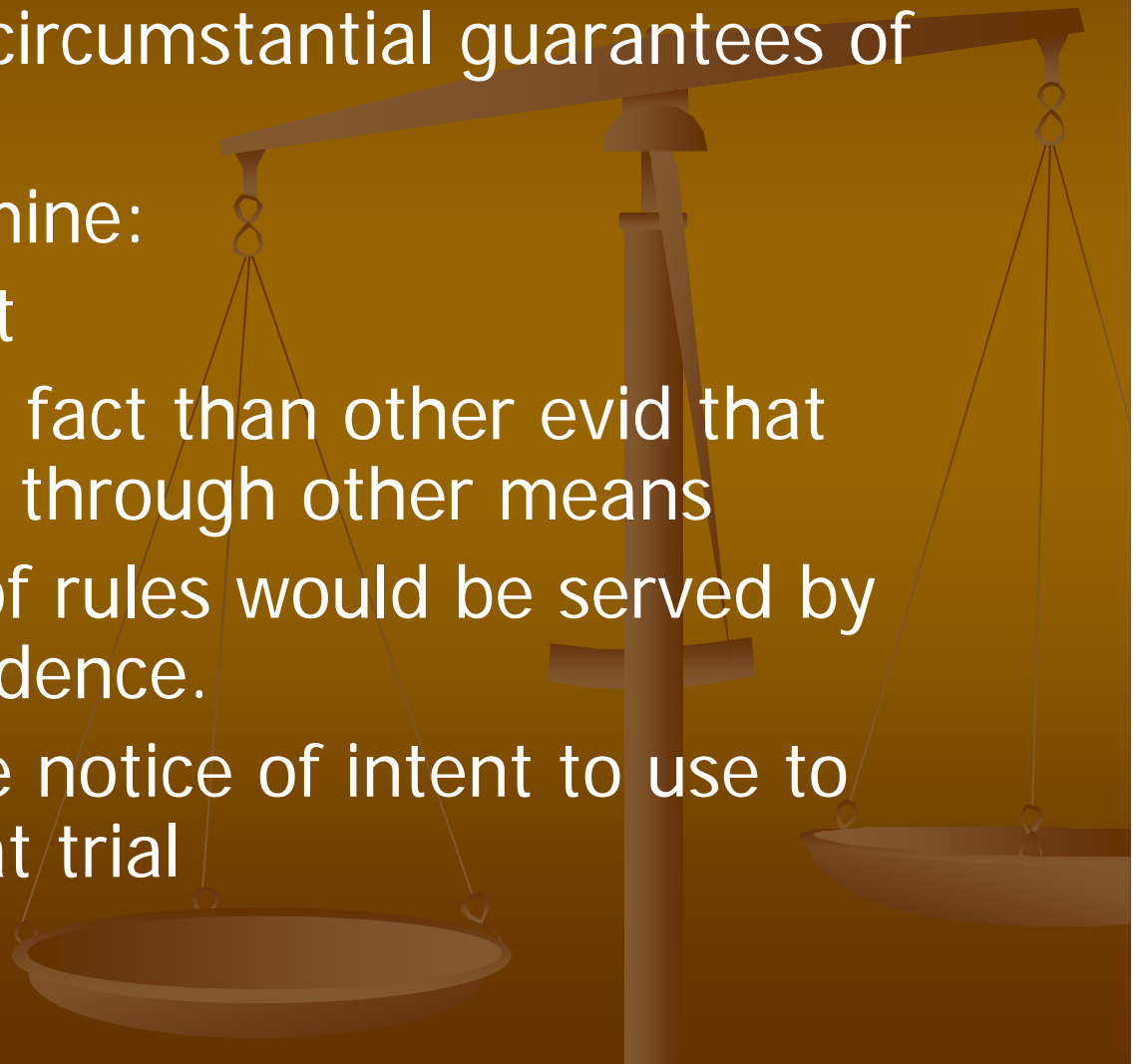
Hearsay Exceptions

- FRE 803(8) *Public Records*
- Must be from public agency
- Must set forth matters within activities of the office, or
- Matters observed pursuant to duty imposed by law (but excluding criminal), or
- Factual findings resulting from investigation made pursuant to authority granted by law.
- Lack of trustworthiness may make excludable

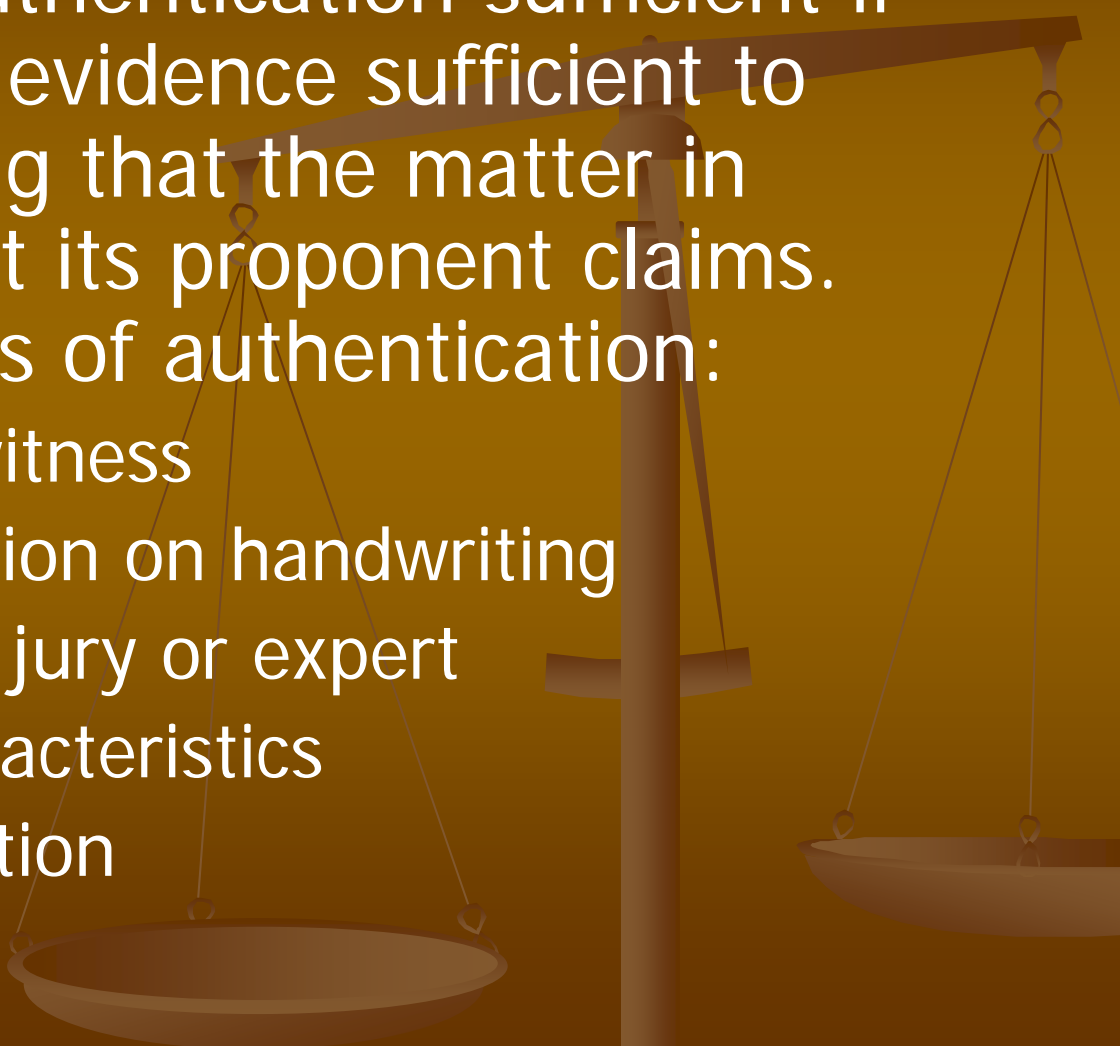


Hearsay Exceptions

- FRE 807 *The Residual Exception or "Catchall"*
- Not specifically covered under 803 or 804
- Meets equivalent circumstantial guarantees of trustworthiness
- Court must determine:
 - Material statement
 - More probative on fact than other evid that could be procured through other means
 - General purpose of rules would be served by admission into evidence.
 - Must give advance notice of intent to use to make admissible at trial

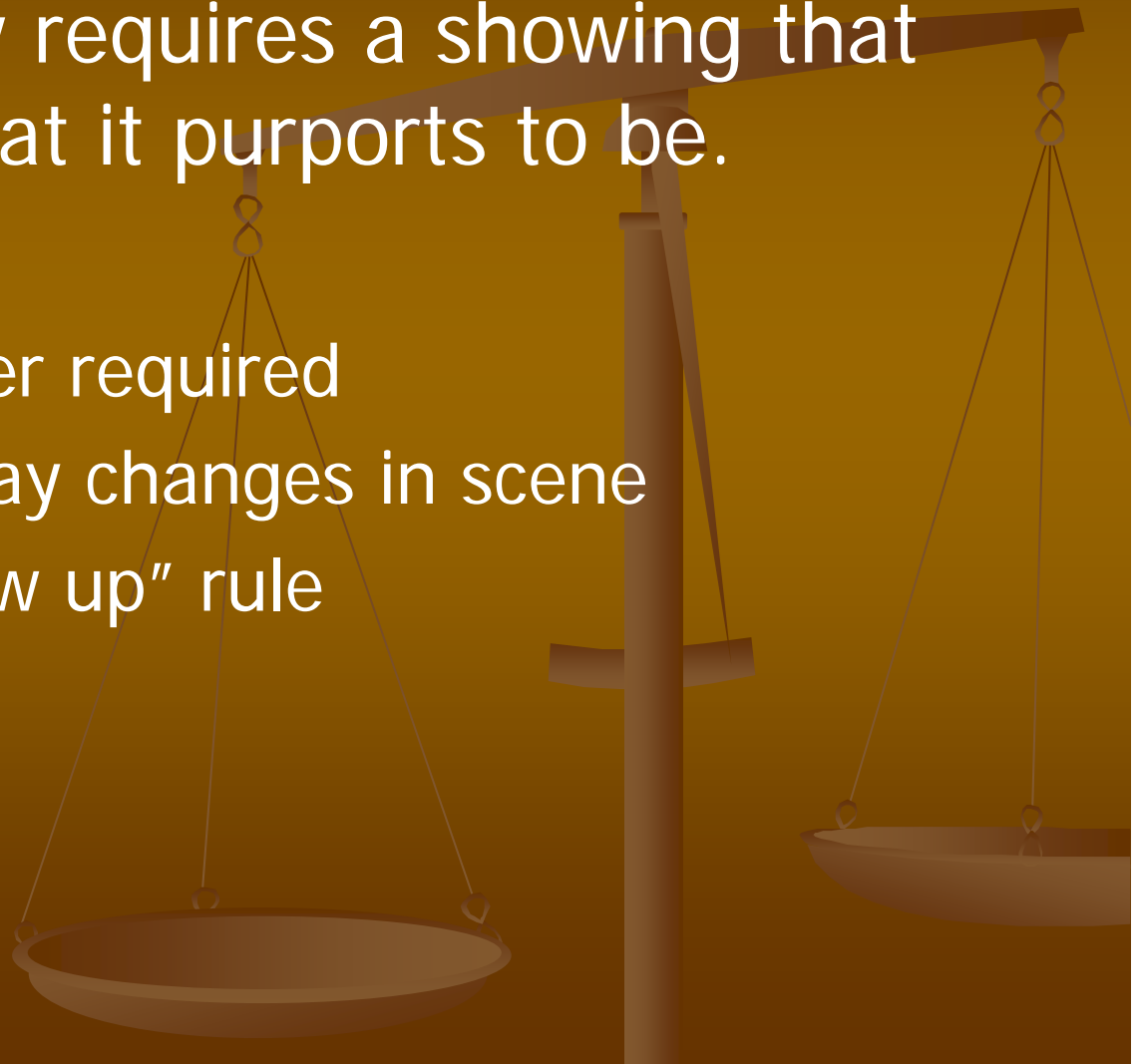


900 Series – Authentication and Identification

- FRE 901(a). Authentication sufficient if item proved by evidence sufficient to support a finding that the matter in question is what its proponent claims. Exemplar means of authentication:
 - Testimony of witness
 - Nonexpert opinion on handwriting
 - Comparison by jury or expert
 - Distinctive characteristics
 - Voice identification
- 

900 Series – Authentication and Identification

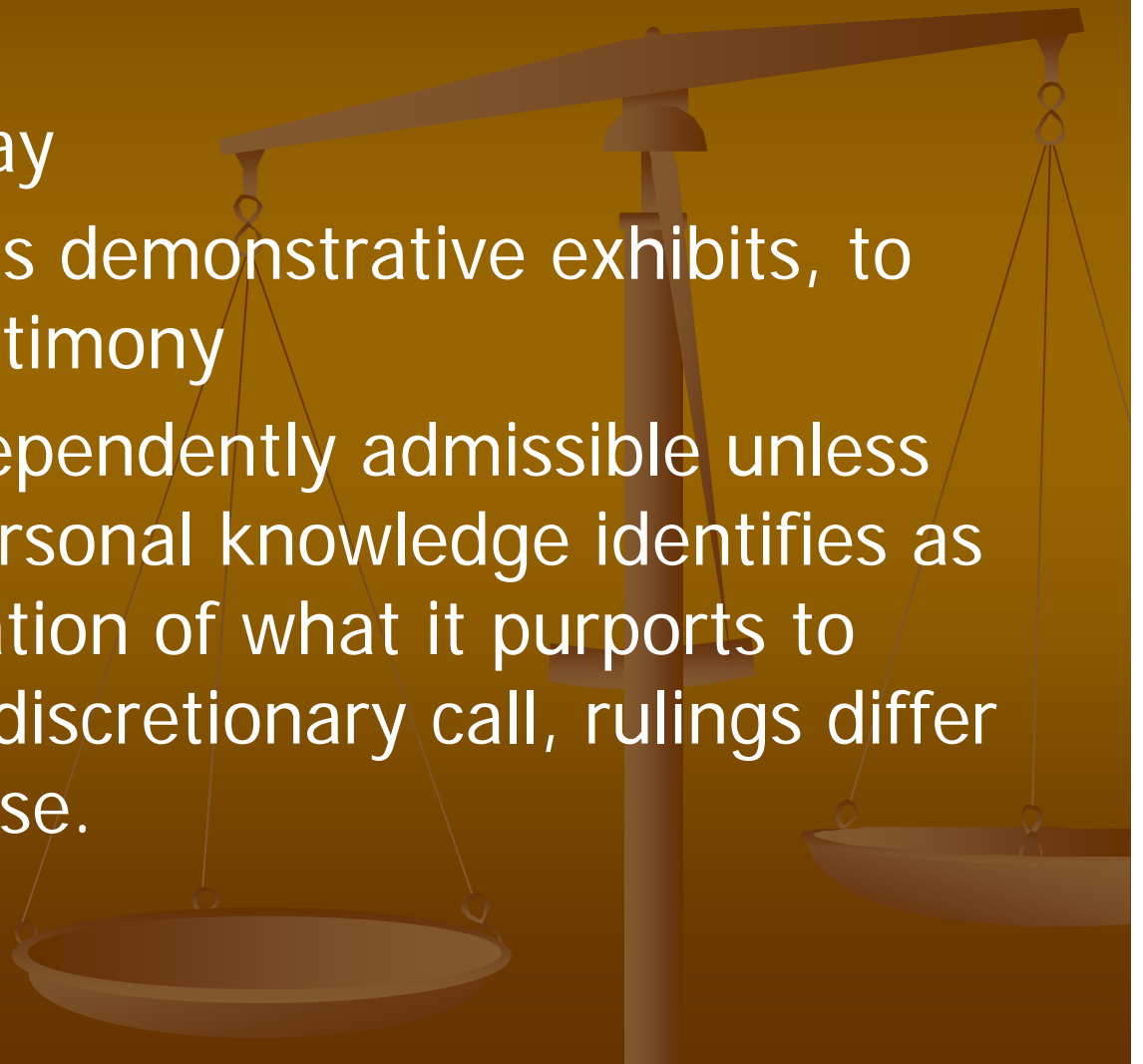
- FRE 902(a) only requires a showing that document is what it purports to be.
- Photographs
 - No photographer required
 - Can explain away changes in scene
 - Rule 403, “throw up” rule



900 Series – Authentication and Identification

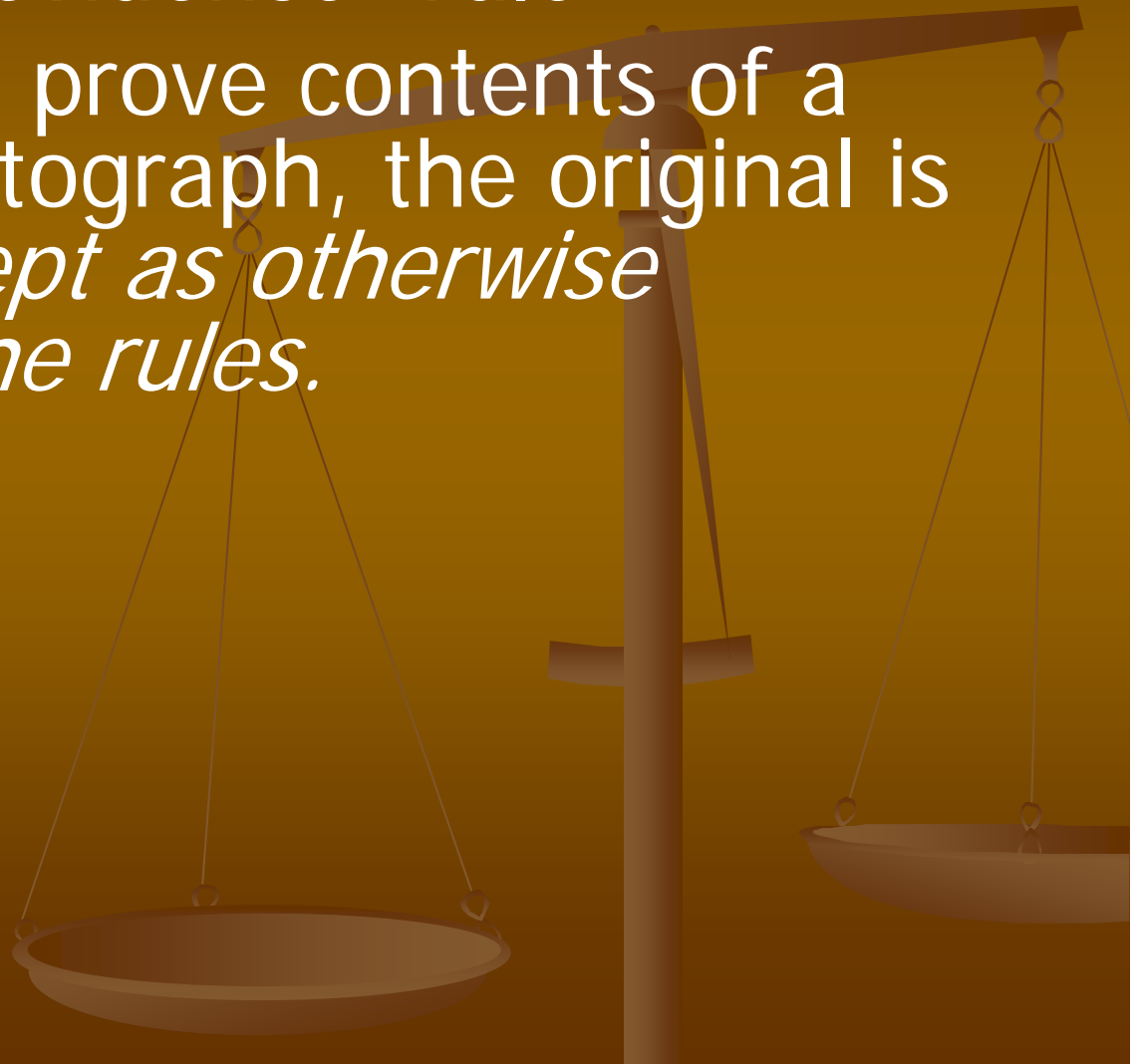
■ Illustrations

- Arguably hearsay
- Really offered as demonstrative exhibits, to help explain testimony
- Not usually independently admissible unless witness with personal knowledge identifies as accurate illustration of what it purports to reflect. Highly discretionary call, rulings differ by court and case.



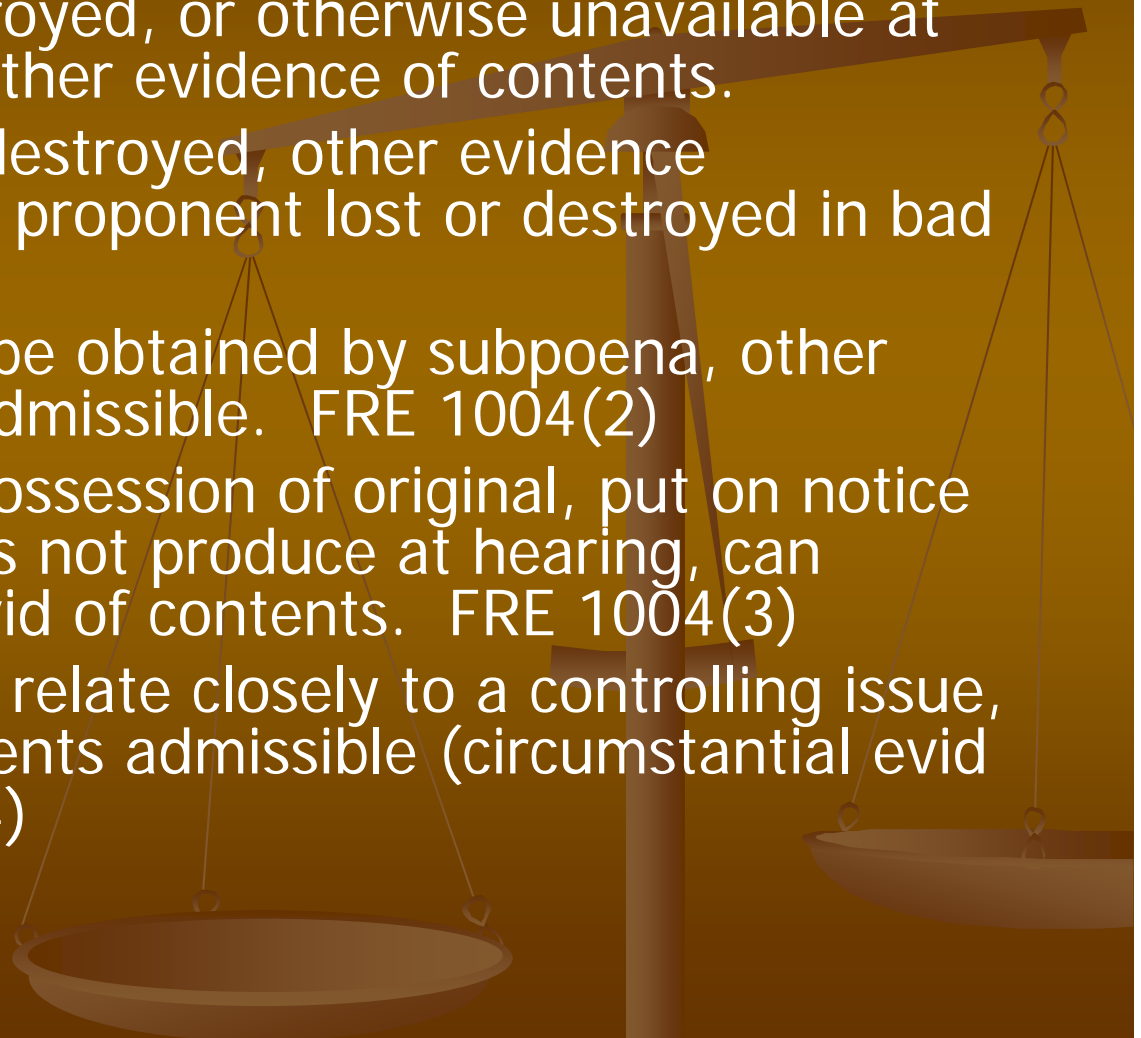
1000 Series – Written evid, copies

- No real “best evidence” rule
- FRE 1002. To prove contents of a writing or photograph, the original is required, *except as otherwise provided by the rules.*



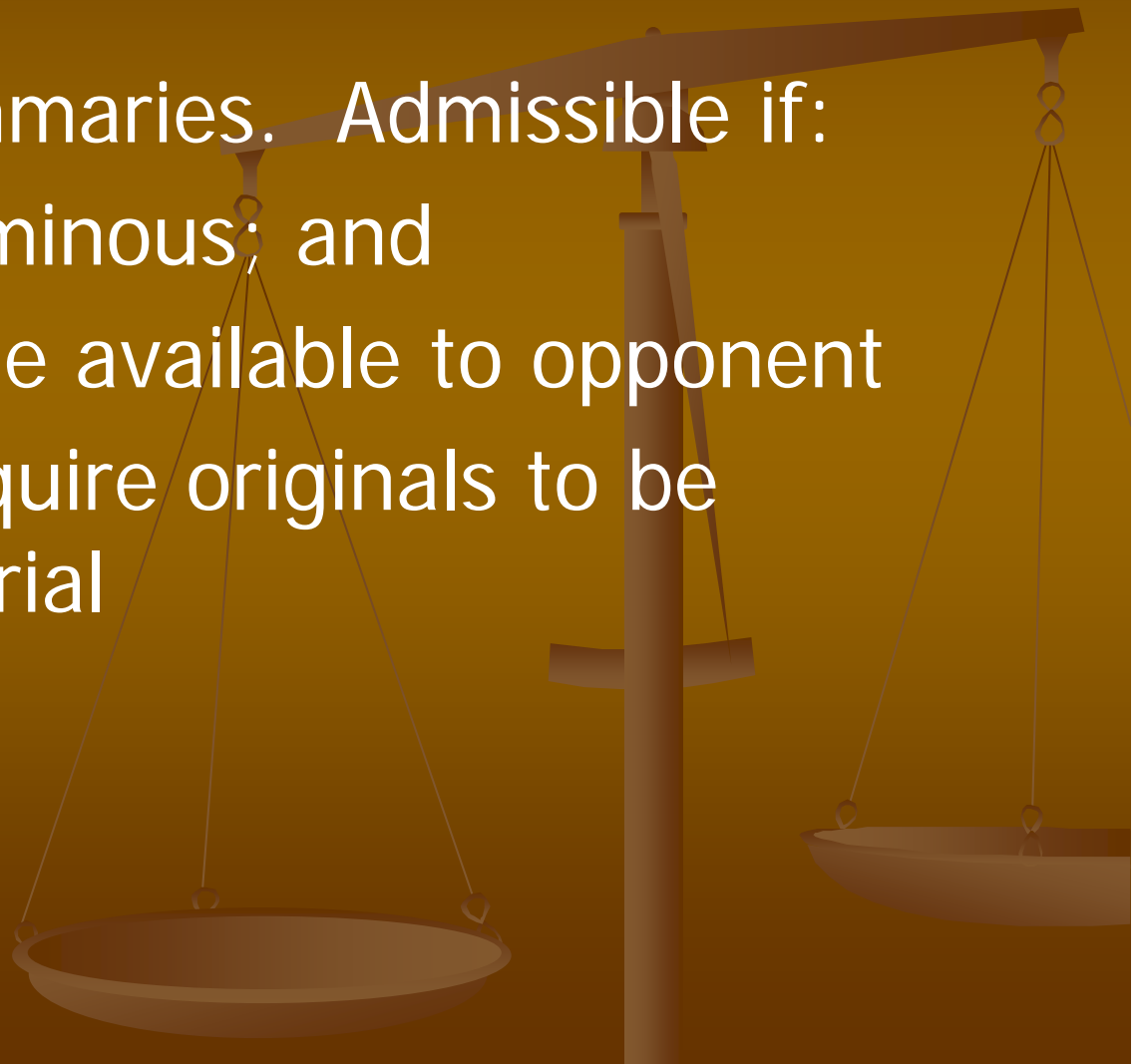
1000 Series – Written evid, copies

- FRE 1003. Duplicates admissible the same as originals unless genuine question as to authenticity.
 - Original lost, destroyed, or otherwise unavailable at hearing or trial - other evidence of contents.
 - If original lost or destroyed, other evidence admissible, unless proponent lost or destroyed in bad faith FRE 1004(1)
 - If original cannot be obtained by subpoena, other evid of contents admissible. FRE 1004(2)
 - If opponent has possession of original, put on notice for need, and does not produce at hearing, can introduce other evid of contents. FRE 1004(3)
 - If contents do not relate closely to a controlling issue, other evid of contents admissible (circumstantial evid rule). FRE 1004(4)



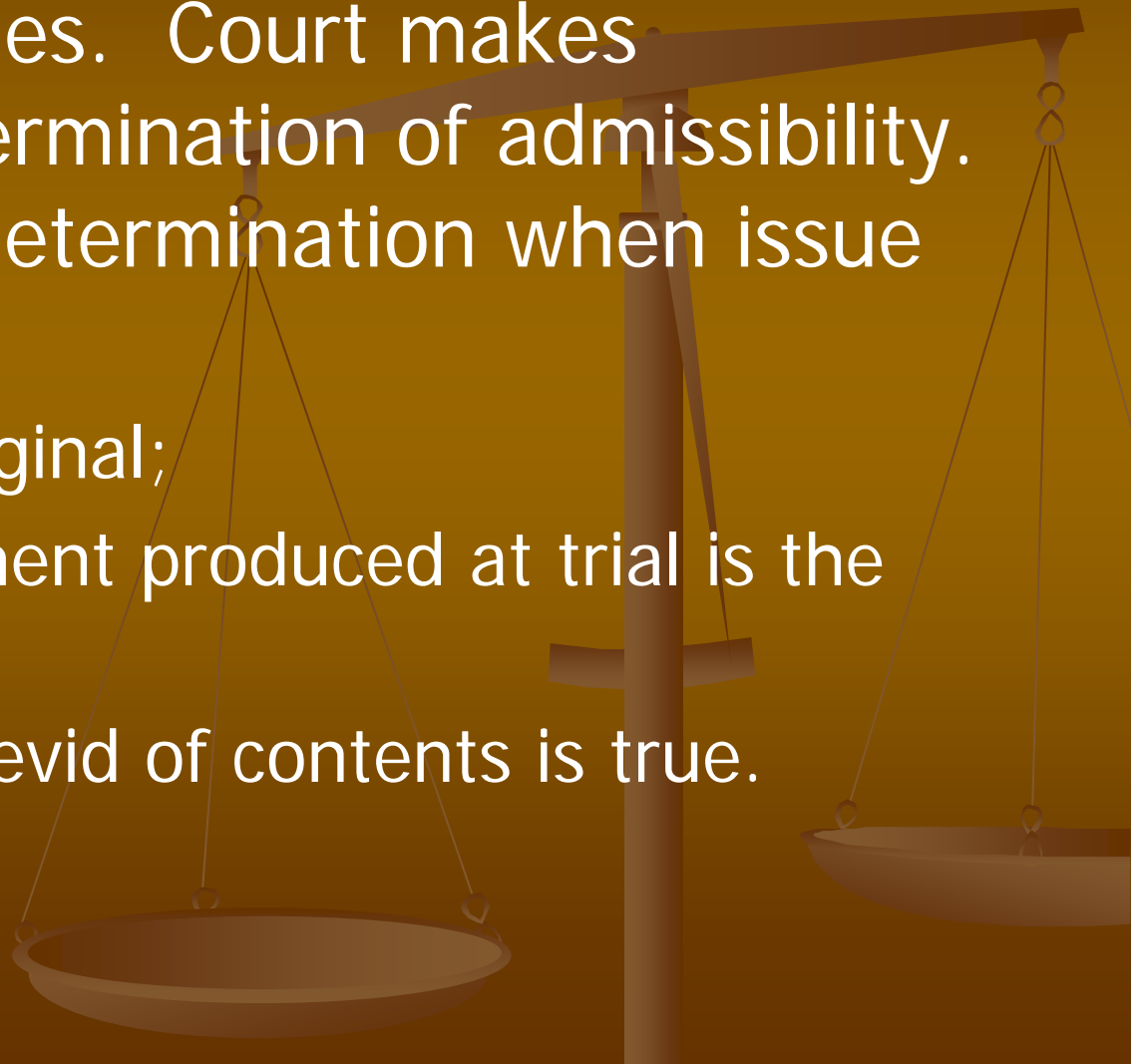
Written evid., copies and summaries

- FRE 1006. Summaries. Admissible if:
 - Records voluminous; and
 - Originals made available to opponent
 - Judge can require originals to be produced at trial



Written evid., copies and summaries

- FRE 1008. Copies. Court makes preliminary determination of admissibility. However, jury determination when issue raised as to:
 - Existence of original;
 - Whether document produced at trial is the original; or
 - Whether other evid of contents is true.



Evidence Fall 2010

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