

Rule 61. Harmless Error

Unless justice requires otherwise, no error in admitting or excluding evidence—or any other error by the court or a party—is ground for granting a new trial or for vacating, modifying or otherwise disturbing a judgment or order. At every stage of the proceeding, the court must disregard all errors and defects that do not affect any party’s substantial rights.

COMMENT TO 2018 AMENDMENTS

This rule conforms to the corresponding civil rule.

COMMENT

Clerical mistakes and errors arising from oversight or omission in judgments, orders or other parts of the record, which may be corrected pursuant to SCR-Dom. Rel. 60(a), constitute harmless error under this Rule.