PREFACE TO
2019-2020 EDITION

The 2019-2020 Edition of the Trial Handbook for Georgia Lawyers contains a broad array of civil and criminal cases and statutes, including both historical as well as late-breaking developments. Among the new authorities and decisions recently handed down and contained herein are:

- **Wade v. State**, approving testimony by a medical examiner that a child’s death was nonaccidental, meaning in this case that the injury was inflicted by another individual and was consistent with a kick or a punch. See § 24:4.
- **Strickland v. State**, ruling that it invades the province of the jury when a witness, even an expert, testifies that another witness in the case was telling the truth when the other witness testified. See § 24:8.
- **Parks v. State**, where a gang expert for the prosecution was allowed to testify regarding gang practices and criminal gang activity. See § 24:17.
- **Riley v. State**, a 2019 decision by the Georgia Supreme Court, holding that a defense witness was unqualified to testify about fingerprints in a case where a defendant’s bloody fingerprint was found at the scene of a murder. See § 24:18.
- **Medical Center, Inc. v. Bowden**, allowing testimony from an accountant that the amount of a bill from a hospital was unreasonable. See § 24:20.
- **Chrysler Group, LLC v. Walden**, where the Georgia Supreme Court explains how the common law rule against exploring the wealth of a party is subject to exceptions under the current Evidence Code. See § 29:18.
- **Moore v. State**, holding that where a party fails to make an objection at trial, a claim of error is not preserved for appellate review. See § 30:2.
- **Stephens v. Castano-Castano**, holding that the collateral source rule did not bar the questioning of a physician regarding his financial interest in the litigation. See § 33:20.