

PREFACE

This 2016 Cumulative Supplement covers a broad range of legal developments, including:

U.S. v. Davis, ruling that a party's objection to trial evidence was fully preserved by a pretrial motion to exclude an item of proof, and the absence of an objection during the trial did not waive the point on appeal. See § 1:8.

Poff v. Elkins, makes the point that even when a party seeks a protective pretrial ruling, their own examination of a witness can open the door to cross-examination of the witness in the protected area. See § 1:15.

Updates with recent decisions added to the motion in limine jurisdictional table contained in Chapter One, placing a new case involving this crucial trial tool at the head end of the collected authorities for over 30 of the jurisdictions. See Chapter One.

Wise v. Ludlow, holding that a trial court properly granted a motion in limine excluding evidence which would have brought insurance before the trier of fact, on the grounds that the evidence posed the danger of undue prejudice as well as confusion of issues. See § 2:5.

U.S. v. STABL, Inc., declaring that when an admission is made by a company, there is no requirement that the company agent who made the admission have personal knowledge of the matter which is admitted. See § 3:34.

Article referencing lay opinion testimony when the opinion encompasses matters like intoxication, speed of vehicles, or a person's sanity, with the Article providing advice for distinguishing lay from expert opinion. See § 4:15.

Fifty-Six Hope Road Music, Ltd. v. A.V.E.L.A. Inc., indicating that in general, experts need not disclose all the underlying information on which they rely in forming their opinions. See § 4:25.

Georgia Dept. of Transp. v. Owens, allowing an accident reconstruction expert to provide opinion testimony about a truck accident after reviewing materials related to the case, including photographs of the scene and the truck. See § 4:38.

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Rowe v. Gibson, holding that a trial court should not allow opinion evidence that is connected to existing data only by the ipse dixit of the expert. See § 4:40.

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