2024 Regular Session

ACT No. 32

SENATE BILL NO. 103

BY SENATOR DUPLESSIS (On Recommendation of the Louisiana State Law Institute)

1	AN ACT
2	To amend and reenact Code of Civil Procedure Art. 192.2, Code of Criminal Procedure Art.
3	25.1 and 433(A) and (C), and Code of Evidence Art. 604, and to enact Code of
4	Evidence Art. 604.1, relative to the appointment of interpreters in court proceedings;
5	to provide for the appointment of interpreters in civil proceedings; to provide for the
6	appointment of interpreters in criminal proceedings; to provide for persons permitted
7	to be present at grand jury sessions; to provide for the qualifications of
8	court-appointed interpreters; to provide for recordation and retention of interpreted
9	communications; and to provide for related matters.
10	Be it enacted by the Legislature of Louisiana:
11	Section 1. Code of Civil Procedure Art. 192.2 is hereby amended and reenacted to
12	read as follows:
13	Art. 192.2. Appointment of interpreter for non-English-speaking persons
14	A. If a non-English-speaking person who is a principal party in interest or a
15	witness in a proceeding before the court has requested that the court appoint an
16	interpreter for the proceeding, a judge shall appoint, after consultation with the
17	non-English-speaking person or his attorney, a competent interpreter to interpret or
18	to translate the proceedings to him and to interpret or translate his testimony an
19	interpreter in accordance with the Code of Evidence and the Rules of the
20	Louisiana Supreme Court.
21	B. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, the court shall
22	order payment to the court-appointed interpreter for his services at a fixed
23	reasonable amount, and that amount shall be paid out of the appropriate court fund.
24	C. In a proceeding alleging abuse under in accordance with R.S. 46:2134 et
25	seq., an interpreter, if necessary, shall be appointed prior to a rule to show cause
26	hearing.
27	Section 2. Code of Criminal Procedure Arts. 25.1 and 433(A) and (C) are hereby

Page 1 of 4

Coding: Words which are struck through are deletions from existing law; words in **boldface type and underscored** are additions.

SB NO. 103

ENROLLED

1	amended and reenacted to read as follows:
2	Art. 25.1. Appointment of interpreter for non-English-speaking persons
3	A. If a non-English-speaking person who is a principal party in interest or a
4	witness in a proceeding before the court has requested an interpreter, a judge shall
5	appoint, after consultation with the non-English-speaking person or his attorney, a
6	competent interpreter to interpret or to translate the proceedings to him and to
7	interpret or translate his testimony. The court shall appoint an interpreter in
8	accordance with the Code of Evidence and the Rules of the Louisiana Supreme
9	Court for any person who is a party or witness upon a determination that the
10	person is a limited English proficient or deaf individual.
11	B. The court shall order reimbursement to the interpreter for his services at
12	a fixed reasonable amount. The cost of providing a qualified court interpreter
13	shall be paid out of the appropriate court fund.
14	Comments – 2024
15 16 17	Rules regulating the use of interpreters in court proceedings and court operations are set forth in Part G, Section 14 of the Rules of the Louisiana Supreme Court and in Code of Evidence Articles 604 and 604.1.
18	* * *
19	Art. 433. Persons present during grand jury sessions
20	A.(1) Only the following persons may be present at the sessions of the grand
21	jury:
22	(a) The district attorney and assistant district attorneys or any one or more of
23	them ; .
24	(b) The attorney general and assistant attorneys general or any one or more
25	of them ; .
26	(c) The witness under examination;
27	(d) A person sworn to record the proceedings of and the testimony given
28	before the grand jury ; and .
29	(e) An interpreter sworn to translate the testimony of a witness who is unable
30	to speak the a limited English language proficient or deaf individual .
31	(2) An attorney for a target of the grand jury's investigation may be present
	Page 2 of 4

Coding: Words which are struck through are deletions from existing law; words in **boldface type and underscored** are additions.

SB NO. 103

ENROLLED

1	during the testimony of said the target. The attorney shall be prohibited from
2	objecting, addressing, or arguing before the grand jury; however, the attorney he
3	may consult with his client at anytime any time. The court shall remove such the
4	attorney for \underline{a} violation of these conditions. If a witness becomes a target because of
5	his testimony, the legal advisor to the grand jury shall inform him the witness of his
6	right to counsel and cease questioning until such the witness has obtained counsel
7	or voluntarily and intelligently waived his right to counsel. Any evidence or
8	testimony obtained under the provisions of this Subparagraph from a witness who
9	later becomes a target shall not be admissible in a proceeding against him.
10	* * *
11	C. A person who is intentionally present at a meeting of the grand jury,
12	except as authorized by Paragraph A of this article Article, shall be in constructive
13	contempt of court.
14	Section 3. Code of Evidence Art. 604 is hereby amended and reenacted and Code of
15	Evidence Art. 604.1 is hereby enacted to read as follows:
16	Art. 604. Interpreters
17	An interpreter is subject to the provisions of this Code and the Rules of the
18	Louisiana Supreme Court relating to qualification as an expert a court-appointed
19	interpreter and the administration of an oath or affirmation that he the interpreter
20	will make a true translation or interpretation.
21	Comments – 2024
22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	The amendments to this Article make clear that the regulation and use of interpreters in court proceedings are set forth in the Rules of the Louisiana Supreme Court. The amendments also clarify that this Article applies to interpreters who are appointed by the court as officers of the court, as distinguished from interpreters who are retained by a party for the party's own purposes. In accordance with the Rules of the Louisiana Supreme Court, the amendment also observes the distinction between interpretation and translation. An interpretation involves hearing information spoken in one language and orally relaying the information to another in a manner that preserves the language's meaning. A translation consists of taking information that has been written in one language and conveying it in writing in another language while preserving the language's meaning.
32	Art. 604.1. Qualifications of interpreters; interpretations
33	A. If a party objects to the qualifications of any court-appointed
34	interpreter, the party or the party's attorney shall have the right to conduct a

Page 3 of 4 Coding: Words which are struck through are deletions from existing law; words in **boldface type and underscored** are additions.

SB NO. 103

ENROLLED

1	voir dire examination of the interpreter.
2	B. If a qualified interpreter is not available for a court proceeding, upon
3	the consent of all parties, the court may appoint a person who the court and
4	parties agree will be able to accurately interpret the proceeding in a fair and
5	impartial manner. Before giving consent, the party or the party's attorney shall
6	have the right to conduct a voir dire examination of the interpreter.
7	C. Any party may object to the interpretation or translation of an
8	interpreter.
9	D. In all court proceedings in a court of record, interpreted
10	communications with the court shall be recorded in an audio or audiovisual
11	format. The recordings shall be retained by the court.
12	E. Nothing in this Article prevents any party from having its own
13	interpreter at any proceeding for the party's own purposes.
14	Comments – 2024
15 16 17 18 19	This Article is new and sets forth the procedure for objecting to the qualifications of a court-appointed interpreter and selecting an interpreter when a qualified interpreter is not available. This Article also provides for the recordation and retention of interpreted communications in all proceedings in a court of record and permits a party to have its own interpreter present at any proceeding for the party's own purposes.

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

APPROVED: _____