

of the victim's attire is inadmissible to show that the victim encouraged or consented to the offense, but may be introduced to establish the presence or absence of the elements of the offense and the proof of its occurrence. Present law further provides that the present law rules of admissibility also apply to civil actions brought by the victim that are alleged to arise from sex offenses committed by the defendant, whether or not convicted of these crimes.

Proposed law updates the evidentiary rule that a sexual assault victim's attire is generally inadmissible in a proceeding to broadly include all crimes of sexual assault or a crime defined as a sex offense by present law.

Effective on August 1, 2022.

(Amends R.S. 14:2(B)(8), (29), and (40), 41(B), 42(A)(6) and (C), 43.2(A)(1) and (2), 43.3(A)(1), 44.1(A)(3), 44.2(B)(2), 93.5(A)(intro. para.) and (B), C.Cr.P. Art. 814(A)(12), and C.E. Art. 412.1; adds R.S. 14:41(D), and 14:42(A)(7) and C.Cr.P. Art. 814(A)(69) and (70))

Summary of Amendments Adopted by Senate

Senate Floor Amendments to engrossed bill

1. Includes additional actions to definition of penetration with foreign object.
1. Make technical changes.