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SENATE BILL NO. 103

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

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

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amended and reenacted to read as follows
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Art. 25.1. Appointment of interpreter for non-English-speaking persons	
A. If a non-English-speaking person who is a principal party in interest of	n r a
witness in a proceeding before the court has requested an interpreter, a judge sl	ıall
appoint, after consultation with the non-English-speaking person or his attorney	/, a
competent interpreter to interpret or to translate the proceedings to him and	to
interpret or translate his testimony. The court shall appoint an interpreter	in
accordance with the Code of Evidence and the Rules of the Louisiana Supre	me
Court for any person who is a party or witness upon a determination that	the
person is a limited English proficient or deaf individual.	

B. The court shall order reimbursement to the interpreter for his services at a fixed reasonable amount. The cost of providing a qualified court interpreter shall be paid out of the appropriate court fund.

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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.

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Art. 433. Persons present during grand jury sessions

- A.(1) Only the following persons may be present at the sessions of the grand jury:
- (a) The district attorney and assistant district attorneys or any one or more of them;
- (b) The attorney general and assistant attorneys general or any one or more of them;.
 - (c) The witness under examination:
- (d) A person sworn to record the proceedings of and the testimony given before the grand jury; and.
- (e) An interpreter sworn to translate the testimony of a witness who is unable to speak the a limited English language proficient or deaf individual.
 - (2) An attorney for a target of the grand jury's investigation may be present

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during the testimony of said the target. The attorney shall be prohibited from objecting, addressing, or arguing before the grand jury; however, the attorney he may consult with his client at anytime any time. The court shall remove such the attorney for a violation of these conditions. If a witness becomes a target because of his testimony, the legal advisor to the grand jury shall inform him the witness of his right to counsel and cease questioning until such the witness has obtained counsel or voluntarily and intelligently waived his right to counsel. Any evidence or testimony obtained under the provisions of this Subparagraph from a witness who later becomes a target shall not be admissible in a proceeding against him.

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C. A person who is intentionally present at a meeting of the grand jury, except as authorized by Paragraph A of this article Article, shall be in constructive contempt of court.

Section 3. Code of Evidence Art. 604 is hereby amended and reenacted and Code of Evidence Art. 604.1 is hereby enacted to read as follows:

Art. 604. Interpreters

An interpreter is subject to the provisions of this Code <u>and the Rules of the Louisiana Supreme Court</u> relating to qualification as <u>an expert a court-appointed interpreter</u> and the administration of an oath or affirmation that <u>he the interpreter</u> will make a true translation **or interpretation**.

Comments – 2024

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.

Art. 604.1. Qualifications of interpreters; interpretations

A. If a party objects to the qualifications of any court-appointed interpreter, the party or the party's attorney shall have the right to conduct a

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 have the right to conduct a voir dire examination of the interpreter. 6 7 C. Any party may object to the interpretation or translation of an interpreter. 8 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 - 2024This Article is new and sets forth the procedure for objecting to the qualifications of 15 a court-appointed interpreter and selecting an interpreter when a qualified interpreter is not 16 available. This Article also provides for the recordation and retention of interpreted 17 communications in all proceedings in a court of record and permits a party to have its own 18 19 interpreter present at any proceeding for the party's own purposes. PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APPROVED: _____

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA