

# Louisiana Code of Evidence 2025, Updated Articles

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## Art. 411. Liability insurance

A. Although a policy of insurance may be admissible, the amount of coverage under the policy shall not be communicated to the jury unless the amount of coverage is a disputed issue which the jury will decide.

B. The existence of insurance coverage shall not be communicated to the jury unless any of the following apply:

(1) A factual dispute related to an issue of coverage is an issue which the jury will decide.

(2) The existence of insurance coverage would be admissible to attack the credibility of a witness pursuant to Article 607.

(3) The cause of action is brought against the insurer pursuant to R.S. 22:1973 or against the insurer alone pursuant to R.S. 22:1269(B)(1)(a) through (g).

C. The identity of the insurer shall not be communicated to the jury unless the identity of the insurer would be admissible to attack the credibility of a witness pursuant to Article 607.

D. Repealed by Acts 2024, No. 275, §2.

Acts 1988, No. 515, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1989; Acts 2020, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 37, §3, eff. Jan. 1, 2021; Acts 2024, No. 275, §2.

## Art. 604. Interpreters

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

Acts 1988, No. 515, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1989; Acts 2024, No. 32, §3.

### 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 voir dire examination of the interpreter.

B. If a qualified interpreter is not available for a court proceeding, upon the consent of all parties, the court may appoint a person who the court and parties agree will be able to accurately interpret the proceeding in a fair and 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.

C. Any party may object to the interpretation or translation of an interpreter.

D. In all court proceedings in a court of record, interpreted communications with the court shall be recorded in an audio or audiovisual format. The recordings shall be retained by the court.

E. Nothing in this Article prevents any party from having its own interpreter at any proceeding for the party's own purposes.

Acts 2024, No. 32, §3.

## Art. 702. Testimony by experts

A. A witness who is qualified as an expert by knowledge, skill, experience, training, or education may testify in the form of an opinion or otherwise if the proponent demonstrates to the court that it is more likely than not that:

(1) The expert's scientific, technical, or other specialized knowledge will help the trier of fact to understand the evidence or to determine a fact in issue;

(2) The testimony is based on sufficient facts or data;

(3) The testimony is the product of reliable principles and methods; and

(4) The expert's opinion reflects a reliable application of the principles and methods to the facts of the case.

B. This Article shall also govern expert witnesses on the issue of memory and eyewitness identification. In a criminal case, if a party seeks to offer the testimony of a memory and eyewitness identification expert under this Article, such expert testimony may be considered for admission only if all provisions of Paragraph A of this Article are satisfied. A memory and eyewitness identification expert's testimony may not be admitted under this Article if there is physical or scientific evidence that corroborates the eyewitness identification of the defendant. An expert's testimony admitted under this Paragraph shall not offer an opinion as to whether a witness's memory or eyewitness identification is accurate.

Acts 1988, No. 515, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1989; Acts 2014, No. 630, §1; Acts 2019, No. 115, §1, eff. June 5, 2019; Acts 2024, No. 88, §1.

### Art. 1105. Burden of proof; civil proceedings

A. In any civil proceeding in which the defense of self-defense is raised, the defendant shall have the burden to prove by a preponderance of the evidence that he acted in self-defense.

B. For the purposes of this Article, if the defense of self-defense is raised in a civil proceeding by an authorized person as defined in R.S. 9:2793.12, the burden of proof shall be on the party asserting the action to prove by a preponderance of the evidence that the injury, death, or loss complained of was not caused by a justified use of force or self-defense by the authorized person.

Acts 2024, No. 729, §1.