

COMMITTEE OF ORIGIN: Special Committee on Litigation Reform

This bill specifies that a witness who is qualified as an expert may testify in the form of an opinion or otherwise if the expert's specialized knowledge will help the trier of fact to understand the evidence or to determine a fact in issue, the testimony is based on sufficient facts or data, the testimony is the product of reliable principles and methods, and the expert has reliably applied the principles and methods to the facts of the case.

An expert may base an opinion on facts or data in the case that the expert has been made aware of or personally observed. If experts in the particular field would reasonably rely on those kinds of facts or data in forming an opinion on the subject, such facts or data need not be admissible for the opinion to be admitted. However, if the facts or data would otherwise be inadmissible, the proponent of the opinion may disclose them to the jury only if their probative value in helping the jury evaluate the opinion substantially outweighs their prejudicial effect.

An expert opinion is not objectionable just because it embraces an ultimate issue. In a criminal case, an expert witness must not state an opinion about whether the defendant did or did not have a mental state or condition that constitutes an element of the crime charged or of a defense.

The bill specifies the provisions do not prevent a landowner from testifying as to the value of their land.

Unless the court orders otherwise, an expert may state an opinion and give the reasons for it without first testifying to the underlying facts or data. However, the expert may be required to disclose those facts or data on cross-examination.

Certain actions are excluded from the provisions of this bill, including actions in the family courts, juvenile courts, the probate division, and all other actions or proceedings in which there is no right to a jury trial.

This bill is the same as HCS HB 1676 (2016).