

CHAPTER 1211
QUALIFICATIONS OF INTERPRETERS FOR DEAF
OR HARD-OF-HEARING PERSONS

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF IOWA

O R D E R

IN THE MATTER OF THE SUPREME
COURT RULES ON THE QUALIFICATIONS
AND COMPENSATION OF INTERPRETERS
FOR DEAF OR HARD-OF-HEARING PERSONS

The Supreme Court Rules on the Qualifications and Compensation of Interpreters for Deaf or Hard-of-Hearing Persons is hereby amended, effective February 4, 1994, as shown in the attached Exhibit "A".

Dated this third day of January, 1994.

THE SUPREME COURT OF IOWA

/s/ Arthur A. McGiverin _____

ARTHUR A. MCGIVERIN, Chief Justice

EXHIBIT "A"

SUPREME COURT RULES ON THE QUALIFICATIONS AND
COMPENSATION OF INTERPRETERS FOR
DEAF OR HARD-OF-HEARING PERSONS

Rule 1. Appointment and qualifications of interpreters. When required to appoint an interpreter for a deaf or hard-of-hearing person pursuant to Iowa Code section 622B.2, the court or administrative agency shall select an interpreter from the current directory of qualified interpreters for deaf or hard-of-hearing persons furnished by the service program for the deaf of the Iowa state department of health human rights and available from the department of health human rights or the supreme court administrator's office. Interpreters listed in the directory shall be certified under the National Evaluation Testing System of the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf and shall hold (1) a valid comprehensive skills certificate (CSC), (2) both a certificate of interpretation (CI) and a certificate of transliteration (CT), (3) a master comprehensive skills certificate (MCSC), or (4) a specialist certificate: legal (SC:L), commensurate with their training and experience. Selection of a particular interpreter shall be based on availability, proximity to the venue of the proceeding, and the level of interpreter expertise needed regarding the complexity of the proceeding and the deaf or hard-of-hearing person's role in the proceeding.