

**HAWAI‘I RULES FOR
CERTIFICATION OF
SPOKEN AND SIGN
LANGUAGE INTERPRETERS
(SCRU-12-0000600)**

**Adopted and Promulgated by
the Supreme Court
of the State of Hawai‘i**

Adopted July 11, 2007

Effective nunc pro tunc July 1, 2007

**The Judiciary
State of Hawai‘i**

**HAWAI‘I RULES FOR CERTIFICATION OF
SPOKEN AND SIGN LANGUAGE
INTERPRETERS**

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**Rule 1. PRINCIPLES, APPLICATION,
AUTHORITY AND SCOPE**

1.1 The purpose of these Rules for Certification of Spoken and Sign Language Interpreters is to establish a Court Interpreter Certification Program that will provide a process by which court interpreters may be registered, certified, and otherwise qualified in order to assist judges, attorneys, and other court personnel in selecting quality interpreter services in the Hawai‘i State Courts.

1.2 All persons involved in proceedings before the Hawai‘i State Courts, regardless of literacy or proficiency in the English language, have the right to equal access to the courts and to services and programs provided by the Hawai‘i State Courts.

1.3 A person who is Limited English Proficient (LEP), deaf, or hard-of-hearing shall, throughout a legal proceeding, have the right to the assistance of an interpreter appointed by the court as provided by court rule.

1.4 The Office of the Administrative Director shall administer the program established by these rules for certification and for providing language interpretation services for court users who are LEP, deaf, or hard-of-hearing, who are principal parties in interest and/or witnesses participating in legal proceedings in Hawai‘i State Courts.

1.5 For purposes of these Rules for Certification of Spoken and Sign Language Interpreters, any reference to the Administrative Director or the Office of Administrative Director includes the Judiciary’s Office on Equality and Access to the Courts and such other offices as the Administrative Director shall designate with responsibility for the program.

**Rule 2. GENERAL ELIGIBILITY FOR COURT
INTERPRETER CERTIFICATION**

2.1 An applicant shall be eligible for consideration for certification as a spoken or sign language court interpreter upon establishing to the satisfaction of the Administrative Director that the applicant:

(a) is at least 18 years of age;

(b) is a citizen, permanent resident alien or national of the United States, or a non-citizen with employment authorization from the United States Citizenship & Immigration;

(c) possesses a valid General Excise Tax license issued by the State of Hawai‘i;

(d) is of good character and fit to serve as a court interpreter;

(e) attended and successfully completed a two-day court interpreter certification basic orientation training administered by the Administrative Director;

(f) passed a written English proficiency examination administered by the Administrative Director;

(g) passed a written basic court interpreter ethics examination administered by the Administrative Director; and

(h) passed clearance of a criminal background check as required by Rule 9.

2.2 An applicant shall be designated as a certified or otherwise approved spoken language court interpreter if the applicant meets all of the requirements set forth in Rule 2.1 (a) through (h) above and passes an oral language interpreter proficiency examination administered by the Administrative Director. *See Appendix A.*

2.3 An applicant shall be designated as a certified or otherwise approved sign language court interpreter by the Administrative Director if the applicant meets all of the requirements set forth in Rule 2.1 (a) through (h) and holds a valid certification by an organization or association for the deaf or hard-of-hearing at a level appropriate for court work, as determined by the Administrative Director. *See Appendix A.*

**Rule 3 HAWAI‘I RULES FOR CERTIFICATION OF SPOKEN AND
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**Rule 3. WAIVER OF CERTIFICATION
REQUIREMENTS**

3.1 The Administrative Director may waive the requirements of Rule 2.1(e), 2.1(f), 2.1(g), 2.1(h), or 2.2 upon trustworthy evidence that the applicant has otherwise met the requirement.

**Rule 4. APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION
TO THE COURT INTERPRETER
CERTIFICATION PROGRAM**

4.1 An applicant desiring admission to the Court Interpreter Certification Program for spoken language and/or sign language interpreters shall complete and submit a written application on a form provided by the Administrative Director.

4.2 Applications shall be screened and processed by the Office of the Administrative Director. This process includes a review of each applicant’s eligibility under Rule 2.1, academic background, language proficiency, and prior interpreting/translation experience. Each applicant shall be advised in writing of the time and place at which the next phase of the certification process will be conducted. Any applicant whose application is denied shall be promptly notified.

**Rule 5. POLICIES FOR INTERPRETED
PROCEEDINGS IN THE COURTS OF
THE STATE OF HAWAI‘I**

5.1 Each applicant shall, when notified that his or her application has been processed, receive a copy of the Order Adopting the Policies for Interpreted Proceedings in the Courts of the State of Hawai‘i, including the Professional Code of Conduct, issued by the Hawai‘i Supreme Court on June 22, 1995. Knowledge of the Professional Code of Conduct is an important component of: (a) the Court Interpreter Certification Program basic orientation training; and (b) written English proficiency and basic court interpreter ethics examinations. Each interpreter shall be subject to the Professional Code of Conduct issued by the Hawai‘i Supreme Court on June 22, 1995 and subsequent amendments thereto.

Rule 6. BASIC ORIENTATION TRAINING

6.1 Each applicant must fully attend and complete, at the applicant’s own expense, a two-day court interpreter certification basic orientation training conducted by the Administrative Director. The training shall be designed to: (a) familiarize the applicant with the Court Interpreter Certification Program and the Hawai‘i State Court system and (b) provide instruction on the role of the interpreter and the skills and ethics required of an interpreter in the courtroom.

6.2 Dates, times, locations, and registration fees for the basic orientation training shall be determined by the Administrative Director.

**Rule 7. WRITTEN ENGLISH PROFICIENCY
EXAMINATION**

7.1 Following full attendance and completion of the court interpreter certification basic orientation training, each applicant must take the written English proficiency examination administered by the Administrative Director and achieve a passing score as determined by the Administrative Director.

7.2 Each applicant may take any single version of the written English proficiency examination a maximum of two times and may not take the same version within a six-month period.

7.3 Each applicant shall be notified in writing by regular mail of the applicant’s score on the written English proficiency examination.

(Amended June 25, 2008, effective July 1, 2008.)

**Rule 8. WRITTEN BASIC COURT
INTERPRETER ETHICS
EXAMINATION**

8.1 Following full attendance and completion of the court interpreter certification basic orientation training, each applicant must take the written basic court interpreter ethics examination administered by the Administrative Director and achieve a passing score as determined by the Administrative Director.

8.2 The number of times an applicant may take any single version of the written basic court interpreter ethics examination is unlimited.

8.3 Each applicant shall be notified in writing by regular mail of the applicant’s score on the written basic court interpreter ethics examination.

**HAWAI‘I RULES FOR CERTIFICATION OF SPOKEN AND
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Rule 11

**Rule 9. CRIMINAL RECORD CHECK AND
EVALUATION OF CHARACTER AND
FITNESS**

9.1 A court interpreter must be one whose record of conduct justifies the trust of the court, witnesses, jurors, attorneys, parties, and the public. To protect the integrity of court and legal proceedings and the safety of the public, applicants shall undergo a criminal record check and may be subject to other lawful reference and/or background checks as required by the Administrative Director.

9.2 Following full attendance and completion of the two-day court interpreter certification basic orientation training and passage of both the written English proficiency and basic court interpreter ethics examinations, a criminal record check shall be conducted on applicants consistent with applicable law.

9.3 Applicants must provide required information necessary to conduct the criminal record check and must pay any associated fees as required by the Administrative Director.

9.4 An applicant may be disqualified from registration and/or certification as a court interpreter if deemed unfit by the Administrative Director. In evaluating an applicant’s character and fitness to serve as a court interpreter where the applicant’s criminal or other record indicates any deficiency in the applicant’s honesty, trustworthiness, diligence, or reliability that is material to the applicant’s performance as a court interpreter, the following, non-exclusive factors may be considered in assigning weight and significance to prior conduct:

- (a) the applicant’s age at the time of the conduct;
- (b) the recency of the conduct;
- (c) the reliability of the information concerning the conduct;
- (d) the seriousness of the conduct;
- (e) the factors underlying the conduct;
- (f) the cumulative effect of the conduct;
- (g) evidence of rehabilitation;
- (h) the applicant’s positive social contributions since the conduct;
- (i) the applicant’s candor in the certification process; and
- (j) the materiality of any admissions or misrepresentations.

9.5 Each applicant shall be notified in writing by regular mail of the outcome of the criminal record check and evaluation of the applicant’s character and fitness to serve as a court interpreter.

**Rule 10. ORAL / SIGN LANGUAGE
INTERPRETER PROFICIENCY
EXAMINATION**

10.1 Spoken and sign language interpreters who have fully attended and completed the court interpreter certification basic orientation training, passed both the written English proficiency and basic court interpreter ethics examinations, cleared the criminal record check and character and fitness evaluation, and achieved a passing score on an oral/sign language interpreter proficiency examination administered or recognized by the Administrative Director, will be given a tier designation in accordance with Rule 12.

10.2 Each applicant may take any single version of any of the oral language interpreter proficiency examination administered by or through the Administrative Director a maximum of two times, and may not take a single version more than once a year.

10.3 Each applicant shall be notified in writing by regular mail of the applicant’s score on the oral language interpreter proficiency examination.

**Rule 11. ISSUANCE OF CERTIFICATE OF
COURT INTERPRETER TIER
DESIGNATION STATUS**

11.1 Upon satisfactory completion of the specified requirements in these rules, the Administrative Director shall issue a certificate to the court interpreter indicating the tier designation status achieved, subject to any continuing education requirements determined by the Administrative Director under Rule 18 below. *See* Appendix A.

Rule 12 HAWAI‘I RULES FOR CERTIFICATION OF SPOKEN AND SIGN LANGUAGE INTERPRETERS

Rule 12. TIERS OF COURT INTERPRETER DESIGNATION STATUS

12.1 Spoken and sign language interpreters meeting requirements under Rule 2.1 (a) through (h) shall be designated Tier 1 “Registered” court interpreters and are eligible to pursue higher Tier designations based on passage of oral/sign language interpreter proficiency examinations approved by the Administrative Director.

12.2 Spoken language Tier 1 “Registered” interpreters shall be designated

- Tier 2 “Conditionally Approved”;
- Tier 3 “Approved”;
- Tier 4 “Certified”;
- or
- Tier 6 “Certified Master”

interpreters by achieving the requisite scores on oral language interpreter proficiency examinations of the Consortium for State Court Interpreter Certification or LionBridge. *See* Appendix A.

12.3 Spoken language Tier 1 “Registered” interpreters shall be designated

- Tier 6 “Certified Master” interpreters by achieving requisite scores on the Federal Court Interpreter Certification Examination (FCICE);
- Tier 3 “Approved” interpreters by achieving “Conference Interpreter” designation through the U.S. Department of State oral examination;
- Tier 2 “Conditionally Approved” by achieving “Seminar Interpreter” designation through the U.S. Department of State oral examination.

See Appendix A.

(Amended December 22, 2014, effective January 1, 2015.)

12.4 Sign language Tier 1 “Registered” interpreters shall be designated

- Tier 3 “Approved”;
- Tier 4 “Certified”;
- Tier 5 “Certified Advanced”;
- or
- Tier 6 “Certified Master”

interpreters by achieving the requisite designations based on scores achieved on sign language examinations administered by the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf (RID), the National Association of the Deaf (NAD), or the Hawai‘i Quality Assurance System (HQAS). *See* Appendix A.

Rule 13. HAWAI‘I STATE COURT INTERPRETER REGISTRY

13.1 Interpreters who receive certificates pursuant to Rule 11 shall be listed in the Hawai‘i State Court Interpreter Registry.

Rule 14. APPOINTMENT OF COURT INTERPRETER

14.1 Court interpreters shall be appointed in accordance with the rules of court. When making an appointment, a court should give preference to court interpreters within that circuit who have been qualified under these Rules for Certification of Spoken and Sign Language Interpreters in Hawai‘i State Courts. A court interpreter who has been qualified under these rules shall be paid in accordance with the interpreter’s designation. *See* Appendix A.

(Amended June 27, 2012, effective July 1, 2012.)

14.2 Remote Interpreting. The court may appoint an interpreter to provide interpreter services remotely, such as by telephone or other electronic means, when an interpreter is not available to appear in court in person under Rule 14.1. The use of remote interpreter services should, unless special circumstances exist, be limited to matters that are relatively short in duration and do not involve testimonial evidence. “Special circumstances” may include situations in which an interpreter is needed to interpret a language that is rare or uncommon within the circuit in which the proceeding is situated.

(Adopted April 12, 2013, effective July 1, 2013.)

Rule 15. DISQUALIFICATION OR REMOVAL OF COURT INTERPRETER FROM LEGAL PROCEEDING

15.1 A court may disqualify or remove a court interpreter from a legal proceeding for good cause, including but not limited to, failing to follow applicable laws, rules of court, or the Order Adopting the Policies for Interpreted Proceedings in the Courts of the State of Hawai‘i, filed June 22, 1995.

15.2 Any of the following actions shall be good cause for a court to disqualify or remove an interpreter in an individual legal proceeding:

(a) inability to interpret adequately, including where the interpreter self-reports such inability;

(b) knowingly and willfully making false interpretation while serving in an official capacity;

(c) knowingly and willfully disclosing confidential or privileged information obtained while serving in an official capacity; and

(d) failing to appear as scheduled without good cause.

Rule 16. EXPENSES AND FEES

16.1 The expenses and fees for administering the certification requirements, including complaint procedures, shall be set and revised as necessary by the Administrative Director.

**Rule 17. PROCEDURES FOR COMPLAINTS
AND DISCIPLINE**

17.1 The Administrative Director shall, subject to supreme court approval, promulgate procedures for complaint and discipline.

**Rule 18. CONTINUING EDUCATION
REQUIREMENTS**

18.1 The Administrative Director shall, subject to supreme court approval, develop continuing education requirements.

APPENDIX A - Tiers of Court Interpreter Designation

Tier	Spoken or ASL	Designation	Hourly Fee	Requirement
All Tiers of Court Interpreter Designations must fulfill the minimum requirements set forth under Tier 1				
6	Spoken	Certified Master	\$55	Full Consortium Oral Exam: 80% for Simultaneous; 80% for Consecutive; 80% overall for Sight Translation, with at least 75% for each subpart; or Federal Court Interpreter Certification Exam (FCICE)
	ASL	Certified Master	\$55	RID SC:L
5	Spoken	N/A	N/A	N/A
	ASL	Certified Advanced	\$50	Tier 4 requirements and fulfillment of "Certified Advanced" requirements (currently being determined)
4	Spoken	Certified	\$45	Full Consortium Oral Exam: 70% for Simultaneous; 70% for Consecutive; 70% overall for Sight Translation, with at least 65% for each subpart
	ASL	Certified	\$45	NAD V; or HQAS V; or RID CI and CT; or RID CDI; or RID CSC; or RID RSC
3	Spoken	Approved	\$40	Full Consortium Oral Exam: 60% for Simultaneous; 60% for Consecutive; 60% overall for Sight Translation, with at least 55% for each subpart; or Abbreviated Consortium Oral Exam: 70% for Simultaneous; 70% for Oral English Proficiency component; or Alternative Credential Recognition for passage of an exam approved by the Judiciary; or U.S. Department of State Oral Exam "Conference Interpreter" designation
	ASL	Approved	\$40	NAD IV; or HQAS IV; or RID CI or CT
2	Spoken	Conditionally Approved	\$35	Abbreviated Consortium Oral Exam: 60% for Simultaneous; 60% for Oral English Proficiency component; or Alternative Credential Recognition for passage of an exam approved by the Judiciary; or U.S. Department of State Oral Exam "Seminar Interpreter" designation
	ASL	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	Spoken	Registered	\$25	2-Day Basic Orientation Workshop: 70% for Consortium Written Exam; 80% for Hawai'i Basic Ethics Test; and Passage of Criminal Background Check
	ASL	Registered	\$25	2-Day Basic Orientation Workshop: 70% for Consortium Written Exam; 80% for Hawai'i Basic Ethics Test; and Passage of Criminal Background Check

HAWAI'I RULES FOR CERTIFICATION OF SPOKEN AND
SIGN LANGUAGE INTERPRETERS

[Appendix B]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF HAWAI'I

In the Matter of the Adoption)
)
 of)
)
 the Policies for Interpreted)
 Proceedings in the Courts of)
 the State of Hawai'i)
 _____)

I HAKI'IAVA
CLERK SUPREME COURT

JUN 22 8 32 AM '95

FILED

ORDER ADOPTING THE POLICIES FOR INTERPRETED
PROCEEDINGS IN THE COURTS OF
THE STATE OF HAWAI'I

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the attached Policies for
Interpreted Proceedings in the Courts of the State of Hawai'i are
adopted, effective immediately.

DATED: Honolulu, Hawai'i, June 22, 1995.

[Signature]
Chief Justice



HAWAII RULES FOR CERTIFICATION OF SPOKEN AND
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POLICIES FOR INTERPRETED PROCEEDINGS IN THE COURTS
OF THE STATE OF HAWAII

PREAMBLE

Many persons who come before the courts are partially or completely excluded from full participation in the proceedings due to limited English proficiency or speech or hearing impairment. Interpreters are highly skilled professionals who fulfill an essential role in the administration of justice. When interpreters act as officers of the court, they help assure that such persons enjoy equal access to justice and that court proceedings function efficiently and effectively.

These policies are offered to give our courts, those who appear before our courts, and those who are working to improve language interpretation in our courts, a guide to providing needed language services. Application of these policies must be considered in the context of state and federal constitutional rights and other relevant state and federal law.

INTERPRETED PROCEEDINGS

I. STANDARDS FOR DETERMINING THE NEED
FOR A COURT INTERPRETER

(A) When an interpreter is needed. An interpreter is needed if, upon examination by the court, (1) a party or witness is unable to speak English so as to be understood directly by counsel, court, and jury, or (2) if a party is unable to hear, understand, speak and/or use English sufficiently to comprehend the proceedings and to assist counsel in the conduct of the case. One interpreter should interpret witness testimony for the court. Additional, separate interpreters may be needed for each non-English speaking party.

(B) When an Examination is Required. If it appears that a party's or witness' primary language is not English or that a party or witness may not hear, understand, speak and/or use English well enough to participate fully in the proceedings, the court, with or without a motion, should conduct an examination on the record to determine whether a court interpreter is needed. After the examination, the court should state its conclusion on the record. If the court concludes an interpreter is needed, the case file should be clearly marked to ensure that an interpreter will be present when needed in any subsequent proceeding.

(C) Examination of Party or Witness. The examination of a party or witness to determine if an interpreter is needed should usually include questions about the following:

(1) Identification (for example: name, address, birthdate, age, place of birth);

(2) Active vocabulary in vernacular English (for example: "How did you come to the court today?" "What kind of work do you do?" "Where did you go to school?" "What was the highest grade you completed?" "Describe what you see in the courtroom." "What have you eaten today?"). Questions should be phrased to avoid "yes-no" replies;

(3) The court proceedings (for example: the nature of the charge or the type of case before the court, the purpose of the proceedings and function of the court, the rights of a party or criminal defendant, and the responsibilities of a witness).

(D) Qualifications of Interpreters. Courts should use interpreters who can (a) understand terms generally used in the type of proceeding before the court, (b) explain these terms in English and the other language being used, and (c) interpret these terms into the other language being used. If a list of recommended interpreters is not available, or if it appears an interpreter cannot understand and interpret the terms used in the

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proceeding, the judge should conduct a brief examination of the interpreter to determine if the interpreter is qualified to interpret in the proceeding. When conducting the examination the judge should, if possible, seek the assistance of an interpreter whose qualifications have been established.

(E) **When a Sound Recording of Interpreted Testimony is Needed.** Upon the motion of a party, the judge shall determine whether to require electronic sound recording of a judicial proceeding in which an interpreter is used under this section. The electronic sound recording shall record both the testimony of the witness and the interpreter's interpretation. In making this determination, the judge shall consider, among other things, the qualifications of the interpreter and the interpreter's prior experience in interpretation of court proceedings; whether the language to be interpreted is one of the languages for which the court has qualified interpreters, and the complexity or length of the proceeding. In a grand jury proceeding, the presiding judge shall require electronic sound recording of any portion of the proceeding in which an interpreter is used.

II. INSTRUCTING PARTICIPANTS ABOUT PROCEDURE

In interpreted proceedings the court shall instruct the participants about the procedure to be followed. These instructions may be given either in writing or orally and should usually include:

(A) Instructing Interpreters.

(1) A preappearance interview should be held with the party or witness under the supervision of the court to enable the interpreter to become familiar with speech patterns and linguistic traits and to determine what technical or special terms may be used. Pending proceedings should not be discussed with the party unless the party's counsel is present or with a witness unless counsel for all parties are present.

(2) During the preappearance interview with a non-English speaking witness, the interpreter should give the following instructions on procedure:

(i) Speak in a loud, clear voice so that the entire court and not just the interpreter can hear.

(ii) All responses should await the full interpretation of the question in English, and then be directed to the person asking the question, not to the interpreter.

(iii) All questions should be directed to counsel or to the court and not to the interpreter. Do not seek advice from or engage in discussion with the interpreter.

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[Appendix B]

(3) During the preappearance interview with a non-English speaking party, the interpreter should give the following instructions on the procedure to be used when the party is not testifying:

(i) The interpreter will interpret all statements made that are a part of the record in the case.

(ii) All questions should be directed to counsel for the party. The interpreter will interpret all questions to counsel and the responses. Do not seek advice from or engage in discussion with the interpreter.

(4) Communications between counsel and client are not to be disclosed.

(5) Interpreters shall not give legal advice to a party or witness. Legal questions should be referred to the attorney for the party or to the court.

(6) All statements made by any witness should be interpreted, including statements or questions to the interpreter. No summary of any testimony should be made except on instruction by the court.

(7) The court should be informed if the interpreter needs to consult a dictionary or other linguistic reference aid or is unable to interpret a word, expression, or special terminology.

(8) All words, including slang, vulgarisms, and epithets, should be interpreted to convey the intended meaning.

(9) All statements made in the first person should be interpreted in the first person. For example, a statement or question should not be introduced with the words, "He says"

(10) All inquiries or problems should be directed to the court and not to the witness or counsel. In unusual circumstances, the interpreter may request permission to approach the bench with counsel to discuss the problem. The court may instruct the jury that no adverse inference may be drawn from the interpreter's request.

(11) The interpreter should be positioned near the witness or party but should not block the view of the judge, jury, or counsel.

(12) The court should be informed if the interpreter becomes fatigued during the proceedings.

(13) An interpreter who is to interpret for a party at counsel table should speak loudly enough to be heard by the party or counsel but not so loudly as to interfere with the proceedings.

(14) Whenever an objection is made, the interpreter shall interpret everything that was said up to the objection and instruct the witness by hand gesture not to speak until the court has ruled on the objection. The court may at that time explain to both the jury and the witness that the interpreter has been instructed not to interpret until the

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court rules on the objection pending, in order that the interpreter not lose his or her credibility.

(15) Each court interpreter shall be sworn for the record before engaging in the interpretation of a proceeding as follows: "Do you solemnly swear or affirm that you will interpret accurately and impartially to the best of your ability, in the case now pending before this court?"

(B) Instructing Counsel.

(1) All questions by counsel examining a witness with an interpreter present should be directed to the witness and not to the interpreter. For example do not say, "Ask him if . . ."

(2) If counsel understands both languages and disagrees with the interpretation, any objection should be directed to the court and not to the interpreter. Counsel should ask permission to approach the bench to discuss the problem.

(3) If counsel believes that a prospective interpreter lacks the qualifications necessary to serve as an interpreter in the matter before the court, counsel may be permitted to conduct a brief supplemental examination of the interpreter before the court decides whether to appoint the interpreter.

III. CODE OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT FOR COURT INTERPRETERS

Rule 1. Court interpreters shall act strictly in the interests of the court they serve.

Rule 2. Court interpreters shall reflect proper court decorum and act with dignity and respect toward the officials and staff of the court and all other participants in the proceedings.

Rule 3. Court interpreters shall avoid professional or personal conduct which could discredit the court.

Rule 4. A court interpreter shall not disclose privileged communications between counsel and client. A court interpreter shall not make statements about the merits of the case during the proceeding. Court interpreters, except upon court order, shall not disclose confidential information about court cases obtained while performing interpreting duties.

Rule 5. A court interpreter shall disclose to the judge and to all parties any actual or apparent conflict of interest. Any condition that may interfere with the objectivity of an interpreter constitutes a conflict of interest. A conflict may exist if the interpreter is acquainted with or related to any witness or party to the action or others significantly involved in the case, or if the interpreter has an interest in the outcome

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of the case. An interpreter shall not engage in conduct creating the appearance of bias, prejudice, or partiality.

Rule 6. Court interpreters shall work unobtrusively with full awareness of the nature of the proceedings.

Rule 7. Court interpreters shall interpret accurately and faithfully without indicating personal bias and shall avoid even the appearance of partiality.

Rule 8. Court interpreters shall maintain impartiality by avoiding undue contact with witnesses, attorneys, and parties and their families, and by avoiding contact with jurors. This should not limit, however, appropriate contacts necessary to prepare adequately for their assignment.

Rule 9. A court interpreter shall not give legal advice to parties and witnesses, nor recommend specific attorneys or law firms. Court interpreters shall refrain from giving advice of any kind to any party or individual and from expressing personal opinion in a matter before the court.

Rule 10. Court interpreters shall perform to the best of their ability to assure due process for the parties, accurately state their professional qualifications and refuse any assignment for which they are not qualified or under conditions which substantially impair their effectiveness.

A court interpreter's best skills and judgment shall be used to interpret accurately without embellishing, omitting or editing. Court interpreters shall preserve the level of language used, and the ambiguities and nuances of the speaker and the language used. They shall also correct any error of interpretation, and shall request clarification of ambiguous statements or unfamiliar vocabulary and analyze objectively any challenge to their performance. Interpreters shall call to the attention of the court any factors or conditions that adversely affect their ability to perform adequately.

Rule 11. Court interpreters shall accept no remuneration, gifts, gratuities, or valuable consideration in excess of the authorized compensation for the performance of their interpreting duties, and shall avoid conflicts of interest or the appearance thereof.

Rule 12. Court interpreters should support other court interpreters by sharing knowledge and expertise with them to the extent practicable in the interests of the court.

Rule 13. Court interpreters shall not take advantage of knowledge obtained in the performance of duties, or by their access to court records, facilities, or privileges, for their own or another's personal gain.

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Rule 14. A court interpreter performing interpretation services in connection with any state court proceeding agrees to be bound by this Code, and understands that appropriate sanctions may be imposed by the court for willful violations.

Rule 15. A court interpreter should, through continuing education, maintain and improve his or her interpreting skills and knowledge of procedures used by the courts. A court interpreter should seek to elevate the standards of performance of the interpreting profession.

Rule 16. Court interpreters should inform the court of any impediment to the observance of this Code or of any act by another in violation of this Code.