LC003622

# STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

### IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

#### **JANUARY SESSION, A.D. 2014**

# AN ACT

## RELATING TO COURTS AND CIVIL PROCEDURE--COURTS

Introduced By: Senator Joshua Miller

Date Introduced: January 30, 2014

Referred To: Senate Judiciary

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Sections 8-5-8 and 8-5-8.3 of the General Laws in Chapter 8-5 entitled

"Court Secretaries, Court Reporters, and Electronic Court Reporters" are hereby amended to read

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8-5-8. Sign language interpreters/transliterators and Communication Access

Realtime Translation (CART) providers for deaf, hard of hearing, and deaf-blind persons.

[Effective July 1, 2014.] -- (a) In all civil and criminal cases, in workers' compensation, district,

7 family, and superior court proceedings, mental health court competency hearings, state traffic

8 tribunals, and in any case in any municipal court, including, but not limited to, on site a state and

9 <u>municipal court-ordered or</u> court-provided alternative dispute resolution, mediation, arbitration,

diversion/intervention program or treatment; and in an administrative, commission, or agency

hearing; pursuant to chapter 18 of this title, where a party or a witness is a person who is deaf,

hard of hearing, or deaf-blind or a juvenile whose parent or parents are deaf, hard of hearing, or

deaf-blind is brought before a court for any reason, he or she shall have the proceedings

accessible to him or her in a language that he or she can understand by a sign language

interpreter/transliterator, or a CART provider appointed by the court. In any case where a sign

language interpreter/transliterator, or a CART provider is required to be appointed by the court

under this section, the court shall not commence proceedings until the appointed sign language

interpreter/transliterator, or a CART provider is in court in a position not exceeding ten feet (10')

from and in full view of the person who is deaf, hard of hearing, or deaf-blind. The sign language

interpreter/transliterator, or a CART provider appointed under the terms of the section shall be required to take an oath that he or she will make a legally equivalent, linguistically true interpretation, transliteration, or transcription for the person who is deaf, hard of hearing, or deafblind of all the proceedings or hearings of the case or claim in a language that he or she understands; and will orally transfer the meaning of the answer and any other statements of the person who is deaf, hard of hearing, or deaf-blind to questions to counsel or the court in the English language with exactitude, while accurately reflecting the form and content of the linguistic and paralinguistic elements of the speaker's discourse.

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Assistive listening devices are other reasonable and effective auxiliary aids available provided for the deaf, hard of hearing, and deaf-blind who need to maximize their engagement in the proceedings or hearings in addition to interpreters/transliterator and/or CART providers.

(b) For the purposes of this section, "sign language interpreter/transliterator" means a person who is a certified interpreter as defined in chapter 5-71 in providing the interpreting and transliterating services for the deaf, hard of hearing, and deaf-blind. "CART provider" means a person who is a qualified communication access realtime translation (CART) service provider certified by the national court reporters association. "Paralinguistic elements" means a non-verbal element of language, including all of the pauses, hedges, self-corrections, hesitations, and emotion as they are conveyed through tone of voice, word choice, level of formality, tone of voice, and intonation. "Assistive listening device (ALD) or assistive listening system (ALS)" means instruments that are designed to improve a person's ability to hear in specific listening situations. Some ALDs amplify a sound signal, but the primary purpose of an ALD is to make the targeted sound easier to hear by isolating the sound source from surrounding noise. Examples are induction loop systems, frequency-modulated (FM) systems, infrared systems, and personal amplifiers. A sign language interpreter/transliterator, or a CART provider shall be deemed qualified in accordance with United States department of justice regulations effectuating Title II of the federal "Americans with disabilities act of 1990", as from time to time may be amended, Pub. L. 101-336, codified at 42 U.S.C. section 12101, et. seq., including regulations, analysis, and technical assistance and as determined by the definition of the Rhode Island general laws 5-71 and the Commission on the Deaf and Hard of Hearing, based upon recommendations from the, the National Association of the Deaf, the National Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf, the National Hearing Loss Association of America and other appropriate agencies. The Commission on the Deaf and Hard of Hearing shall coordinate all requests for qualified sign language interpreters/transliterators and CART providers and shall maintain a list of all such sign language interpreters/transliterators and CART providers from which it shall fill such requests. No sign

1	language interpreter/transliterator and CAR'	r provider is precluded	from being further	examined

2 by the court system.

(c) Sign language interpreters/transliterators and CART providers appointed under the terms of the section shall be paid by the state or municipality a reasonable compensation fixed by the court.

<u>8-5-8.3. Visual recording of testimony. [Effective July 1, 2014.] --</u> At the request of any party to the proceeding or the hearing or on the appointing authority's initiative, the appointing authority may order that the testimony of the person who is deaf, hard of hearing, and deaf-blind and the interpretation/transliteration of the proceeding by the qualified interpreter/transliterator be visually recorded for use in verification of the official transcript of the proceeding or hearing.

In any judicial proceeding involving a capital offense, the appointing authority may shall order that the testimony of the person who is deaf, hard of hearing, and deaf-blind and the interpretation/transliteration of the proceeding or the hearing by the qualified interpreter/transliterator be visually recorded for use in verification of the official transcript of the proceeding or the hearing.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect on July 1, 2014.

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# EXPLANATION

# BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

OF

# AN ACT

# RELATING TO COURTS AND CIVIL PROCEDURE--COURTS

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This act would require a sign language or communication access realtime translation

(CART) provider for many court proceedings.

This act would take effect on July 1, 2014.

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