

2014

Nebraska State Court Interpreter's Ethics Manual



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PREFACE

"He said he put on his girdle". This quotation is a straightforward, if unusual, statement in English. You, as an interpreter, know, however, that in a remote area of one of the countries using the language in which you are interpreting, the quoted statement means "I got ready to fight". Do you simply interpret the quotation literally, and wait for directions, which may or may not come to clarify? Do you, without direction, interpret the quotation in a form reflecting what you believe the speaker intended to say, and thus expose the apparent bellicose animus of the person quoted?

Such questions require ethical judgment. It is the purpose of this manual to inform interpreters of their professional ethical responsibilities so that they are able to better deal with such circumstances, and others that commonly arise in matters involving non-English speakers in the judicial system.

The manual is also intended as a springboard for discussion between interpreters themselves, and between interpreters and the courts, on how to handle interpretive problems which arise day to day. Each court has its own rules and ways of conducting business. It is the hope of Nebraska Supreme Court Interpreters Advisory Committee that they can bring some standardization to procedures for the use of interpreters throughout the State. However, while you should follow the rules of each particular court as best you can, the guiding principle always must be, if you are unsure, ask, whether on the record or otherwise.

In a courtroom, the judge is the final arbiter of what is appropriate under the circumstances. The more prepared and informed you are about professional practices, and ethical problems you will face, the better you and other officers of the court will be able to further the interests of justice.

This manual attempts, as best it can, to set forth both rules which shall or must be followed in all circumstances, as well as guidelines to assist you in exercising the judgment that must be exercised in circumstances that are not black and white.

Recommendations for inclusion in the manual of guidelines for handling circumstances which are not otherwise discussed in the manual, or for additional topics, are actively sought by the Interpreters Advisory Committee.

ETHICS DEFINED

(From the Professional Standards and Ethics for California Court Interpreters- Fifth Edition, May 2013. Administrative Office of the Courts).

The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language: Fourth Edition (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 2000) defines ethics as “the study of the general nature of morals and of the specific moral choices to be made by a person; moral philosophy” and “the rules or standards governing the conduct of a person or the members of a profession.”

In the context of court interpreting, a code of ethics “protects the interpreter and lessens the arbitrariness of his or her decisions by providing guidelines and standards to follow” (S. Neumann Solo, Sign Language Interpreting: A Basic Resource Book, revised edition (Silver Spring: Linstock Press, 2000, p. 50).

Black’s Law Dictionary: “What is generally called the ‘ethics’ of the profession is but consensus of expert opinion as to necessity of professional standards.”

“Ethical”- ...professionally right or befitting; conforming to professional standards of conduct.”

Canon 1: Accuracy and completeness.

Interpreters shall render a complete and accurate interpretation or sight translation, without altering, omitting, or adding anything to what is stated or written, and without explanation.

It is important to remember that the judge and/or jury will be relying entirely on the interpreted version of testimony to draw conclusions about the credibility of witnesses and the relative weight of testimony, as will attorneys in deciding how to proceed with their case. Therefore, you must retain every single element of information that was contained in the original message, in as close to a verbatim form as natural English style, syntax, and grammar will allow. By the same token, the non-English-speaking witness should hear precisely the questions that are asked, without simplification, clarification, or omission.

Similarly, defendants who require interpreters must rely on hearing accurate and complete interpretation of the proceedings in their case in order to effectively assist their attorney in their own defense.

Additions

Embellishments

It is important never to add anything to or elaborate on the message you are interpreting, not even for the sake of smoothing over choppy delivery by the speaker. Your function as interpreter is not to make any party sound more articulate or logical in the target language (the language into which you are interpreting) than they did in the source language (the language from which you are interpreting). Great caution should be exercised in choosing the appropriate terms and delivery, conserving at all times the speaker's style. If a witness gives a response that is inappropriate to the courtroom setting, such as "uh-huh" instead of "yes," you should refrain from converting the answer to what may seem to you to be the intended response. You should also abstain from adding polite forms such as "Can you please tell the jury?" when the statement was merely "Tell the jury." Be on guard not to add filler words (such as "well") at the beginning of a witness' response if they were not contained in the original answer, or to add qualifying phrases such as "I think," "probably," etc., if the source language message did not include them.

Clarifications

At times, interpreters feel compelled to add linguistic information perceived to be "between the lines" or implicit in the witness' response. However, the information transmitted by the interpreter in the target language should accurately reflect only the information received in the source language. When rendering a simple "yes" as "yes, I did," the interpreter is adding information that was not contained in the original response.

It is also inappropriate for interpreters to provide two possible interpretations of a word used by a witness. For instance, if a witness uses a word meaning eyeglasses, don't render it as "eyeglasses or spectacles." Providing multiple interpretations may imply that the witness had hesitated

between the two different terms when in fact a single response was stated confidently. On the other hand, if a single word can have more than one meaning in the context in question, indicate so to the court. The judge will typically direct you or the examining attorney to clarify the intended meaning by asking the witness. Keep in mind that it is the attorney's responsibility to bring out all pertinent information during the examination of witnesses (see "Ambiguities," below).

As a general rule, the interpreter should remain unobtrusive during courtroom proceedings. Sometimes, however, it becomes necessary to intervene in the proceedings in order to ensure proper communication and an accurate record of the testimony. For the most part, stepping out of the role of interpreter should be undertaken with great caution, as one can inadvertently take on the role of language or cultural expert. Under no circumstances should you act as an expert on matters outside of the realm of interpreting; like any professional, you should refrain from commenting on or interfering in matters that are not within your area of expertise. There are times, though, when because of your linguistic knowledge you are the only one who knows something is amiss. For instance, in some countries, certain segments of the population may use the word "foot" to refer to the entire leg. If this results in confusion not resolved through ensuing testimony, you may momentarily step out of your role and say: "Your Honor, may the interpreter clarify a matter regarding the use of the word 'foot' in the source language?" The judge may then direct you to do so, call a sidebar to hear your explanation with the attorneys out of earshot of the jury, or use other means to ascertain the witness' intended meaning.

If the term in question is an essential part of an answer that others could not possibly understand without an explanation, and if communication begins to break down and you feel you can easily resolve the issue, then intervention by you may be warranted. But if it appears that the attorney will be able to clarify the situation through follow-up questions, you should not take any action.

Converting Monetary Units and Units of Measurement

Under no circumstances should an interpreter become involved in the conversion of units of measurement or currency from one system to another. For instance, if the witness uses the metric system to describe the height and/or weight of an individual, the distance traveled from point A to point B, or the distance between one person and another, the interpreter should simply repeat the figure in English, retaining the unit of measurement used by the witness. If the equivalent units of measurement or currency are essential to the case, the attorneys may bring in an expert or calculate the conversion themselves and offer a stipulation that the court may accept or reject. Retaining the unit of measurement or currency used by the witness preserves the witness' exact testimony for the record.

Omissions

It is not within the discretion of the interpreter to decide which portions of the testimony and proceedings will and will not be rendered into the target language.

Editing

An interpreter has the sworn duty to interpret everything that is said in court during the proceedings, including statements made by the court, a witness, a defendant, or an attorney, and jury instructions. This duty includes rendering questions and answers exactly as stated in the original language and interpreting all objections (see more below, under "Duty to Witness").

Third-Person References

It is common for persons who use interpreters to preface their statements with phrases like "Tell him that . . ." and "Ask him if. . ." rather than addressing each other directly. If they do so, you must not edit out those phrases. If someone repeatedly makes third-person statements, the judge will usually instruct that person on the proper procedure. If not, respectfully ask the judge to assist you.

Word Repetition

Repetition and redundancy are important factors in evaluating witness testimony. You should not add or subtract any words for the sake of clarity or expediency. Thus, if a witness says in the source language, "I, I, I didn't see it," you must convey that hesitation in English by including the repetitions to the best of your ability, rather than simply saying "I didn't see it." If you have a chance to go over the interpreting procedure with the witness before he or she is called to the stand, it would be helpful to point out that it is your duty to interpret everything exactly as it is said, so that the witness does not take this to be derisive in any way (see "Instructions to Parties" under "Assessing and Reporting Impediments to Performance," below). The exception to this practice is in the case of persons who stutter due to a physiological or psychological condition. In that case, the interpreter generally should not imitate the stutter, trusting that the condition will be obvious to the parties in court.

Keep in mind that some languages use repetition as the main way of expressing emphasis or continuous action, as in "she was talking and talking." In such instances, it is acceptable and may be more idiomatically correct to convey the meaning using a corresponding linguistic device of the target language, such as "she kept on talking." Rendering the source language repetition into the target language in this manner does not constitute a change of meaning or an omission.

However, giving a literal interpretation may not be wrong either. In fact, an intentionally literal interpretation can at times be a prudent solution. Provided the interpretation makes sense, it is often best to keep as close as possible to the original so as to avoid inadvertently putting a different twist on the meaning. As is often the case in interpretation work, it comes down to using your best judgment.

Redundancies

Attorneys' questions and comments are often redundant, often intentionally so. For example, when an attorney says, "Did you watch and observe him at all times?" you should not omit the seemingly redundant verb. This is particularly so in the legal context, where such near-synonyms carry different shades of meaning or for legal reasons may have to be used in combination. You may not be able to account for every synonym used if sufficient distinct equivalents do not exist

in your target language. Do, however, resist the inclination to leave out words for the sake of expediency, as you may discover that they did, indeed, have a purpose when it is too late to insert what was omitted.

False Starts

Many speakers, attorneys and witnesses alike, make false starts and then revise their statements. It is especially important in interpreting witness testimony that all such self-corrections be included in the target language version, so that the judge and jury can draw conclusions about the witness' degree of certainty and precision. Never correct any errors made by a speaker, no matter how unintentional they may be, nor how concerned you may be that the mistake might appear to be your own and reflect on your ability to interpret. On the other hand, you may correct your own false starts or "misspeaks," but be sure to preface this with "interpreter correction," so that the record can show that it is you, rather than the witness, speaking.

Filler Words

People often use filler words to gain time to formulate what they want to say or to fill a silence. Attorneys will use words such as "now" at the beginning of their questions, and witnesses will start their response with expressions like "well," "to be honest," "quite frankly." As the interpreter in a legal proceeding, you have the obligation to render into the target language all the filler words used by the speaker; it is particularly important to render them when interpreting witness testimony.

Remember that this will help the jury to evaluate the credibility of the witness.

Changes in Meaning

It is common knowledge among interpreters that the meaning of words depends on the context in which they are used. For example, in a will, "issue" means the children of the person making the will, while in reference to a magazine, it means a particular edition.

Cultural context can also lend words unexpected meanings. An American who says "I put it in my boot" clearly means he put an object into his footwear. But a British witness could mean either that he put it into his footwear or into the trunk of his car. It is therefore crucial to consider the context in which any word is being used in order to ascertain the intended meaning.

If there is any doubt in your mind as to which of several meanings is intended, exercise caution—do not guess. When you have such concerns and need to ask for clarification, it is always advisable to put the term or phrase in question on the record in the language used in court, spelling it for the court reporter. For instance, "Your Honor, the witness has used the Spanish term 'pinzas'—the interpreter will spell it for the record: P-I-N-Z-A-S—which has several possible meanings" [tweezers, pliers, forceps, clothespins, claws, darts]. The judge will either directly ask the witness the meaning, direct the questioning attorney to seek clarification, or allow you to do so. In the latter case, what you discuss with the witness should be put on the record. For instance, "Your Honor, the interpreter has asked the witness what he meant when he used the word 'pinzas' in his reply, and the witness indicated pliers." If you are not able to

ascertain the meaning readily, report back to the judge. By all means, avoid having a lengthy dialogue with the witness.

Register

When rendering the source-language message into the target language, you must never alter the register, or level of language, to make it easier to understand or more socially acceptable. For instance, if the attorney asks, "What did you observe the subject to do subsequently?" you should not say in the target language, "What did you see him do next?" if more formal synonyms exist. You should not try to bring the question down to the witness' level. You also should not intervene and say that you do not think the question is understandable to the witness. If the witness does not understand the question, it is his responsibility, or that of the attorney who has called him to the stand, to say so. It is not the interpreter's job to evaluate and give an opinion on the witness' ability to understand

It is important to remember that when interpreting a witness' testimony before a jury, the jury will draw certain conclusions about the witness' sophistication, intelligence, and credibility based on word choice, style, and tone, among other things. It is your job to faithfully convey all of these factors so jurors get the same impression they would if they could understand the witness directly.

Idiomatic Expressions

Idioms are phrases whose meaning is not merely the sum of the words contained in them. Examples of English idioms are "to jump the gun," "to face the music," and "in the dead of night." You should always strive to render them using an equivalent idiomatic expression in the target language. However, if you are not certain of either the meaning of an idiom or what its equivalent would be in the target language, you may turn to the judge: "Your Honor, the interpreter would like your assistance. The witness has used an idiomatic expression which the interpreter is unable to interpret with certainty other than literally." If possible, put the expression on the record, spelling it for the court reporter. The judge will decide how best to clarify the matter. If the problematic term shows up in something an attorney said, you can ask a question, such as the following: "Your Honor, the interpreter is having difficulty interpreting the expression 'to jump the gun.' Could the Court or Counsel help with an example or an equivalent?" Even veteran interpreters can continually expand their mastery of idiomatic expressions. Listen for such expressions both in and out of the courtroom, and listen to programs and read publications in the languages with which you work. If you do not know what an expression means or how you would interpret it, ask a colleague or check a comprehensive bilingual dictionary.

Colleagues who may also be in the courtroom while you are working from the stand can be of invaluable help when you are perplexed by an expression. Sometimes such help can be discreetly volunteered by them, such as by mouthing the term for you in the target language to prompt your memory or by writing it down and unobtrusively showing it from where they are positioned. If you are completely at a loss, however, you can also ask the judge permission to step down from

the stand and quietly confer with the other interpreter. If the two of you reach agreement as to the term, return to the bench and continue with your interpretation. If doubt remains as to the correct interpretation, inform the judge, who will make the necessary inquiries to resolve the problem. In any case, be sure to discuss these possible actions with the court and with counsel before the proceedings commence so as to follow the court's preferred protocol.

Proverbs

Proverbs are popular sayings or useful thoughts that express a truth based on common sense. There are times when interpreters are faced with the difficult task of interpreting comments that contain these popular sayings. Virtually every culture has a rich tradition of proverbs, some of which do not necessarily correspond exactly with those in another language. What in one country might be expressed as "Don't sell the fur before you've shot the bear" might in another be put as "Don't count your chickens before they're hatched." Try to use an equivalent target-language proverb whenever possible, but only if you are certain that your use of it is correct. If an equivalent proverb does not exist, or you cannot think of it, simply interpret literally, indicating that you are giving a literal translation of a saying. As in the above example, the meaning will often be clear; if not, the judge will usually intervene to resolve the situation.

Interpreters have reason to be proud of their command of colloquialisms, proverbs, and sayings but should always use them prudently. Choosing the wrong target-language saying, or using one incorrectly, could taint the testimony and cause greater harm than not using any at all.

Figurative Language

Figurative language, such as metaphors and similes, express one thing in terms normally denoting another with which it may be regarded as analogous. Examples include "he tore his hair out trying to solve the problem," or "she was caught red-handed." Since the primary focus in interpreting is to convey the meaning, not individual words, always try to use the target-language equivalent. If you are unsure, request a moment to check your dictionary or to confer with a colleague. Good bilingual dictionaries contain a surprising number of such expressions. If no equivalent exists, a literal interpretation may do. Listeners generally recognize figures of speech and will know not to take the expression literally. If in doubt, inform the court that the witness has used a figure of speech not readily translatable and ask if he or she wants you to give a literal interpretation. The judge or the questioning attorney can then ask the witness what was meant by that phrase.

Nuances (Word Choice)

Nuances of meaning are critical in courtroom testimony. One study found that subtle changes in word choice significantly altered witness recollections of how fast cars were going depending on the verb chosen to describe an accident; for example, when the verbs "hit," "smashed," "collided," "bumped," or "contacted" were used. Witnesses who were asked when the cars "smashed" tended to increase their estimate of the speed of the cars at the time of the accident and recalled seeing broken glass when in fact there was none. Thus, be very careful in selecting target language terms that accurately and precisely reflect the source language meaning.

Expletives (Obscenities)

If a witness uses foul language or says something that might be damaging to the case, you must not edit out the offending terms; interpret exactly what you hear, conserving the original meaning. Remember that the jurors will make judgments about the honesty and credibility of a witness on the basis of his or her manner of testifying. Jurors should not be at a disadvantage because they do not know the source language. For cultural reasons, obscenities are particularly difficult to interpret directly; a word-for-word interpretation may be meaningless or laughable in the target language. Instead, use the closest dynamic equivalent; that is, the target-language term or expression most likely to be used in the same way and to elicit the same response from listeners.

Fragmentary Statements

Courtroom testimony does not always proceed logically, as if following a script. Witnesses often speak unclearly, perhaps because of educational and cultural limitations, because they have told their stories so many times before that they assume everyone knows what they are talking about, or because the subject matter is so upsetting that they cope by speaking about it only obliquely. For example, a witness may say "I went to the . . . you know . . . and there was . . . it was there." Such vague and ambiguous statements are difficult to interpret into another language because more information is needed to choose the pronouns, prepositions, and verbs that go with what is left unstated. Nevertheless, you must do your utmost to render a version as fragmentary as the original, without inserting any additional information on your own to clarify the statement.

Nonsensical Testimony

It is important for the interpreter to make every effort to state exactly what the witness said, no matter how illogical, irrelevant, ambiguous, or incomplete it may be. Sometimes, however, this simply is not linguistically possible for lack of context. In such cases, you should inform the court that you need to clarify the statement with the witness before proceeding to interpret it: for example, you could say, "Your Honor, the interpreter is unable to make enough sense of the witness' reply to adequately interpret it into English." Under no circumstances, however, should you materially edit, omit, or add to what the witness stated. If the judge directs you to attempt to clarify the reply with the witness yourself, you can report back such as follows: "Your Honor, the interpreter indicated to the witness that the interpreter had not understood the reply, and the witness responded as follows..."

Nonresponsive Testimony

As a court interpreter you have the responsibility of rendering nonresponsive answers given by a witness as accurately as any other response. You should leave it up to the attorneys to make the appropriate motions or requests to the court.

Voice Tone and Emotional Overtones

Emotions Shown by a Witness or Counsel

Triers of fact need to have a clear understanding of emotions such as anger, fear, shame, or excitement that are expressed by witnesses. People convey their emotions not only in words but also in facial expressions, posture, tone of voice, and other manifestations. These nonlinguistic means of expression are very closely tied to culture and language, so when people do not speak the same language they may misunderstand the emotional content of a message. The court interpreter should strive to preserve this element of emotion through moderate voice modulation. For example, when a cross-examining attorney bears down on a witness, your tone should convey that forcefulness, and when a witness answers questions in a timid way, your tone should convey that timidity. However, refrain from any kind of dramatics. Interpreters are not actors and should not become the center of attention. Nor should interpreters speak with no emotional affect or variations in their voice at all, unless that is an accurate reflection of the tone of the witness. The key is moderation. This is particularly important when a witness becomes very emotional, lashing out or bursting into tears. In such cases, let the emotion come through, but attenuate your delivery slightly; do not mimic the witness, especially since you can inadvertently increase the effect of the testimony in doing so. Remember that the judge, counsel, and jury will correlate your interpretation with their own observations of the witness' behavior.

Emotions Shown by the Interpreter

The jury should judge the credibility of the witness, not take cues from the interpreter. It is imperative that you remain emotionally neutral, expressing only the reactions of the parties for whom you are interpreting. This may be very difficult at times, such as when graphic photographs of crime scenes are shown to a witness, when a witness unintentionally says something funny, or when a witness is not believable. One way to help keep your composure is to try, before the appearance, to obtain information about the case, read relevant materials, and perhaps see some of the exhibits (particularly if they graphically depict disturbing circumstances). While there are some exceptions, attorneys who understand the demands of interpreting will usually assist you, at least to some extent. In this way you can be psychologically prepared for the testimony and better manage your emotions on the stand.

Sign language interpreters, however, need to utilize all of the visual clues (gestures, facial expressions, body mannerisms, and the like) that the language that is being interpreted requires. Care must be taken, however, to make sure that the participants in the trial are not left with the impression that the interpreter has engaged in improper behavior. A curative or precautionary admonition from the judge may be needed to educate everyone on this point.

Nonverbal Communication

Gestures Made by a Witness

Witnesses often use hand motions or gestures to convey what they mean. In some cases these gestures are culturally bound; in others, they are personal mannerisms.

One of the limitations of legal testimony, however, is that it must be verbal in order to be taken down by the court reporter for the written record. Do not reproduce any gestures used by the witness or attempt to replace them with target-culture equivalents. That only complicates matters, potentially mischaracterizing the testimony. Instead, simply interpret the witness' words; for example, the witness, when speaking in the source language, indicates a spot with her finger where she was struck, and the interpreter says, interpreting the witness' words and without further action, "He hit me here." The judge and the jury can see for themselves where the witness pointed.

Note: It is up to the attorney—not the interpreter—to describe any physical movement made by the witness so that the transcript will accurately reflect it (for example, by saying, "Let the record reflect that the witness has pointed to her right shoulder"). This also pertains to culturally bound gestures, such as giving someone "the finger" or rubbing thumb and fingers together to indicate "money." Do not verbally fill in the blank. It is the attorney's job to capture that unspoken comment by asking, for instance, "What do you mean by the 'V' gesture that you just made with the index and middle finger of your right hand?"

If the attorney does not notice the gesture or chooses to ignore it, the interpreter should not interject or act as an expert witness except as a last resort and only if the gesture at issue is vital to the testimony. In this case, you may politely inform the judge that nonverbal testimony accompanied the response, or that the witness responded only with a gesture, but do not offer any further information or explanation unless asked to give it by the judge or one of the attorneys. They may prefer to handle it at sidebar out of the presence of the jury or proceed in some other manner. Remember that it is the duty of the judge and attorneys to remain observant. Do not take upon yourself the responsibility of reporting what would not have been pointed out were there no need of an interpreter.

Gestures Made by the Interpreter

It cannot be emphasized enough that you must refrain from making any gestures or hand motions that may tend to taint the testimony of a witness, such as rolling your eyes in frustration when a witness gives a nonresponsive answer or shrugging your shoulders to indicate it is not your fault that the witness gave only a partial answer to the question, let alone anything that might convey your judgments as to the veracity of the testimony. You must remember at all times that the role of the interpreter is to assist professionally, neutrally, and unobtrusively so that the proceedings can take place as if no language barrier existed. You must strive to attract as little attention to your presence in the courtroom as possible. It is the duty of the trier of fact to evaluate the witness' testimony and credibility based on the witness' manner and conduct at trial, not the interpreter's.

Ambiguities

As discussed in "Clarifications," under "Additions," above, the meanings of many words can change depending on the context. Sometimes the meaning of a word is ambiguous because the listener does not have enough contextual information. The English pronoun "you," for example, can be either singular or plural, and the speaker may not clearly indicate which meaning is

intended. Such terms may require more information to be interpreted from English into another language. Another example is the English word "child," which can refer to a boy or a girl, son, daughter, or minor. In certain other languages, both the gender and any implied kinship have to be specified. As an interpreter, you must clarify any such linguistic ambiguities before interpreting. Be alert to ambiguities that commonly occur in English, and be prepared to ask for more information when you need it.

Conservation or Clarification of Ambiguities

Ambiguities may be intentional, however, and you should strive to retain them if the target language allows. It may be possible, for example, to interpret the question "Where did the car hit you?" into the target language without clarifying whether the questioner is referring to the location of the accident or the part of the witness' body. Similarly, an attorney might ask a deliberately ambiguous question such as "Did you have anything to drink in the car?" In addition to being taken as referring to alcoholic beverages specifically or beverages in general, the question could be understood as "Did you drink anything in the car?" or "Was there anything to drink in the car?" If you cannot translate something without clarification of the ambiguity, you should inform the court.

Remember that it is not the interpreter's job to correct an attorney's questions. If a question is vague or ambiguous, it is up to opposing counsel to object. If there is no objection, interpret the question as indicated above. Unless the problem causes a serious linguistic roadblock, you should not interfere.

Double Negatives

Experienced interpreters know that a question containing a double negative can confuse the witness and elicit an ambiguous answer. For example, if the attorney asks, "Isn't it true that you didn't know Mr.?" a negative answer may mean "No, it is not true" or "No, I didn't know Mr...." It is not your responsibility to tell counsel that the question will elicit an ambiguous response or to clarify the answer by adding any element not contained in the original reply. You must render the question in the witness' language as asked in the source language and interpret the witness' reply as simply and briefly as it was given.

Opposing counsel has the ability to object to the form of the question, or the judge may instruct counsel to rephrase the question.

If you do not understand the question, ask to have it read back by the court reporter so you can mentally process it again. Upon read-back, the attorney may even admit to not understanding his or her own question and offer to rephrase it.

Note that some double negatives cancel each other out and can be rendered as if there were no negative at all. A prime example can be found in jury instructions. The phrase "it is not uncommon for two people witnessing the same event . . ." would be acceptable if rendered

affirmatively as "it is common for two people" Extreme caution is recommended in making these changes, which should be limited only to situations in which the target language does not have an equivalent linguistic structure.

Read-Back and Repetition of Question or Reply

Read-Back

If during witness testimony you do not understand a question asked by counsel, or you have forgotten part of the question or exactly how it was posed, you should request to have the question read back by the court reporter or repeated by the attorney. Whenever any problem arises as you are interpreting, the proper protocol is to address the judge, indicate the problem, and obtain permission to resolve it. For example, you may ask, "Your Honor, may the interpreter have the question read back from the record?" Sometimes only one word is not clear and having the entire question restated would be unnecessary. In this case, simply say, for example, "The interpreter would like to clarify: was the last part of counsel's question 'did' or 'didn't go to the store'?"

Repetition

The requirement to interpret everything that is said in the courtroom places a great demand on the interpreter. Sometimes you may not know a term that is used or you may not hear what someone has said. Do not guess at what might have been meant, bluff your way through, gloss over problem terms, or omit unclear portions of a message. Always inform the judge of the situation and request permission to resolve it. If you are unsure of what a witness has said, either because you did not hear or because you have been unable to retain the entire utterance, ask the Court's permission to have the witness repeat the answer: "Your Honor, the interpreter would like to request that the witness be instructed to repeat her answer."

Errors

Attorney Errors

It is not unusual for attorneys, concerned about the development of a case and thinking about the next series of questions, to misspeak, such as by addressing a witness by the name of another witness, calling them by their client's name, or stating an erroneous date when asking a question, particularly when there are several dates involved. In your interpretation, you must never correct an erroneous name or date. Also, it is generally not advisable to bring the error to counsel's attention. Your duty is to render the name and/or date exactly as stated in the question. The error will eventually be discovered, and the record will clearly reflect what caused the confusion.

If you are assisting with paperwork such as rights waivers and minute sheets and you believe there is a discrepancy between what is written and what you have heard and interpreted in court, advise the defendant's attorney. If the defendant is proceeding "pro se," that is, without an

attorney, let the district attorney, the bailiff, or the court clerk know of your concern. If you interpreted something to the defendant other than what will go down in the court record, whether it was due to your error or a clerical mistake, it must be cleared up without delay.

Errors by Colleagues

If you hear an interpreter for a witness make a *serious material* mistake, such as omitting or changing a significant part of the witness' testimony, first see if the interpreter or one of the attorneys questions it. If not, it is in everyone's interest that you interject without delay but as tactfully as possible to avoid any ensuing confusion. One way to do this, if you are interpreting for the defendant, is to quietly advise the defendant's attorney that you are concerned about a point of interpretation.

The attorney can ask for a moment to confer with you and then decide whether and how to raise the point to the judge and opposing counsel.

In the alternative, you can politely request that the interpreters have a moment to confer. Upon obtaining permission from the judge, approach your colleague and in a private whisper respectfully say what you heard. If your colleague agrees there was an error, simply return to your place and allow your colleague to then make the appropriate correction on the record. If there is any doubt or if you disagree, the next step is to request a sidebar with the judge and both attorneys. In fact, the judge may prefer to call both interpreters and the attorneys immediately to a sidebar to resolve the issue out of the presence of the jury rather than to have the interpreters confer privately.

Such interruptions require tact and should be rare, limited to truly serious errors.

Correction of Your Own Errors

If at any point you realize that you have made a *substantive* error in interpretation, you should correct the record as soon as the error becomes apparent to you. For instance, if it becomes evident through subsequent testimony that a word with several possible meanings was misinterpreted, state this to the judge at the first opportunity. For example: "Your Honor, because of subsequent testimony, the interpreter has become aware that the term 'the crack of thunder' in the witness' earlier response should actually have been interpreted as 'the crack of a gunshot.'"

If at some point you doubt the correctness of your interpretation on a significant matter, dispel any doubt by asking the judge for a moment to check your dictionary, confer with a colleague, or solicit clarification from the witness or attorney. If a linguistic issue is particularly delicate or contentious, a sidebar may be held so that you and the attorneys can discuss it with the judge out of the presence of the jury.

Clarification of Unfamiliar Terms

Never guess the meaning of any unfamiliar terms. You should carry a dictionary with you and have it available to consult at the stand. The standard protocol for doing so is to state, "Your

Honor, to ensure accuracy, the interpreter would like to consult the dictionary before interpreting a term the witness/attorney has used." Do not feel pressured so that, for instance, you simply choose the first equivalent you see in the dictionary, and do not feel that by consulting a reference work you will appear to be lacking in skill. If it is an occasional occurrence, the parties should be all the more confident because of your commitment to the clarity of the record.

Dictionaries are handy reference tools but should not be relied on exclusively. If none of the terms listed seems appropriate, ask the court's permission to inquire of the party who used the problematic term. Remember never to engage in conversation with a witness on the stand without first obtaining the judge's permission and then reporting what you asked and what the witness replied.

If a second interpreter is present and readily available, such as an interpreter working at the defense table, you may also request permission to consult with that colleague. As long as you conduct yourself in a calm and professional manner, you will retain your credibility and the confidence of the parties who are using your services.

Culturally Bound Terms

Culturally bound terms are terms unique to the culture associated with the language. Judicial concepts, kinship terms, names of foods, and forms of address are examples of culturally bound terms. They pose a particular dilemma for the interpreter because it is difficult to find words in the target language to convey their meaning. If no direct equivalent of a given phrase is readily available in the target language, it is usually best to leave it in the source language and spell it for the record. If there is any confusion, indicate to the judge that the witness has used a term or phrase that does not have a direct equivalent. Do not attempt an approximate translation or volunteer further explanation unless requested to do so by the judge. Generally, the attorney can elicit an explanation from the witness by means of a follow-up question if it is important that everyone understand the term. In many cases, the meaning of the term may not be relevant enough to warrant an explanation.

Note: Whenever you use a foreign word or phrase on the record, including proper names, either offer to spell it ("Your Honor, the interpreter can spell the foreign term for the record, if you wish") or write it down to give to the court reporter or courtroom clerk during the next break.

Repetition of English Used by Witness

Bear in mind that you are interpreting testimony for the written record and that the court reporter or courtroom clerk is generally listening only for your voice, not that of the witness. Therefore, even if the witness gives an answer in English or states a name that everyone can understand without needing any interpretation, you must still repeat it for the record.

Questions from Witness

Frequently a witness who does not understand an interpreted question will address a question to the interpreter to clarify the matter. For example:

Attorney: Now, were you there on that date?

Witness: Does he mean, was I at home?

Do not take it upon yourself to answer the question on your own; simply interpret the question into English, as you do not want to appear to be conversing with the witness. If this continues, the judge will usually instruct the witness as necessary.

Identification of Interpreter's Statements

When you make a statement on the record in your capacity as an interpreter, it is important to pause when switching roles to make it clear that you are now speaking as the interpreter and are no longer rendering the witness' testimony. In formal courtroom proceedings, it is common practice for interpreters to refer to themselves in the third person so it is clear in the written record that they are speaking in their own capacity and not interpreting the words of the witness. In less formal settings outside the courtroom such as depositions, this is still standard practice, but the interpreter can also simply pause and change his or her tone of voice slightly and then speak in the first person, in this case perhaps gesturing to himself or herself; for example, "I believe the witness was referring to the interpreter."

Note: It is the attorney's function to clarify misunderstandings by posing follow-up questions, and the interpreter should not usurp that role. The only situation in which you as the interpreter should take it upon yourself to interpret in order to provide an explanation is when communication breaks down and it is apparent from the questions and answers that false assumptions are being made due to cultural or linguistic misunderstandings. In such cases, you are the only one who has the specialized knowledge and training to realize that a misunderstanding is taking place. In short, be very cautious about intervening in the process.

Additionally, although it may seem more efficient to address questions or comments directly to the counsel, it is best to make it a practice to always address the judge, as this will insulate you from the adversarial nature of the judicial process.

Challenges to Interpretation

Often the interpreter is not the only person in the room who knows both the source language and the target language, and it is easy for people who are not under the severe pressure of interpreting to notice mistakes. Sometimes a challenge comes from an attorney who has prepared the witness and knows what the testimony ought to be. Or it may come from someone who is, or thinks he or she is, more familiar with the particular terminology or better able to hear or understand the speaker.

If you are challenged, respond to it in a polite and professional manner; do not regard it as a personal affront. If you agree with the correction because you were wrong, then you should correct the record. If the proposed correction is unacceptable, you should stand by your original version. You may explain your reasoning if necessary, but do not be defensive. For instance, you could say, "In another context that would be correct, but not in this instance." It is part of the attorney's function to watch for bases upon which to object to testimony (or the interpretation of it) that does not favor the party he or she represents, and challenges of the interpretation are part

of the normal course of events in the courtroom. In the end, the judge has the final word, and you must abide by it.

Duty to Witness

When interpreting for a witness who is not a defendant in the case, you are under the same obligation to interpret simultaneously for the witness all objections and other statements made during the proceeding as you would be during the defendant's own testimony. Keep in mind that the interpreter's presence is not only to benefit the attorneys, the court, or the jury, but also to place non-English-speaking witnesses in as close to the same position as the one they would be in if they spoke and understood English. However, there may be times when the court instructs you not to interpret the objections (or other things said in court) for the witness. There may even be times when, because of an objection, the judge will instruct you not to interpret any part of an answer that the witness gave regarding which an objection has been sustained. If either of these circumstances occurs, you must comply with the request, keeping in mind that the judge has the last word in the courtroom.

Canon 2: Representation of qualifications.

Interpreters shall accurately and completely represent what their training and pertinent experience is and any certification they may have.

Pursuant to Nebraska Revised Statute 25-2407, the Nebraska Supreme Court has adopted rules setting standards for language and sign interpreters in the courts and probation.

Supreme Court Rule 6-702 sets forth the levels of qualification for Nebraska Court Interpreters.

Never misrepresent your qualifications and credentials in order to obtain work. Your reputation and the reputation of the entire profession are at stake.

Canon 3: Impartiality and avoidance of conflict of interest.

Interpreters shall be impartial and unbiased and shall refrain from conduct that may give an appearance of bias. Interpreters shall disclose any real or perceived conflict of interest.

Conflicts of Interest

A conflict of interest may exist when the interpreter has a personal interest in the outcome of the case or is a friend or relative of one of the litigants. Whenever these conditions exist, you should not accept the assignment. To accept it can harm your professional reputation and create a bad image for the entire profession.

If, after you have accepted an assignment, you become aware of an actual or apparent conflict of interest, you should immediately inform the court, with a statement such as "Your Honor, the interpreter feels he/she may have a potential conflict of interest. Would you like me to explain or approach?" The judge will determine whether a conflict of interest exists and whether you should be replaced.

Appearance of Bias

Even though you may not feel that you have any bias or partiality, if other people perceive that you are biased or partial, your role as interpreter may be compromised. Strive to avoid any behavior that might lead others to think you favor one side or the other in a case—for example, commenting on the case, giving advice, or engaging in conversations in court in a language that others do not understand.

In your capacity as court interpreter, you may be the only bilingual person in the courtroom. You, as the official interpreter, bear a very important responsibility, as other people are depending on you to understand what is being said. This is a relationship of trust that must be preserved at all costs.

Parties in the Case

When you are interpreting for the defendant, you may be sitting next to each other for days or even weeks at a time, and there will inevitably appear to be a bond between you. Similarly, you may be interpreting a given witness' testimony for a long time. Even though you may feel no affinity with the defendant or witness, that person's testimony, as interpreted by you, may have less credibility with jurors or other parties if they feel that you might be coloring the testimony or interpreting it in a biased way. That is why it is so important for you to refrain from having any extended independent conversations with the parties for whom you are interpreting during the pendency of the case.

Avoiding such conversations, however, is not easy. Non-English-speaking parties are naturally eager to talk with the interpreter—the one person in the courtroom who can understand them and is part of the judicial system. The best solution is prevention. When you introduce yourself and

briefly explain how the interpretation will work, mention that all concerns should be addressed to the attorney, not to you, because you must repeat aloud in English everything that he or she says in the non-English language. Also, whenever there is a pause in the proceedings, put a little distance between you: during recesses, go for a walk; during sidebars between the attorneys and the judge, take a step back if you are interpreting at the witness stand; and at the defense table, if it is awkward to stand up or step away, you can hold up your hand in a polite "not now" gesture if the defendant turns to speak to you.

In no case should you talk one-on-one with a witness or defendant about the legal aspects of the case, nor should you allow either of them to tell you his or her story of what happened. You can get the basic allegations at an appropriate moment by asking the clerk or attorney what the charges are or by reading the calendar or documents which may be otherwise available to you. In the absence of this, you might review paperwork the defendant may have brought to court so you can familiarize yourself with the general circumstances of the case, remaining wary that you do not open the door to inappropriate discussion about the case.

Prior Involvement in the Case

The appearance of a conflict of interest may arise if the interpreter has had prior involvement in the case. For example, there may be the appearance of a conflict of interest if the interpreter serves as the defense interpreter for the preparation of the case and then subsequently serves as an interpreter for the prosecution's witnesses. The interpreter should notify the judge of the potential conflict. If the judge determines that a conflict exists, the defendant, and not the attorney, would have to waive the conflict in order for the interpreter to continue in the case. The key is disclosure of your prior involvement as soon as you can, once you discover it: for example, "Your Honor, the interpreter currently assigned for the defendant would like to inform the court and counsel that he/she previously assisted the district attorney in an interview with the victim." The decision will then be made as to whether you may or may not continue in your current role.

Gifts and Gratuities

Never accept gratuities or gifts of any kind from anyone for whom you have interpreted, whether in criminal or civil court matters. If such a gift is offered, explain politely that you are paid by the court or whatever entity hired you and are not allowed to accept any gifts from any of the parties in the case. This does not preclude you from collecting your interpreting fees in a civil case in which you were directly contracted by one of the parties or an interpreting agency.

Interpreter Neutrality

While certain information or circumstances can move interpreters to pity or anger, they must, like jurors, not let themselves step out of their role as neutrals. As an interpreter, you are not to be an advocate for non-English speakers. Furthermore, you must not make value judgments about the language or demeanor of the parties for whom you interpret. If the witness uses incorrect grammar or vulgar speech, you should interpret the testimony just as faithfully as you would that of any other witness, without conveying by your tone or expression that you consider the testimony improper or untruthful. If a witness or defendant dresses or behaves in a manner

inappropriate for court, you should leave it to the defense or prosecution attorney to remedy that if they choose, rather than taking it upon yourself.

To reinforce the neutrality of interpreters, some trial judges explain to all parties and potential jurors that the interpreters are nonpartisan and should not be considered as part of either the defense or the prosecution, no matter for whom they provide interpreting services during the case. The presence of two or more interpreters using electronic interpreting equipment at a multi-defendant trial is a particularly effective way of setting interpreters apart as having a neutral role in the proceedings. Ultimately, however, your professionalism and demeanor will convey this crucial aspect of your work most effectively.

Personal Opinions

During the course of their daily duties, interpreters have the opportunity to interact with various attorneys and judges and to see and hear them argue their cases or pronounce judgments and findings. It is difficult for an interpreter not to form opinions about attorneys or judges. It is also difficult for an interpreter not to form opinions regarding the guilt or innocence of defendants or the credibility of witnesses. It is of utmost importance for you to remain neutral and try to avoid developing opinions about such matters. It is highly inappropriate for you to express any such opinion in public, to members of the bar, or to defendants, victims, witnesses, or their family members. Even among interpreter colleagues where it is common to discuss terminology learned and challenges faced in one's work in order to develop professional skills, it is imperative to avoid giving opinions as they can easily become distorted and made public.

Opinions Sought by Counsel

There may be times when an attorney in the case will approach you for comment regarding the credibility of a witness, asking for an assessment of his client or your sense of the case in general. The attorney might even ask you to rate his or her own performance during arguments. Although the attorney may simply be seeking a lay opinion to gauge the jury's potential reactions, you should politely avoid expressing an opinion so that you do not compromise your professional detachment and impartiality. You may reply by saying, "I think it is up to the jury to determine that" or "I don't know how the jury will view that."

Opinions Given by Interpreters

It is tempting for interpreters to share their own views, questions, doubts, and conclusions about cases they are working on or have worked on, with any number of other people. This is because it seems that doing so tends to build camaraderie or garners respect for their experience, or they do so simply to debrief. Nevertheless, you must remain detached and neutral and never offer your personal opinion about any matter related to a case to which you have been assigned as an interpreter. Even after the case is concluded, remember that it is still subject to appeal and any inappropriate comments you make or confidential information that you disclose could have troublesome consequences.

Interactions with Members of the Jury

Sometimes a juror may approach you with a question or comment, often out of curiosity about your work as an interpreter. It is imperative that you avoid interacting with jurors in any way, even about things unrelated to the case. As the judge admonishes them, they are not allowed to speak with you or you with them. The best approach is one of prevention, avoiding places where jurors might be present. If you do encounter a juror who wants to address you, you can politely nod and move on.

After the jury has rendered a verdict, the attorneys may, if they wish, speak to those jurors who are inclined to answer questions regarding the reasons for their decision or lack thereof. Although you may feel you might learn from this, or simply wish to satisfy your curiosity, you should not become involved in those conversations. After all, you are not a party to the case and should not display any interest in the reasons for the outcome. For example, the judge never participates in those inquiries.

Interactions with Court and Law Enforcement Professionals

You may become acquainted with the attorneys, bailiffs, and other court personnel with whom you work every day, and it will be tempting to interact with them during breaks. Any one of these seemingly innocent conversations can lead to a perception of bias. The way to solve this problem is to politely walk away without getting involved in courtroom or hallway conversations. After the trial is over, or outside the courthouse, you are free to resume whatever kind of relationship you like with them. In the event a situation occurs where there is a conflict of interest, the court needs to be informed.

Interaction with the Public

The Public Court proceedings are usually open to the public, except for matters such as dependency court and juvenile delinquency proceedings or closed sessions from which the public has been specifically excluded. The public attending court proceedings may approach you to inquire about cases before the court. As a general rule, refer them to the bailiff or the attorney handling the case. Courteously but firmly avoid engaging in any discussion, especially regarding your personal opinions about the case.

Canon 4: Professional demeanor.

Interpreters shall conduct themselves in a manner consistent with the formality and civility of the court and shall draw as little attention to themselves as possible.

§ 6-1402. Attendance and attire.

All parties and their attorneys shall be present in the courtroom and prepared to proceed at the hour set for hearing by the court. Unjustified failure to appear shall subject the case to dismissal or disciplinary action to the attorneys concerned. Attorneys shall be attired in ordinary business wear.

§ 6-1403. (County) Courtroom decorum.

All persons entering the courtroom while court is in session shall be seated immediately and shall conduct themselves in a quiet and orderly manner. No person shall smoke, eat, drink beverages, or engage in other distracting conduct in the courtroom while court is in session.

No person shall possess any firearm or other dangerous weapon in the courtroom or in any public area adjacent to it without the permission of the court.

Upon order of the court, any person may be subjected to a search of his or her person and possessions for any weapons, destructive device, or components thereof.

§ 6-1511. (District) Courtroom decorum.

(A) Attendance: All parties and their attorneys shall be present in the courtroom and prepared to proceed at the hour set for hearing by the court. Unjustified failure to appear shall subject the case to dismissal or disciplinary action to the attorneys concerned.

(B) Attire: Attorneys shall be attired in ordinary business wear.

(C) Conduct in Courtroom: When the judge enters the courtroom, those present shall rise and remain standing until the judge is seated. When sessions of court are recessed or concluded, those present shall remain in their seats until the judge or jury has left the courtroom.

Except when it is necessary for counsel to approach a witness or exhibit, the examination of witnesses shall be conducted while seated at the counsel table or, if the courtroom is equipped with an attorney's lectern, from the lectern.

Except upon express permission of the judge, all communications to the court shall be made from the counsel table or lectern.

Counsel shall not approach opposing counsel, the bench, the witness, the court reporter's desk, the clerk's desk, or otherwise move from the counsel table or lectern without the permission of the court, except to make a voir dire examination, opening statement, or closing argument, or to present an exhibit for identification.

Counsel shall not participate in colloquy with opposing counsel, whether audible or inaudible, without the permission of the court.

If any counsel, including co-counsel, wishes to leave the courtroom, permission of the court shall be obtained. No counsel shall leave during the testimony of any witness he or she is examining, or has examined, without the permission of the court.

Witnesses and parties shall be referred to and addressed by their surnames. Only one counsel for each party shall examine a witness or make objections during the testimony of such witness.

Counsel shall not approach a witness without permission of the court.

All persons entering the courtroom while court is in session shall be seated immediately and shall conduct themselves in a quiet and orderly manner. No person shall smoke, eat, drink beverages, or engage in other distracting conduct in the courtroom while court is in session.

No person shall possess any firearm or other dangerous weapon in the courtroom or in any public area adjacent to it without the permission of the court.

Upon order of the court, any person may be subjected to a search of his or her person and possessions for any weapons, destructive device, or components thereof.

Jurors, either prospective or selected, shall not mingle or converse with counsel, litigants, witnesses, or spectators during the trial of a case.

§ 6-1513. Release of information by court personnel.

All court personnel, including, but not limited to, sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, court clerks, bailiffs, court reporters, law clerks, secretaries, or other employees of the court shall not disclose, without authorization by the court, to any person any information relating to a pending case that is not part of the public records of the court.

Court personnel shall not communicate in any form or manner, directly or indirectly, with any member of a jury panel, any venire person, or any juror any facts, opinions, or information of

any nature directly or indirectly related to any cause pending before the court to which personnel are assigned.

Canon 5: Confidentiality

Interpreters shall keep confidential all privileged and other confidential information.

You should keep in mind at all times that any case information gained by you during the course of your daily interpreting duties is confidential. Whether you participate in the preparation of a case by the defense or the prosecution, such as interviews with witnesses, you must not reveal to anyone the nature of the communications you interpreted, although the scope of confidentiality is somewhat different for each of them.

Attorney-Client Privilege

It is a long accepted principle of our legal system that anything said between a client and his or her attorney is to be kept confidential. If you interpret an attorney-client conversation, you are bound by the same confidentiality rule, even after the litigation has concluded. Additionally, you may not be used as a witness against the defendant regarding anything that was said, read, or heard by you as the interpreter for attorney-client conferences.

Prosecutor-Witness Interviews

Although the same attorney-client privilege described above does not apply to interpreted communications between prosecutors and their witnesses, as a matter of public trust, an interpreter should not reveal to anyone the contents of such communications. If you are ever called upon to testify about such matters, you should inform the court of your duty to keep the information confidential. Unless ordered by the court to break that confidentiality, you should make every effort to avoid doing so.

For this reason, most prosecutors ensure that a third party, usually an investigator or a victim services advocate, is present during interviews with their witnesses. Thus if there is ever a reason for anything said in such interviews to be divulged, the interpreter need not be called upon to do so.

In camera Hearings

You may be called upon to interpret during in camera hearings, which are held in a place not open to the public, such as the judge's chambers. The official record of those hearings is sealed and does not form part of the public record. You are bound by your professional ethics to respect the confidential nature of those proceedings and reveal nothing regarding the contents of the hearing.

Grand Jury Proceedings

Grand jury investigations are of such a secret nature that even when an indictment is made, the courtroom must be vacated. Only the judge, the prosecutor handling the case, and the grand jurors remain in the room. Interpreters are occasionally called upon to interpret for witnesses

who have been called to testify before the grand jury. Again, you must reveal nothing to anyone regarding anything you hear during those investigations.

Juvenile Proceedings

While both delinquency and dependency proceedings involving minors are open to the public, for various reasons, the judge can order proceedings closed if he/she deems it appropriate, and juvenile delinquency records are sealed after the juvenile has satisfied any dispositional orders of the court. Be aware of the need to respect these confidentiality requirements, being careful to immediately return any written materials you are asked to interpret and to avoid discussion of the case other than as a necessary part of your interpreting duties.

Probation

Nebraska court Interpreters are often required to interpret for probation adult pre-sentence investigations and supervision and juvenile intake, pre-disposition investigations and supervision. Interpreters may also be asked to interpret for cognitive groups being facilitated by probation officers. When interpreting for probation it is important to respect the personal and confidential information that may be discussed. The interpreter shall avoid being left alone with the person he or she is to interpret for and therefore unable to interpret for the probation officer or probation staff. However, as an officer of the court, the interpreter shall report to the probation officer or probation staff any and all concerning information that may be stated or expressed when the probation officer or probation staff is not immediately present.

When requested to translate documents for probation, it is important to immediately return any written materials and to avoid discussion of the case other than as a necessary part of your interpreting duties.

Evidentiary Materials

Interpreters sometimes see or hear evidentiary materials long before they are presented in open court and admitted into evidence for the jury's consideration. These materials may cover a wide range of items from booking photographs to audio, video, or digital recordings. You should not comment to anyone regarding the contents of these materials, for doing so may jeopardize the due process or privacy rights of the parties or the outcome of the case, including causing a mistrial.

If you are asked to translate documents or recordings, you should approach the task entrusted to you with the same care and professional considerations you use when interpreting in court, such as accuracy, completeness, and register. Timeliness in the delivery of any transcription and/or translation entrusted to you is of the utmost importance.

You may be called upon to testify about your translation work and your qualifications to perform it. The Nebraska Court interpreter examinations do not test or certify an interpreter's ability to perform written translations. Court certified and registered interpreters may be qualified to provide written translations of documents, but qualification would be based on something other than the court interpreter certification or registration. For translation services, courts should call

upon individuals who are certified or demonstrate qualifications and experience to translate documents.

Translation of Documents

As a court interpreter you may be responsible for the translation of written documents. You must respect the confidential nature of the duties you have been assigned and not comment on the contents of the material you are working on. These documents often are material evidence that has not yet become public record and may, at some point, be used in court. It is customary to ask colleagues for advice on terminology, but be sure that those persons understand that maintaining confidentiality is expected of them as well.

Transcription and Translation of Recordings (Audio)

Recorded audio transcription and translation require highly specialized skills and equipment. Such assignments should not be accepted unless the interpreter is qualified and equipped to carry out the tasks to the highest professional standards. It is a laborious, tedious, time-consuming, and exacting task. Interpreters frequently undertake this responsibility without being fully aware of the complexity of the process or the material to be transcribed. You should always ask to listen to or watch the recording before making a commitment. The length and quality of the recording and the number of people involved in the conversation are major factors in the difficulty of the transcription. Body wires frequently pick up extraneous conversations and sounds that interfere with the audibility of the parties.

Audio recordings take approximately one hour per minute of recorded speech to transcribe. The advent of digital recordings has made transcription considerably easier, but little can help if the source material is poor.

Attorneys may delay requesting a transcription/translation to avoid a costly process if the case settles. You may, therefore, have to press for a realistic deadline for delivering such vital evidence.

Canon 6: Restriction of public comment.

Interpreters shall not publicly discuss, report, or offer an opinion concerning a matter in which they are or have been engaged, even when that information is not privileged or required by law to be confidential.

Interpreter as Officer of the Court

There are two basic reasons for having an interpreter present in a court case: (1) to enable the defendant to understand the proceedings and (2) to enable the court to understand all non-English speakers who address the court. Therefore, your "clients" may be any of the participants in the court proceeding: the defendant and defense counsel, the prosecution, the judge, the jurors, the clerk and other court personnel, and all witnesses who testify. No matter for whom you are interpreting, you are an officer of the court, a neutral participant in the process. Avoid being drawn into the mentality of being either on the prosecution or defense "team."

Unobtrusiveness

As an interpreter, you must be mindful at all times that communication is the primary objective of the interpretation process. You should not engage in theatrics, drawing more attention to yourself than to the witness by exaggerating or changing the emotions expressed by the witness. As stated previously, you should avoid personal displays of emotion, subjective involvement, or social conversation with parties in the case.

Although it is important for you to establish rapport with the people for whom you are interpreting, you should maintain professional detachment. One way to convey this is to call people by their last name (Mr. Jones, Ms. Smith). If there is a formal form of address in the target language (for example, "usted" in Spanish for "you"), use it at all times, regardless of the age or status of the witness or defendant. Do, however, observe the cultural norms of the target language in maintaining this formal behavior. In addition, there may be circumstances in which using the informal form of address would be most effective, such as with interviews of young children who might otherwise feel intimidated.

Note: If an attorney addresses a witness by his or her first name, or treats the witness informally in some other way during questioning, you should not change your interpretation of the question to make it more formal or polite.

News Media and the Public

Interpreters are sometimes assigned to high profile cases that attract a great deal of media attention because of the nature of the case or the personalities involved. The media, in their efforts to get information not otherwise available, may try to interview the interpreter. You must never agree to an interview or make any comment to the media about a pending case. In response to any query, a simple "No comment" will do. If a reporter tells you that he or she is simply interested in asking you about interpreting techniques, it is still best to recommend a colleague

not involved in the case rather than offer your own comments. An interpreter must not make statements to any person on the merits of a case at any time even after the litigation has concluded.

In addition to preserving the integrity of the case and protecting all parties, these rules also spare you from getting embroiled in any unnecessary controversy. As you know, even innocent comments can be taken out of context and distorted in the media, jeopardizing your professional reputation and ability to continue interpreting in the case.

Canon 7: Scope of practice.

Interpreters shall limit themselves to interpreting or translating, and shall not give legal advice, express personal opinions to individuals for whom they are interpreting, or engage in any other activities which may be construed to constitute a service other than interpreting or translating while serving as an interpreter.

The boundaries of the interpreter's role preclude dispensing legal advice or providing legal representation. These functions fall strictly within the purview of attorneys. An interpreter's sole responsibility is to serve as a medium of communication.

Questions by Defendants

As with any witness, if a defendant is testifying, you should interpret aloud any questions he or she asks (even if they are spoken in quiet voice), so that no one in the courtroom gets the impression that there is anything inappropriate about your conversation.

Sometimes defendants have questions during shorter proceedings when they either have no attorney or the attorney is not standing nearby. In that case, you can politely advise the judge that the defendant has a question.

You do have a certain amount of discretion with regard to questions that are asked of you. There would be nothing objectionable to your answering general questions such as hours of operation and location of departments in the courthouse, or matters that were stated in open court, including admonitions given by the judge. Just be sure that the information you give is accurate, so that you don't, for instance, give an incorrect date for a future court proceeding and thus cause someone to miss an appearance.

However, it is easy to slip from giving an innocuous reply to offering legal advice. As a general rule, practice prevention to avoid being asked for legal advice. For example, when you introduce yourself, you can point to your official interpreter's badge and say, for example, "My name is . . . I will be interpreting for you today. I am not an attorney. If you have any questions, I will be happy to interpret them for your attorney." In addition, minimize time alone with the defendant. During recesses, politely excuse yourself and step away from the defendant.

Questions by Witnesses

After being interviewed by counsel through an interpreter, witnesses may want to engage in conversation with the interpreter, either about the circumstances of the case or the consequences of testifying. It is not the interpreter's role to discuss the case with or answer questions asked by witnesses other than about the interpreting procedure or matters that are of general knowledge. Counsel should be advised of any questions or misgivings expressed by the witness, or the witness should be referred to the attorney who called him or her.

Whenever you are with any witnesses outside the courtroom setting, try to have someone else present, be it an attorney, a support person, or an investigator, to avoid having to deal with questions or comments yourself.

Questions by Family and Friends of Defendants or Witnesses

Relatives or friends of defendants or witnesses are often present in court and may ask the interpreter for information about the charges, the proceedings, consequences, or possible options. They also may want to provide you with information about the case. Your best approach is always to refer them to counsel and avoid providing information. Remember that it is the attorney's role to determine what and how much information should be provided to others. This will also insulate you from becoming responsible for the accuracy of information provided and from unwittingly creating a conflict of interest or situation prejudicial to one of the parties.

Referrals

When a party is not represented by counsel, you should neither express any opinion as to whether or not an attorney is needed nor refer the party to a specific attorney. To do so would compromise your professional neutrality. If this issue arises in a criminal case, you may refer the party to a local referral service or to the Public Defender's Office. In civil cases, for which public defenders are not assigned, you may refer them to a local referral service. In neither situation do you have any obligation to do so, however.

Canon 8: Assessing and reporting inabilities to perform.

Interpreters shall assess at all times their ability to deliver their services. When interpreters have any reservation about their ability to satisfy an assignment completely, they shall immediately convey that reservation to the appropriate judicial authority.

Interpreter Fatigue

As an interpreter, you have an obligation to ask for a break whenever you feel that fatigue is soon likely to interfere with your accuracy.

An interpreter's role is both physically and mentally demanding and requires an awareness of the proper working environment. An interpreter should strive to maintain conditions that ensure optimum performance and accuracy. Because interpreting is such an exacting task, it is imperative that you remain mentally alert at all times. Judges occasionally interrupt proceedings to give the court reporter a break because they know that having an accurate record depends on having an alert reporter. They sometimes forget, however, that an accurate record also depends on having a well-rested and alert interpreter. Instead of getting to the point of becoming fatigued, respectfully let the judge know that you will soon need a break. Doing so is in everyone's best interest.

Nebraska Supreme Court Rule 6-703(e) For any single proceeding that is scheduled for more than one-half day 3 hours or more, two language interpreters shall be appointed. For any single proceeding that is scheduled for more than one 1 hour, two sign interpreters shall be appointed. For any single proceeding lasting more than 2 hours, if two interpreters are not reasonably available, the interpreter must be given not less than a 10-minute break every 30 minutes.

Team Interpreting

For any single proceeding that is scheduled for three hours or more, two language interpreters shall be appointed. For any proceedings scheduled for more than one hour, two sign interpreters shall be appointed. See Nebraska Supreme Court Rule 6-703(e).

By alternating approximately every half hour, two or more interpreters can avoid fatigue—one potential cause of interpreter error—without needing to request a break in the proceedings. The second interpreter can also assist in a number of ways: to help resolve any challenges to testimony interpretation, consult reference materials if a problematic term arises, and fix any technical problems with electronic equipment. (See "Use of Technology," above.)

Arrange team interpreting logistics in advance with your fellow team interpreters and, if possible, discuss them with the defense attorney and the court:

- How often you will trade off.
- The availability of the second interpreter for attorney-client communications.
- The signal indicating that the defendant wishes to confer with his or her attorney.
- Whether and how the interpreters may confer on questions of terminology.
- How the court prefers to handle any challenges to the interpretation (for example, in open court, at sidebar, with one or both interpreters).

Audibility

Part of proper working conditions for the court interpreter is the ability to hear everything in the courtroom. If someone is speaking too fast or too softly, if attorneys are facing away from you so that they are unintelligible, if parties are speaking over each other, or if there is constant interference such as loud noise audible in the courtroom, ask for the court's assistance so that the situation can be remedied.

Even if you find yourself repeatedly asking parties to speak more loudly or clearly, do not yield to the temptation to simply skip phrases you cannot hear out of concern that you are interrupting the proceedings too frequently. If there is too much external noise in the courtroom, politely ask the judge to assist you to have the quiet conditions you need to hear what you must interpret. If the noise persists, repeat your request—the bailiff and the judge are also usually keen to restore silence and decorum to their courtroom.

If the problem is that the defendant or witness is speaking too softly, it is best to turn to the judge and say, "Your Honor, the interpreter is unable to hear the defendant/witness," "Your Honor, may the interpreter ask the defendant/witness to repeat what he said," or "Your Honor, may the interpreter confirm that he/she heard correctly," rather than directly asking the individual straightaway. Doing the latter could be misconstrued by the jury or attorneys as conversing with the party you are interpreting for, even if you simply asked, "What was that you said?"

Instructions to Parties

It is often helpful, especially in highly complex cases or with speakers of unusual dialects, to arrange with the defense or prosecution attorney, as the case may be, a brief meeting or conference call with the defendant or witness to explain how the interpreting process works and to make sure that the interpreter and limited English proficient court user understand each other. As in other circumstances, counsel (or his or her representative, such as an investigator) should be present at the pre-appearance interview to avoid any appearance of impropriety on your part or to avoid your being called as a witness as to anything that may have been communicated to you.

There may be occasions when time and circumstances do not allow for a pre-appearance interview. In that case, should difficulties arise in court as a result of not having the opportunity to instruct the witness, politely request permission from the judge to do so at that time.

Instructions Not to Interpret

Standard interpreting practice requires that you interpret for the non-English-speaking defendant at all times during the proceedings. Any time an attorney or a defendant requests or instructs you not to interpret, you should request counsel to inform the court so that the judge can make the decision and place it on the record, if he or she agrees with the omission. One likely scenario in which this might occur is in the preliminary preparation of instructions to the jury. As a rule, the decision as to whether to deviate from your normal duties as an interpreter is best left in the hands of the judge, who can best weigh the merits and consequences of such proposals.

Documents and Sight Translation

Whenever an attorney hands a document to a non-English-speaking witness who is sitting at the witness stand, do not take it upon yourself to read or describe it in any way, but wait instead for instructions to read it aloud in the target language. If during testimony a witness suddenly takes out a document and hands it to you, you should hand it to the attorney or place it on the counter of the witness stand. It is up to the attorney to describe the document for the record and to direct you, with the court's approval, to read it into the record if that is necessary. If the court and counsel seem not to have noticed that the witness handed you a document, bring it to their attention, saying, for instance, "Your Honor, the witness has handed the interpreter a document."

As with recordings presented in court, always request a moment or a brief recess to review any document you are asked to sight-translate. Agree to do so "live" on the record only if it is feasible to do so: (a) the document is relatively short, and (b) you are confident you can accurately sight-translate it on the spot. Otherwise, inform the court that a formal written translation prepared out of court is necessary to ensure accuracy because of length, terminology, or complexity of syntax. As the interpreter of record, you are under no obligation to undertake this task if you do not feel competent. It can be contracted out to someone with the appropriate expertise. Certified and registered court interpreters are not necessarily qualified to provide written translations of documents. For translation services, courts should consult policy.

Interpreting Audio or Video Recordings in Court

As a general rule, it is inadvisable to interpret segments of a recording during court proceedings. If you are asked to do so, you will almost always need to request a recess to hear or view the segment first, even if it is short and fairly clear. Recordings are all too easy to mishear or misunderstand, potentially resulting in considerable prejudicial impact to one of the parties.

After a preliminary listening to the recording, you may find that you would be comfortable interpreting that segment directly in court. If, however, you determine that a "live" interpretation is not feasible, inform the court that a formal written transcription and translation prepared out of court would be necessary to ensure accuracy. As the interpreter of record, you are under no obligation to undertake this task yourself if you do not feel competent to do so. It may be best to contract the task out to someone with the appropriate expertise. In any case, remember the confidential nature of the contents of such recordings.

Cultural or Linguistic Expertise

Even though you have language expertise, you should make every effort to avoid testifying as an expert witness in a case in which you are interpreting. Doing so might blur your function in the courtroom and prevent you from being able to continue interpreting in the case.

Especially avoid testifying on issues that extend beyond your knowledge and authority. As a court interpreter, your function is not that of an expert on the culture of the non-English-speaking defendant or witnesses or on cultural practices referred to in testimony.

Authorities in the appropriate fields should be consulted in such matters. For instance, expert testimony as to whether a non-English speaker has clearly understood a police officer's questions as uttered in the foreign language is beyond an interpreter's expertise. A psychologist might be better suited to provide this kind of testimony.

Even if an attorney seeks to consult you on similar issues, or you feel you have valuable opinions and experience to offer, it is wise to refrain from commenting, even in an informal setting.

Canon 9: Duty to report ethical violations.

Interpreters shall report to the proper judicial authority an effort to encourage a lack of compliance with any law, any provision to the Code, or any other official policy governing court interpreting and legal translating.

If anyone tries to induce or encourage you to violate any statute, rule, regulation, or policy relating to court interpreting, you are obligated to report the situation to the proper authorities, such as the judge assigned to the case, the court interpreter coordinator, the supervising public defender or county or city attorney, or the presiding judge of the court.

Canon10: Professional development.

Interpreters shall strive to continually improve their skills and knowledge and advance the profession through activities such as professional training and education, and interactions with colleagues and specialists in related fields.

It is imperative that you have a solid grounding in every aspect of your working languages and continually endeavor to upgrade your skills. It is difficult to predict what will come up during the course of legal proceedings, from unusual slang and dialects, to complex forensic evidence, to archaic literary references. Interpreters must both constantly increase their vocabularies and resources and expand their abilities in retention, concentration, and delivery.

In addition to meeting exacting standards of interpreting, interpreters are also expected to conduct themselves in an ethical and professional manner.

Continuing Education

Nebraska Supreme Court Rules require continuing education for certified, provisionally certified and registered interpreters. In addition, Nebraska Court interpreters who have not yet reached these levels of credentials are expected to pursue professional development to ensure their ability to provide adequate interpretation to courts and court users. Continuing education requirements for Nebraska Court Interpreters are found under Nebraska Supreme Court Rule § 6-709, Continuing education requirements.

Sign Language Interpreters must have a valid and current license issued by the Nebraska Commission for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing. License must be maintained with required continuing education.

Familiarity with the Case

For the sake of complete accuracy, it is important to try to familiarize yourself with some of the facts of your case before proceedings begin. You may do this by asking the appropriate party for basic information or for permission to review documents from their files such as police reports and transcripts of preliminary hearings. For a major trial it would be ideal to do this in advance, so that you can obtain the appropriate technical references and familiarity with the circumstances and parties in the case. However, given the realities of day-to-day courtroom activity this may not always be possible. Work with court personnel in the spirit of cooperation so they can understand your need to prepare in order to properly perform your duties. In the case of infractions and misdemeanors, you may obtain information from the calendar (which is available on line for many courts), from the clerk (being sensitive not to interrupt his or her work), or by looking at the defendant's copy of the citation. For the reasons previously given, be careful not to engage in extended conversation with the defendant, witnesses, or their friends and family members about the case.

Technical Terminology

Lengthy evidentiary proceedings, such as preliminary examinations and trials, require considerable preparation on the part of the interpreter. Because it is difficult to know and remember the tremendous scope of technical terms that might arise during testimony, it is advisable to work with case attorneys and other court personnel to anticipate the subjects that may be covered. Bring appropriate dictionaries to court with you. Ask court reporters if they have specialized glossaries that expert witnesses may have provided for their reference. Seek explanations from persons familiar with areas that cause you difficulty. Most importantly, if you lack competence in a particular area, do not attempt to conceal it for fear that you will be considered inadequate. No interpreter can be expected to have mastered all areas of specialized terminology. (See "Disqualification," below.)

Jury Instructions

Unless otherwise agreed to by the judge, attorneys, and defendants, all jury instructions must be interpreted in their entirety for defendants. Jury instructions present highly technical and complex legal concepts, often expressed in archaic or obscure wording. Moreover, since jury instructions are read from prepared text, the pace is faster, there are fewer pauses, and intonation is less natural than in normal speech. All of these factors combine to make the process of jury instruction one of the most difficult types of court proceedings to interpret. Because of this, it is essential not only to know how to interpret standard jury instructions, but to have a firm grasp of the concepts behind them. You will then be able to readily adapt to any variations that may arise when the judge, prosecution, and defense counsel decide on final instructions. Note, it is appropriate and advisable to ask the court for your own copy of the final instructions before they are read to the jury. Remember, however, to return the instructions to the court once you finish interpreting them.

Disqualification

In addition to disclosing potential conflicts of interest due to personal acquaintance with the parties or substantial prior involvement with the other side in a case, there are other times when you may be well advised to request to step down from your duties. One such case is if your own past or current life experiences are such that they would seriously interfere with your ability to interpret clearly and without improper emotion on a particular case because of the subject matter. Another is if you find that you have been assigned to a case that is beyond your abilities, be it due to the particular vocabulary being used or the speaking patterns of the person for whom you are interpreting.

In such cases, simply approach the judge or your coordinator and ask to be replaced by an interpreter with the required expertise. Doing so is far better than subjecting yourself to continuous challenges by counsel and the possibility of being disqualified by the court. In addition, you will reduce the risk of being directly involved in a situation leading to a mistrial or of having the case appealed on issues of interpretation. While you have a responsibility to adequately prepare for the matters you will be assigned, it is not reasonable to expect to have full command of all possible regional dialects and areas of terminology without notice.

Use of Technology

Courts are increasingly adopting state-of-the-art technology, some of which may affect the work of interpreters. From electronic transmitters to real-time court reporting, interpreters should use technology to their best advantage. To the extent you do so, it is your responsibility to understand and properly manage any equipment you use in the course of your work. Be sure that any equipment you use does not interfere with the activities of the court, and that you do not use anything belonging to the courts, such as computers or copiers, without permission to do so.

Relations with Colleagues

While it is not a matter of ethics, per se, there is much to be gained from fostering a spirit of good will with your fellow interpreters. Refrain from maligning others, which tends to taint the image of the group as a whole. This does not mean that you should refrain from addressing serious concerns regarding the behavior of colleagues within the context of interpreting, but be aware of your motivations and the manner in which you address such concerns. The profession is best served by having its members maintain both high expectations of and due respect for each other.

Professional Organizations

Professional associations provide educational workshops and programs, forums for the resolution of interpreter issues, sources for publications, and opportunities for interpreters to share their experiences and knowledge as well as lend mutual support.

Appendix A

Nebraska Supreme Court Rules Relating to Interpreters in Court

<http://supremecourt.ne.gov/supreme-court-rules/ch6/art7>

§ 6-701. Scope and effective date.

These rules become effective on September 20, 2000, and will, as amended, govern the use of interpreters in all courts of the State of Nebraska.

Scope and Effective Date amended September 17, 2003. Renumbered and codified as § 6-701, effective July 18, 2008.

§ 6-702. Interpreter registry.

The State Court Administrator will publish and maintain a statewide register of interpreters which will consist of the following:

(A) Certified Court Interpreters: Court interpreters who have satisfied all certification requirements pursuant to § 6-705.

(B) Provisionally Certified Court Interpreters, interpreters for languages other than those for which an oral examination is available through the Consortium for Language Access in the Court. These interpreters are provisionally certified by satisfying the requirements outlined in § 6-706 until such time an oral examination is developed.

(C) Registered Court Interpreters. Noncertified court interpreters who have not satisfied the requirements of § 6-705, but have completed an interpreter orientation program sponsored by the State Court Administrator and achieved a passing score on a written examination administered by the State Court Administrator, as well as achieved a score of 50 percent or better on each section of the oral legal interpreting examination administered or approved by the State Court Administrator.

(D) Other Court Interpreters. Non-certified court interpreters who have not satisfied the requirements of § 6-705 or § 6-706.

(E) Sign Language Court Interpreters. Sign language interpreters must be licensed, as required by Neb. Rev. Stat. § 20-151 and must possess either a Level I, Level II, or Level III classification awarded by the Nebraska Commission for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing, as set forth below:
Level I – Interpreters with current Legal Specialist certification from the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf (SC:L).

Level II – Interpreters with current certification from the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf (CI/CT, CSC, NIC Master, NIC Advanced, NIC (basic), and Deaf interpreters certified by the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf). Level III - Interpreters with either a CI or CT certification from the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf, or Nebraska state certification of QAST 5/5 or 4/4 or a combination of both, or

Nebraska licensed Intermediary Interpreters (Deaf Interpreters).

Diligent efforts must be made to obtain an interpreter with the highest level of certification before allowing an interpreter with a lower level of certification to interpret.

[Originally numbered as] Rule 1(A) – (D) amended September 17, 2003; [originally numbered as] Rule 1(D) amended January 4, 2007, effective July 1, 2007; [originally numbered as] Rule 1(B) – (D) amended June 25, 2008, effective July 1, 2008. Renumbered and codified as § 6-702,

effective July 18, 2008; § 6-702 amended October 21, 2009; § 6-702(D) amended May 12, 2010; § 6-702 amended March 16, 2011.

§ 6-703. Appointment of interpreters.

(A) Use of Certified or Provisionally Certified Court Interpreter. Whenever an interpreter is required to be appointed by a court or probation office, the court or probation office shall first attempt to appoint a certified or provisionally certified court interpreter who is listed on the statewide register of interpreters if one is reasonably available.

(B) Use of Registered Court Interpreter on Statewide Register. If the court or probation office has made diligent efforts to obtain a certified or provisionally certified court interpreter as required by § 6-703(A) and found none to be available, the court or probation office may appoint a registered court interpreter who is otherwise competent to interpret in the courts.

(C) Use of Other Court Interpreter. If the court or probation office has made diligent efforts to obtain a certified or provisionally certified court interpreter and a registered court interpreter, and found none to be available, the court or probation office may appoint a court interpreter who is otherwise competent to interpret in the courts. All arrangements for interpreters shall be made by authorized court or probation personnel. Hearings for parties who appear with their own interpreter may be continued pending the court's determination of language needs of the individual and the qualifications of the interpreter, if a certified, provisionally certified, or registered interpreter is not available. Provided, however, in proceedings in which a Spanish interpreter is utilized; only a certified or registered interpreter shall be allowed. In proceedings in which a sign interpreter is utilized, only an interpreter awarded a Level I or Level II classification by the Nebraska Commission for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing shall be allowed.

(D) To determine whether a certified or registered interpreter is reasonably available, reasonable advance attempts must be made to arrange for the presence of a certified or provisionally certified interpreter prior to the use of a registered interpreter, and then, for the presence of a registered interpreter prior to the use of an interpreter who is not certified, provisionally certified, or registered.

(E) Number of Interpreters. For any single proceeding that is scheduled for three hours or more, two language interpreters shall be appointed. For any proceeding that is scheduled for more than one hour, two sign interpreters shall be appointed. For any single proceeding lasting more than 2 hours, if two interpreters are not reasonably available, the interpreter must be given not less than a 10 minute break every 30 minutes.

(F) Rebuttable Presumption. There is a rebuttable presumption that an interpreter must be appointed if an interpreter is requested or it is shown that the party is having difficulty in communicating.

(G) All interpreters shall be at least 19 years old, shall have read the Code of Professional Responsibility for Interpreters, shall take the Interpreter Oath and shall verify in writing that he/she has read and understands the Code of Professional Responsibility for Interpreters prior to interpreting in the Nebraska Courts or the Nebraska State Probation System.

(H) Individuals serving as interpreters for the State of Nebraska, pursuant to these rules, shall not be considered employees of the State of Nebraska.

[Originally numbered as] Rule 2(B)–(D) amended September 17, 2003; [originally numbered as] Rule 2(D) moved to (G) on January 4, 2007, effective July 1, 2007; [originally numbered as] Rule 2(D)–(F) adopted January 4, 2007, effective July 1, 2007; [originally numbered as]

Rule 2(B)–(D) and (G) amended June 25, 2008, effective July 1, 2008. Renumbered and codified as § 6-703, effective July 18, 2008; § 6 703(A)–(C) and (E)–(H) amended October 21, 2009; § 6-703(A)–(D) amended March 16, 2011; § 6-701(A)–(C) amended May 16, 2012, effective July 1, 2012.

§ 6-704. Examination for interpreter certification.

(A) Submission of Application. An individual who is desirous of being considered for certification as a certified, provisionally certified, or a registered interpreter as defined in these rules, in a particular language, must submit an application, on form(s) approved by the State Court Administrator, to the office of the State Court Administrator.

(B) Evaluation of Application. The State Court Administrator will evaluate the application and determine if the applicant meets the initial qualification requirements of §§ 6-705, 6-706, or 6-707 (minimum age and absence of criminal convictions and/or pending charges based on criminal history record check). If initial qualification requirements are met, applicants will be required to take a 2-day orientation.

(C) Orientation for interpreters will include an introduction to Nebraska Courts and court proceedings, the ethics of a court interpreter, vocabulary, and the skills needed to assume the responsibilities of a court interpreter and meet the requirements for certification or provisional certification as outlined in §§ 6-705 and 6-706. After completing orientation, applicants will be required to take a written examination.

(D) Written Examination. The written examination to qualify to take the oral examination of § 6-705(D) or be considered for provisional certification pursuant to § 6-706(F), shall require no fee and shall consist of three parts: general English language vocabulary, court-related terms and usage, and ethics and professional conduct. The written examination will be administered at such times and places as the State Court Administrator may designate. The State Court Administrator shall waive this requirement for any interpreter who has previously taken the oral interpreter competency examination of § 6-704(E). If the applicant achieves a passing score (80 percent or higher) on the written examination, the applicant shall then be required to take an oral examination, if available for the interpreter's language, or provide documentation to support consideration for provisional certification.

(E) Oral Examination. Oral examinations in specific languages will consist of three components: sight interpretation, consecutive interpretation, and simultaneous interpretation. Such examinations will be administered at such times and places as the State Court Administrator may designate. Results of the oral certification examinations will be emailed or mailed by regular U.S. Mail to the applicant, per applicant's request.

(F) Confidentiality. All information relating to the examination is treated as confidential by the State Court Administrator and test administrators except that statistical information relating to the examinations and applicants may be released at the discretion of the State Court Administrator.

§ 6-704 adopted October 21, 2009; § 6-704(A)–(D) amended March 16, 2011.

§ 6-705. Certified court interpreter requirements.

A certified court interpreter must be able to interpret simultaneously and consecutively and provide sight translation from English to the language of the non-English-speaking person and from the language of that person into English. An interpreter will be eligible for certification upon establishing to the satisfaction of the State Court Administrator that he or she has:

- (A) Reached the age of 19;
- (B) Had no past convictions or pending criminal charges, either felony or misdemeanor, which are deemed by the Supreme Court to evidence moral turpitude, dishonesty, fraud, deceit, or misrepresentation. Disposition of criminal charges other than by acquittal or dismissal (e.g., pretrial diversion) may also be the basis for denial of certification;
- (C) Completed the orientation approved by the State Court Administrator;
- (D) Achieved a passing score (80 percent or higher) on a written examination administered by the State Court Administrator; and
- (E) Achieved a passing score (70 percent or higher on each segment) on the oral certification examination (Consortium oral certification examination) administered or approved by the State Court Administrator as described in § 6-704(E). If an interpreter shall have received a passing score of 70 percent on any of the three segments of a previous Consortium oral certification examination that was administered within the last 3 calendar years, the passing grade shall be honored and the applicant shall not be required to repeat that segment of a current examination.
- (F) In addition, any interpreter possessing a Federal Court Certified Court Interpreter Certificate, a Court Interpreter Certification Certificate from any state which is a member of the National Center for State Court's Consortium for Language Access in the Courts, formerly known as the Consortium for State Court Interpreter Certification, or a sign language Specialist Certificate Legal (SC: L) for interpreters that are fully certified (CI/CT, NIC Master or NIC Advanced, CSC, or CDI) or provisional legal certificate (CLIP) is recognized as a certified court interpreter.
- (G) To maintain certified status, court interpreters must comply with continuing education requirements as outlined in § 6-709. Failure to complete recognized continuing education shall be grounds for removal of the interpreter's name from the list of Nebraska Certified Court Interpreters.

[Originally numbered as] Rule 3(C)–(E) amended September 17, 2003. Renumbered and codified as § 6-704, effective July 18, 2008; § 6-704 renumbered to § 6-705 and amended October 21, 2009; § 6-705(G) adopted May 16, 2012, effective July 1, 2012.

§ 6-706. Provisionally certified court interpreter requirements.

In languages for which no oral certification examination is available, an applicant may be provisionally certified upon establishing to the satisfaction of the State Court Administrator that he or she has:

- (A) Reached the age of 19;
- (B) Filed with the State Court Administrator a resume, a completed questionnaire regarding his or her experience and work education and work history, and permission for the State Court Administrator to do criminal records check on the applicant;
- (C) Had no past convictions or pending criminal charges, either felony or misdemeanor, which are deemed by the Supreme Court to evidence moral turpitude, dishonesty, fraud, deceit, or misrepresentation. Dispositions of criminal charges other than by acquittal or dismissal (e.g., pretrial diversion) may also be the basis for denial of certification;
- (D) Completed the orientation approved by the State Court Administrator;
- (E) Achieved a passing score (80 percent or higher) on a written examination administered by the State Court Administrator;
- (F) In addition, provisional certification requires that the applicant demonstrate both written and

oral proficiency in both English and the foreign language by the following:

(1) Proof of the applicant's English written proficiency shall be demonstrated by one or more of the following:

(a) A degree from an accredited college or university in a country where English is the official language; or

(b) A minimum of 1 year of completed graduate coursework at an accredited university in a country where English is the official language; or

(c) A score of 400 in the Toefel paper-based language test; a score of 97 in the Toefel PC-based language test; or a score of 32 in the Toefel Internet-based language test; or

(d) Publication in English where the candidate is the sole or main author; or

(e) Accreditation from the ATA American Translators Association in translation into English.

(2) Proof of the applicant's English oral proficiency shall be demonstrated by one or more of the following:

(a) A minimum of 2 years of teaching experience at the college level (undergraduate or graduate) using English as the language of instruction; or

(b) A minimum of 2 years of other professional work experience in the United States or in a country where the official language is English.

(3) Proof of written proficiency in the foreign language(s) as demonstrated by the following:

(a) A minimum 4-year college degree from the United States or an equivalent higher education degree from another country where instruction is conducted in that language; or

(b) Publication in the foreign language in which the applicant is the sole or main author; or

(c) Accreditation from the ATA American Translators Association in translation into the foreign language.

(4) Proof of oral proficiency in the foreign language as demonstrated by the following:

(a) A minimum of 2 years of teaching at the college level (undergraduate or graduate) using the language as the language of instruction; or

(b) A minimum of 2 years of other professional experience in a country where the language is the official language; or

(c) A degree from an internationally recognized university or academic institution, ideally in, but not limited to, translation and interpretation with concentration in the foreign language.

(5) Three letters of reference to attest to the applicant's interpreting and professional experience within the past 2 years.

(6) The State Court Administrator shall have the responsibility of determining whether an applicant's degree, coursework, teaching experience, and/or professional work experience meet the requirements of this rule.

(7) Upon the applicant's meeting the above requirements, he or she will be assigned to a mentor program developed and approved by the State Court Administrator. Upon completion of the mentor program and a favorable report from the assigned mentor, the applicant shall be considered a provisionally certified interpreter.

(G) Continuing Education and Reassessment of Provisionally Certified Status. To maintain provisionally certified status, court interpreters must comply with continuing education requirements as outlined in § 6-709. Failure to complete recognized continuing education shall be grounds for removal of the interpreter's name from the list of Nebraska Provisionally Certified Court Interpreters.

(H) Provisional certification shall be recognized by the State of Nebraska until such time as an oral examination is available from the Consortium for Language Access in the Courts. The

provisional certification will be withdrawn 6 months after an oral test is made available in the interpreter's target language. Provisionally certified interpreters who are not able to pass the consortium oral examination will be considered registered interpreters.

§ 6-706 adopted March 16, 2011; § 6-706(G) amended May 16, 2012, effective July 1, 2012.

§ 6-707. Registered court interpreter requirements.

(A) A registered court interpreter must be able to interpret simultaneously and consecutively and provide sight translation from English to the language of the non-English-speaking person and from the language of that person into English, only when a certified interpreter is not available.

See § 6-703(B).

(B) An interpreter will be eligible for registration as a registered interpreter upon establishing to the satisfaction of the State Court Administrator that he or she has:

(1) Reached the age of 19;

(2) Had no past convictions or pending criminal charges, either felony or misdemeanor, which are deemed by the Supreme Court to evidence moral turpitude, dishonesty, fraud, deceit, or misrepresentation. Dispositions of criminal charges other than by acquittal or dismissal (e.g. pretrial diversion) may also be the basis for denial of certification;

(3) Completed the orientation approved by the State Court Administrator;

(4) Achieved a passing score (80 percent or higher) on a written examination administered by the State Court Administrator; and

(5) Achieved a score of 50 percent or better on the oral certification examination administered or approved by the State Court Administrator as described in § 6-704(E). Registered interpreters in languages for which the oral certification is not available will be retained upon the list of registered interpreters only upon submission to the State Court Administrator some other measure of language competence (e.g., a passing score on an oral proficiency exam) acceptable by the State Court Administrator.

(C) To maintain registered status, court interpreters must comply with continuing education requirements as outlined in § 6-709. Failure to complete recognized continuing education shall be grounds for removal of the interpreter's name from the list of Nebraska Registered Court Interpreters.

[Originally numbered as] Rule 5(B) amended September 17, 2003. Renumbered and codified as § 6-706, effective July 18, 2008; § 6-706 amended October 21, 2009; § 6-706 renumbered to § 6-707 March 16, 2011; § 6-707(C) adopted May 16, 2012, effective July 1, 2012.

§ 6-708. Investigation of complaints and imposition of sanctions.

(A) Grounds for Imposition of Sanctions. Any of the following may be grounds for imposition of sanctions against a certified or registered interpreter:

(1) Unprofessional or unethical conduct that violates the Code of Professional Responsibility (see Appendix B);

(2) Conviction of a criminal charge, either misdemeanor or felony, which is deemed by the Supreme Court to evidence moral turpitude, dishonesty, fraud, deceit, or misrepresentation. Dispositions of criminal charges other than by acquittal or dismissal

(e.g., pretrial diversion) may also constitute grounds for suspension or revocation; and

(3) Incompetence as an interpreter.

(B) Investigation and Notification of Grounds for Imposition of Sanctions. Upon receipt by the State Court Administrator of a complaint in writing against a certified or registered interpreter, or

upon the initiation by the office of the State Court Administrator itself of a complaint, such complaint shall be investigated, to determine if the complaint warrants formal action. In any case where formal action is deemed necessary, written notice of the complaint shall be sent by certified mail to the interpreter, and that interpreter shall have 15 days to file a written response with the Office of the State Court Administrator. Upon receipt and review of any such written response, the State Court Administrator may take any of the following actions:

(1) Immediately suspend the certification of the interpreter and schedule a hearing;

(2) Dismiss the complaint; or

(3) Schedule a hearing to consider the complaint formally.

(C) Scheduling of Formal Hearing. If the State Court Administrator elects to schedule a formal hearing, such hearing shall be held within 30 days of the receipt by the State Court Administrator of the written response. A panel of three individuals shall be responsible for the conduct of the formal hearing: one of the judge members of the Interpreter Advisory Committee shall preside over the hearing, together with two interpreters from the Interpreter Advisory Committee to be appointed by the judge presiding over the hearing. If requested, any individual whose attendance is sought at the formal hearing shall be permitted to appear telephonically and/or by video connection. Notice of the time and place of the formal hearing shall be given by certified mail to the interpreter under complaint, at least 15 days prior thereto.

(D) Conduct of Formal Hearing. The hearing panel shall receive such information and/or documentation as it sees fit, including, if deemed appropriate by the panel, the taking of testimony. At the conclusion of the hearing, the panel may take any such action as it determines appropriate, including the immediate suspension or revocation of the interpreter under complaint, the dismissal of the complaint, or the imposition of any of the other sanctions described in § 6-708(E) below. The rules of evidence do not apply to these hearings.

(E) Sanctions. If sufficient cause exists, the State Court Administrator may impose one or more of the following sanctions:

(1) Issue a written reprimand;

(2) Specify corrective action with which the interpreter must comply in order to remain on the statewide register of interpreters, including the completion of educational courses and/or re-taking one or more parts of the legal interpreting competency examination; (3) Suspend the interpreter from serving as an interpreter in the Nebraska courts for a specified period of time, or until corrective action is completed; and

(4) Revoke the standing of and permanently prohibit the interpreter from serving as an interpreter in Nebraska courts.

(F) No interpreter who has been suspended or revoked shall be utilized as an interpreter in any judicial proceeding in the State of Nebraska, nor shall such interpreter be entitled to any compensation from the State Court Administrator's Office, during his or her suspension or revocation.

(G) Complaints made against a sign language interpreter shall be processed pursuant to the procedure set forth in Rules and Regulations Relating to Sign Language Interpreters adopted by the Nebraska Commission for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing.

§ 6-707 adopted October 21, 2009; § 6-707 renumbered to § 6-708 March 16, 2011.

§ 6-709. Continuing education requirements.

Continuing education is required by the Nebraska Supreme Court Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) to ensure that certified, provisionally certified, and registered interpreters who

serve in the Nebraska state courts maintain and improve their interpreting skills and expand their vocabulary. Additionally, continuing education is required to ensure that certified interpreters are in compliance with Local Rules in Chapter 6 (Trial Courts), Article 7 (Interpreters in Court), and the Nebraska Code of Professional Responsibility for Court Interpreters (Appendix B). As of July 1, 2012, these requirements apply to all interpreters who are certified, provisionally certified, or registered court interpreters in the State of Nebraska who wish to interpret in the Nebraska state courts. Meeting these requirements is a condition for continued certification, provisional certification, or registered status of court interpreters.

(A) CONTINUING EDUCATION REQUIREMENT refers to educational activities in which the interpreter engages after successfully passing the certification examination, being provisionally certified, or having registered status.

Every certified, provisionally certified, or registered interpreter shall complete and report ten (10) credit hours of approved continuing education offered or accredited by the AOC during each two-year reporting period. At least four (4) continuing education hours must be earned at an AOC-approved ethics and skills building workshop. The two-year reporting period commences as set forth below at § 6-709(C).

(B) APPROVED/ACCREDITED CONTINUING EDUCATION shall be earned in participatory activities, i.e., a course, conference, workshop, lecture, or other activity, at which attendance is monitored and verified. Participatory continuing education activities may include courses offered at accredited institutions of higher learning or conferences or workshops sponsored by accredited professional organizations. Continuing Education credits may be obtained through programs, conferences, and workshops endorsed and credited for continuing education by the Nebraska or other State or Federal Administrative Offices of the Courts, the Nebraska Association for Translators & Interpreters (NATI), the National Association of Judiciary Interpreters and Translators (NAJIT), the American Translators Association, and the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf (RID), along with educational programs offered by colleges and/or universities, or training programs offered by other Consortium member states. Continuing education credit granted shall be for the actual number granted by accredited programs, conferences, workshops, or training programs. Auditing an academic college level language course for continuing education credit or taking same for academic credit is permitted with education credits under this rule allocated as follows: one academic quarter unit shall be deemed equivalent to 10 continuing education credits and one academic semester unit shall be deemed equivalent to 15 continuing education credits. Interpreters for the deaf and hard of hearing must complete the RID required 8.0 continuing education credits (80 hours) in a cycle (4 years). These eight continuing education credits are divided into two Content Areas: Professional Studies and General Studies.

Participants must work with a RID-Approved Sponsor to earn continuing education credits. Continuing education credit will be awarded only after completion of the entire activity. Partial attendance does not qualify for continuing education credit. Reasonable absences are allowed for academic courses. The academic institution's attendance requirements for credit must be met to be eligible for continuing education credit. If an educational activity spans two compliance periods, credit will be earned in the period in which the activity is completed. No continuing education hours may be carried over from one compliance period to the next.

To receive continuing education credit for a particular educational activity, other than those listed above, the interpreter may request credit by submitting information regarding the activity (e.g., description of curriculum, agenda of conference, etc.) to the AOC, and must receive approval prior to attendance at the activity. This information shall be submitted in advance of the

program to ensure approval. Retroactive approval may be sought for good cause.

Any interpreter who wishes to receive continuing education credit must be able to show proof of having taken the course or attended the conference or workshop (e.g., an official transcript from the university or college, or a receipt and/or certificate of completion from the conference or workshop).

(C) COMPLIANCE. Each certified, provisionally certified, or registered interpreter is required to submit a completed Continuing Education Compliance Form (Appendix 2) to the AOC every two years. The 24-month time period begins on January 1 following the date an interpreter becomes certified and is awarded the Nebraska State Certified Court Interpreter Certificate. The AOC will make available, by the interpreter's request or online, the approved compliance form to be submitted.

(D) NONCOMPLIANCE with the continuing education requirement shall result in the interpreter's name being removed from the list of Nebraska Certified Court Interpreters, Nebraska Provisionally Certified Court Interpreters, or the Nebraska Registered Court Interpreters. Interpreters whose names have been removed from the lists for noncompliance with the continuing education requirement shall not be given interpreting assignments with the courts. Interpreters will not be added back onto the list until the continuing education requirement is met.

§ 6-709 adopted May 16, 2012, effective July 1, 2012.

Appendix B

Code of Professional Responsibility for Interpreters

<http://supremecourt.ne.gov/sites/court.cdc.nol.org/files/rules/forms/Ch6Art7App1.pdf>

The interpreter for any legal proceeding must first have taken an oath as a certified interpreter, or take an oath during the proceeding, swearing to of that proceeding. The primary reasons for providing court interpreters for such proceedings are outlined in the Preamble of the Code of Responsibility quoted below:

“Many persons who come before the courts are partially or completely excluded from full participation in the proceedings due to limited English proficiency or a speech or hearing impairment. It is essential that the resulting communication barrier be removed, as far as possible, so that these persons are placed in the same position as similarly situated persons for whom there is no such barrier. As officers of the court, interpreters help ensure that such persons may enjoy equal access to justice and that court proceedings and court support services function efficiently and effectively. Interpreters are highly skilled professionals who fulfill an essential role in the administration of justice.”

INTERPRETER OATH

I, _____, swear or affirm that I will, to the best of my skill and judgment, after my appointment as interpreter, make a true _____ interpretation of (Language) all court proceedings, probation activities, or any other proceeding into a language which the party understands and that I will in the English language repeat the party’s statements to the court or jury.

Appendix C

State Statutory Authority -- Nebraska Revised Statutes

Statutes Specific to Interpreters in Court Proceedings

25-2403. Interpreter; appointment.

<http://nebraskalegislature.gov/laws/statutes.php?statute=25-2403>

In any proceeding the presiding judge shall appoint an interpreter to assist any person unable to communicate in the English language for preparation and trial of his or her case.

25-2405. Interpreters; oath.

<http://nebraskalegislature.gov/laws/statutes.php?statute=s2524005000>

Every interpreter, except those certified under the rules of the Supreme Court and who have taken the prescribed oath of office, appointed pursuant to sections 25-2401 to 25-2407, before entering upon his or her duties as such, shall take an oath that he or she will, to the best of his or her skill and judgment, make a true interpretation to such person unable to communicate in the English language of all the proceedings in a language which such person understands and that he or she will, in the English language, repeat the statements of such person to the court, jury, or officials before whom such proceeding takes place.

25-2406. Interpreters; fees and expenses.

<http://nebraskalegislature.gov/laws/statutes.php?statute=s2524006000>

The fees and expenses of an interpreter shall be fixed and ordered paid by the judge before whom such proceeding takes place, in accordance with a fee schedule established by the Supreme Court, and be paid out of the General Fund with funds appropriated to the Supreme Court for that purpose or from other funds, including grant money, made available to the Supreme Court for such purpose.

25-2407. Interpreters; qualifications.

<http://nebraskalegislature.gov/laws/statutes.php?statute=25-2407>

Any person who serves as an interpreter for persons unable to communicate in the English language in court proceedings or probation services as provided in subsection (6) of section 29-2259 shall meet the standards adopted by the Supreme Court. Such standards shall require that interpreters demonstrate the ability to interpret effectively, accurately, and impartially, both receptively and expressively, using any necessary special vocabulary. A person appointed to interpret for deaf and hard of hearing persons shall be a licensed interpreter as defined in section 20-151 or, if a licensed interpreter is unavailable, an interpreter licensed under the laws of another state.

Statutes Relating to Deaf and Hard of Hearing Interpreters in the Courts and Nebraska Probation Offices

20-151. Terms, defined.

<http://nebraskalegislature.gov/laws/statutes.php?statute=20-151>

For purposes of sections 20-150 to 20-159, unless the context otherwise requires:

- (1) Appointing authority means the state agency or law enforcement personnel required to provide a licensed interpreter pursuant to sections 20-150 to 20-159; (7) State agency means any state entity which receives appropriations from the Legislature and includes the Legislature, legislative committees, executive agencies, courts, and probation officials but does not include political subdivisions.

20-153. Proceedings; interpreter provided; when.

<http://nebraskalegislature.gov/laws/statutes.php?statute=20-153>

(1) For any proceeding before an appointing authority including any court at which a deaf or hard of hearing person is subpoenaed or requested in writing to attend, the appointing authority shall obtain a licensed interpreter to interpret the proceedings to the deaf or hard of hearing person and to interpret his or her testimony or statements.

(2) Whenever any state agency uses the services of a qualified interpreter, as defined in federal law, to comply with sections 42 U.S.C. 12102, 12131, and 12132, and any regulations adopted thereunder, as such sections and regulations existed on July 20, 2002, the state agency shall obtain a licensed interpreter to act as a qualified interpreter for such purposes.

20-154. Appointment of additional interpreters.

<http://nebraskalegislature.gov/laws/statutes.php?statute=20-154>

If a licensed interpreter appointed under section 20-153 is not able to provide effective communication with a deaf or hard of hearing person, the appointing authority shall obtain another licensed interpreter. An oral interpreter shall be provided upon request of a deaf or hard of hearing person who chooses not to communicate in sign language. If an interpreter is unable to render a satisfactory interpretation, the appointing authority shall then obtain an intermediary interpreter to assist the appointed interpreter. The appointing authority shall ensure that any interpreter is properly situated so as to permit effective communication with the deaf or hard of hearing person and full participation of the deaf or hard of hearing person in the proceeding.

20-155.01. Interpreter; oath required.

<http://nebraskalegislature.gov/laws/statutes.php?statute=20-155.01>

In any proceeding in which a deaf or hard of hearing person is testifying under oath or affirmation, the interpreter shall take an oath or affirmation that he or she will make a true interpretation of the proceeding in an understandable manner to the best of his or her ability.

20-158. Interpreter; privilege applicable.

<http://nebraskalegislature.gov/laws/statutes.php?statute=20-158>

Whenever a deaf or hard of hearing person communicates through an interpreter under circumstances in which the communication would otherwise be privileged, the privilege shall apply to the interpreter as well.

20-159. Fees authorized.

<http://nebraskalegislature.gov/laws/statutes.php?statute=20-159>

A licensed interpreter appointed pursuant to sections 20-150 to 20-159 is entitled to a fee for professional services and other relevant expenses as approved by the governing body of the appointing authority. When the licensed interpreter is appointed by a court, the fee shall be paid out of the General Fund with funds appropriated to the Supreme Court for that purpose or from

funds, including grant money, made available to the Supreme Court for such purpose. When the licensed interpreter is appointed by an appointing authority other than a court, the fee shall be paid out of funds available to the governing body of the appointing authority.

Statutes Specific to Interpreters in Probation

29-2259. Probation administrator; office; salaries; expenses; office space; prepare budget; interpreter services.

<http://nebraskalegislature.gov/laws/statutes.php?statute=29-2259>

(6) The cost of interpreter services for deaf and hard of hearing persons and for persons unable to communicate in the English language shall be paid by the state with money appropriated to the Supreme Court for that purpose or from other funds, including grant money, made available to the Supreme Court for such purpose. Interpreter services shall include auxiliary aids for deaf and hard of hearing persons as defined in section 20-151 and interpreters to assist persons unable to communicate in the English language as defined in section 25-2402. Interpreter services shall be provided under this section for the purposes of conducting a presentence investigation and for ongoing supervision by a probation officer of such persons placed on probation.

25-2407. Interpreters; qualifications.

<http://nebraskalegislature.gov/laws/statutes.php?statute=25-2407>

Any person who serves as an interpreter for persons unable to communicate in the English language in court proceedings or probation services as provided in subsection (6) of section 29-2259 shall meet the standards adopted by the Supreme Court. Such standards shall require that interpreters demonstrate the ability to interpret effectively, accurately, and impartially, both receptively and expressively, using any necessary special vocabulary. A person appointed to interpret for deaf and hard of hearing persons shall be a licensed interpreter as defined in section 20-151 or, if a licensed interpreter is unavailable, an interpreter licensed under the laws of another state.

For a complete listing of Certified and Registered Court Interpreters, visit the Nebraska Court Interpreter Directory at: <http://supremecourt.ne.gov/interpreters/registry>