

HB 2696 STAFF MEASURE SUMMARY

House Committee On Behavioral Health and Health Care

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Sub-Referral To: Joint Committee On Ways and Means

Meeting Dates: 2/6

WHAT THE MEASURE DOES:

Authorizes Health Licensing Office (HLO) to issue supervisory sign language interpreter licenses, including supervisory, provisional, educational, medical, and legal, and specifies qualifications for applicants. Establishes practice standards for sign language interpreter licensees. Establishes State Board of Sign Language Interpreters in HLO. Imposes civil penalty for violation of licensure requirements. Becomes operative January 1, 2024. Declares emergency, effective on passage.

FISCAL: May have fiscal impact, but no statement yet issued.

REVENUE: May have revenue impact, but no statement yet issued.

ISSUES DISCUSSED:

EFFECT OF AMENDMENT:

No amendment.

BACKGROUND:

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requires that covered entities (State and local governments, and businesses and nonprofit organizations that serve the public) communicate effectively with people who have communication disabilities, with the goal to ensure that communication with people with these disabilities is equally effective as communication with people without disabilities. For people who are deaf, have hearing loss, or are deaf-blind, the ADA aids and services requirements include providing a qualified notetaker; a qualified sign language interpreter, oral interpreter, cued-speech interpreter, or tactile interpreter; real-time captioning; written materials; or a printed script of a stock speech (such as given on a museum or historic house tour). According to the ADA, a "qualified" interpreter means someone who is able to interpret effectively, accurately, and impartially, both receptively (i.e., understanding what the person with the disability is saying) and expressively (i.e., having the skill needed to convey information back to that person) using any necessary specialized vocabulary. Within this context, states are faced with the task of regulating the interpreting profession and practice within their state.

In 2015, the Legislative Assembly passed House Bill 2419 establishing the intent that health care interpreters be required "whenever possible to ensure the accurate and adequate provision of health care to persons with limited English proficiency and to persons who communicate in sign language." The measure also created two levels of credentialing for health care interpreters (qualification and certification), with certification also requiring 60 hours of OHA-approved training. Oregon Administrative Rules 333-002-0040 further specifies the qualifications for qualified and certified sign language health care interpreters, which include required certification by the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf (RID).

House Bill 2696 would authorize the Health Licensing Office (HLO) to issue specified sign language interpreter license types and establish the State Board of Sign Language Interpreters in HLO.