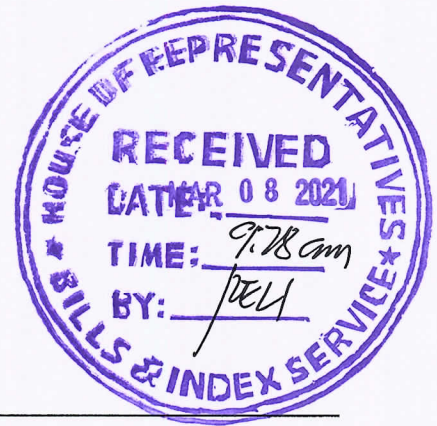


Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City

EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS
Second Regular Session

HOUSE BILL No. **8922**



Introduced by BAYAN MUNA
Reps. CARLOS ISAGANI T. ZARATE,
FERDINAND R. GAITE and EUFEMIA C. CULLAMAT

AN ACT
PROVIDING FOR INTERPRETERS IN ALL JUDICIAL,
QUASI-JUDICIAL, INVESTIGATIVE PROCEEDINGS, AND PUBLIC HEARINGS
INVOLVING DEAF INDIVIDUALS

EXPLANATORY NOTE

For most people, the importance of communication is usually taken for granted. But for individuals constrained by hearing or faced with audiological impairment, the insufficiency of communication systems and the lack of support for it can cause great injustice and disparity.

For instance, data from the Philippine Deaf Resource Center (PDRC) show that one out of three deaf women is a victim of rape while 65 to 70% of deaf children are molested. Of the 82 cases they monitored, 67% of deaf complainants lodged rape complaints while 32% of deaf respondents were accused of theft.

With the high incidence of criminal cases involving deaf persons, there is an unquestionable need for interpreters during investigative and judicial proceedings. Unfortunately, the current system does not have a clear procedure for such. For those financially able, the deaf individual is left to fend for his or her own interpreter. While those who are capable may afford an interpreter, what then happens to those who aren't? Without a proper system to address the needs of, finding an interpreter may not only delay the proceedings; it may also spell injustice to the deaf subjects.

QUESTION: is sign language a language only for educated PWDs? How to address uneducated deaf/mutes?

The proposed bill addresses all of these problems. It is the responsibility of the State to provide for interpreters during any government proceeding, be it for police investigations, in or out of court, or during public hearings. Hired interpreters should also be entitled to sufficient pay and rest.

In view of the foregoing, immediate approval thereof is highly recommended.

1 *Approved,*

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6 **Rep. CARLOS ISAGANI T. ZARATE**
7 *Bayan Muna Party-List*
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12 **Rep. FERDINAND R. GAITE**
13 *Bayan Muna Party-list*
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18 **Rep. EUFEMIA C. CULLAMAT**
19 *Bayan Muna Party-list*
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17 INVOLVING DEAF INDIVIDUALS
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20 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of the Philippines in*
21 *Congress assembled:*
22

23 **SECTION 1. *Short Title.*** – This Act shall be known as the **Sign Language Interpreters for**
24 **Persons with Disabilities Act.**
25

26 **SECTION 2. *Declaration of Policy.*** – The State shall give full support to the integration of
27 persons with disabilities into mainstream society and “exert all efforts to remove all social,
28 cultural, economic, environmental and attitudinal barriers that are prejudicial” to them,
29 pursuant of Republic Act No. 7277 or the “Magna Carta for Persons with Disabilities.” It is
30 also a declared policy of the State that all persons shall be given equal opportunity, due
31 process and speedy disposition of their cases before all judicial, quasi-judicial, or
32 administrative bodies.
33

34 **SECTION 3. *Definition.*** For purposes of this Act, the following terms shall mean:
35

- 36 a. *Person with disabilities* – a person who has a restriction or limitation in personal
37 mobility, communications, development and others resulting from the interaction
38 between person with impairments and attitudinal and environmental barriers that
39 hinders his/her full and effective participation in society on equal basis with others;
40 b. *Disability* – an activity limitation or restriction as a result of the interaction
41 between persons with impairments and attitudinal and environmental barriers that
42 hinders their full and effective participation in society on equal basis with others;
43 c. *Impairment* - any loss, diminution or aberration of psychological, physiological, or
44 anatomical structure or function;
45 d. *deaf*- means a person who has an audiological impairment that makes him / her
46 unable to hear, or experience difficulty in hearing. *Deaf* in uppercase D specifically
47 refers to a person who uses the visual language of the community as his /her
48 primary means of communication in daily life and supports its goals and values as

- 1 a linguistic and cultural minority. This Act primarily refers to individuals who
2 acquired hearing loss in the early years of life, and not Senior Citizens;
- 3 e. *Hard of hearing* - means a person who can understand words only if spoken very
4 loud or close to the ear and has severe difficulties if there are other sources of
5 noise. People who are hard of hearing include those who can be helped with a
6 hearing aid;
- 7 f. *Linguistically isolated deaf* - a deaf individual who has extremely poor overall
8 communication skills. This individual usually has had minimal or no schooling
9 and uses only home signs or gestures (i.e., uses signs different from the signs
10 commonly used in the community); and, has extremely limited vocabulary and
11 fingerspelling skills;
- 12 g. *Deaf interpreter or Deaf relay interpreter* - an interpreter who is deaf and relays
13 information between a linguistically isolated deaf client and a hearing interpreter;
- 14 h. *Consecutive interpreting* - process of interpreting wherein the interpreter transmits
15 information into the target language after the speaker / signer pauses upon
16 completing one or more ideas from the source language;
- 17 i. *Simultaneous interpreting* - process of interpreting into the target language at the
18 same time the source language is being delivered;
- 19 j. *Manual communication* – various forms of visual-spatial communication utilizing
20 the hands, face and body. For the Philippines, this includes: the natural sign
21 language, Filipino Sign Language; Manually Coded English systems, and
22 nonstandard gestures.
- 23 k.

24 **SECTION 4. *Hiring of interpreters.*** – All courts, quasi-judicial bodies, agencies and
25 government institutions conducting investigations and public hearings shall hire interpreters
26 for proceedings involving individuals ascertained to be deaf through accepted clinical
27 standards and procedures. However, a deaf individual may waive the right to an interpreter.
28 The concerned body that hired the services of the interpreter shall provide the budget for the
29 prompt payment of interpreters which shall be on a per appearance basis, including travel,
30 board/lodging as well as other expenses before the case is filed in court.

31
32 **SECTION 5. *Qualifications of interpreters.*** – Until an official and national testing
33 mechanism and certification procedure is developed for interpreters and recognized by the
34 government, a qualified interpreter shall be selected on the basis of the following:

- 35
36 a. Endorsement under oath by registered deaf organizations / federation that the
37 interpreter has interpreting experience of at least four (4) years (for hearing
38 interpreters), or one (1) year (for deaf interpreters);
- 39 b. Empirical demonstration of his/her language competencies and interpreting ability.
- 40

41 Supplementary documentation on language competency and interpretation ability of hearing
42 interpreters includes interpreter training, work-related interpreting experience, sign language
43 instruction and relationship to Deaf family members.

44

45 Selection of the appropriate qualified interpreter(s) should be based on language competency
46 which matches that of the deaf client.

47

48 A person related within the third degree of affinity or consanguinity to any of the parties,
49 witnesses, and other participants of the case cannot be appointed as the interpreter.

Deaf counselors who have previously worked with the deaf or the hard of hearing party, witness, or participant cannot be appointed as interpreter for the case.

SECTION 6. *Guidelines.* – To protect the rights of the deaf individual and the interpreter/s, the following guidelines shall be observed:

- a. Appointed interpreters provide a service equally to the deaf clients and the hearing members of the court. Thus, they shall interpret the entire proceeding and not only the testimony of the deaf party. For cases of sexual abuse, the interpreter/s should be the same gender as the offended party. Accommodations should be procedurally and age-appropriate, and also gender-sensitive and non-discriminatory;
- b. For linguistically isolated deaf, the court shall appoint a hearing interpreter and a Deaf relay interpreter;
- c. To address interpreting fatigue, the interpreter must be given adequate rest after 30 minutes of continuous interpreting, according to medically accepted standards for the prevention of Repetitive Strain Injury;
- d. All interpreters are bound by the common duty to observe confidentiality and neutrality before, during, and after the proceedings;
- e. In cases where there is more than one deaf party, witness or participant, and these deaf individuals have been ascertained to have different communication and interpreting needs, then separate interpreters with the required skills shall be appointed;
- f. Consecutive interpreting shall be used when the deaf is linguistically isolated, or in other situations when this would be more effective than simultaneous interpreting;
- g. Interpreting should also be provided during the administration of justice by police and prison staff.

SECTION 7. *Orientation of Interpreters.* – Qualified interpreters shall be trained in ethical responsibilities, terms and legal concepts under a program to be established by the Supreme Court and the Department of Justice, in partnership with groups such as the Philippine Federation of the Deaf.

SECTION 8. *Implementing Rules and Regulations.* – Within sixty (60) days from the effectivity of this Act, the Department of Social Welfare and Development, the National Council on Disability Affairs, the Department of Justice, the Supreme Court and other concerned government bodies and shall work together, in coordination with non-government organizations and schools concerned with the deaf and Deaf interpreting, and promulgate and issue the rules and regulations for the implementation of this Act.

SECTION 9. *Constitutionality.* – Should any provision of this Act be declared invalid or unconstitutional, the validity or constitutionality of the other provisions shall not be affected thereby.

SECTION 10. *Repealing Clause.* – All laws, decrees, letters of instructions, resolutions, orders, ordinances or parts thereof which are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, are hereby repealed, amended, or modified accordingly.

1 **SECTION 11. *Effectivity.*** – This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication
2 in two (2) newspapers of general circulation.

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4 *Approved,*