

FAQS FOR INTERPRETER REGISTRY

1. How do I find an interpreter for an assignment?
Enter language needed and city in appropriate windows and click “submit.” This will give you a list of interpreters who meet this criteria. Click on the name to access the interpreter’s profile and contact information.
2. What’s the difference between a translator and an interpreter?
An interpreter is a person who renders a message spoken or signed in one language into a second language.
A translator is a person who renders a written message in one language into a second language.
3. What is a deaf interpreter?
An interpreter who is deaf and has taken and passed the Registry for Interpreters for the Deaf (RID) certification for Deaf Interpreters. A certified deaf interpreter serves as an intermediary between a sign language interpreter and other deaf participants and may be needed when the communication mode of a deaf consumer is so unique that it cannot be adequately assessed by interpreters who are hearing. In Texas this is known as an “intermediary interpreter.”
4. Are all the interpreters on this list certified?
No, but all the interpreters listed are “qualified.” This means that they have met all the qualifications recommended by the Texas Advisory Committee on Qualifications for Healthcare Translators and Interpreters [\[link\]](#), but have not yet passed a recognized national healthcare interpreter certification exam.
5. How do I get certified?
To obtain certification, healthcare interpreters must meet eligibility requirements and pass certification exams administered by the Certification Commission for Healthcare Interpreters (CCHI) [\[link\]](#) or the National Board of Certification for Medical Interpreters (NBCMI) [\[link\]](#)
6. How do I join this list?
You must submit documentation of your qualifications as described in the recommendations [\[link\]](#) by the Texas Advisory Committee on Qualifications for Healthcare Translators and Interpreters. There is a small fee for the listing.
7. Do interpreters have to be certified or licensed?
No. Texas does not require licensing or certification of healthcare interpreters, but it is considered a best practice to use certified interpreters in healthcare settings.
8. Is court interpreter licensing equivalent to healthcare interpreter certification?
No. Court interpreters must have additional training and pass one of the national certification exams to become certified healthcare interpreters.
9. Are all these interpreters registered as vendors with the City/County/State?
No. If your organization requires a registered vendor, look for language service companies on the registry.
10. Are all these interpreters insured?
No. If your organization requires an insured vendor, look for language service companies on the registry.

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11. How much do interpreters charge?

Each agency and freelance interpreter negotiates his/her own rates.

12. *This directory shows current **HITA** members (individuals, corporations and institutions) in good standing. All our members have joined HITA voluntarily and the information in this directory is provided by the members themselves. HITA does not provide translating or interpreting services, nor can it provide information on fees or professional qualifications; HITA does not evaluate, control, guarantee or accept liability for its members' work.*

Please contact our members directly and ask for references, and negotiate your rates and terms with the individual or corporation you have chosen.

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