

NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE OF REHABILITATION TRAINING MATERIALS, JUNE 17, 2013.

LEGAL INTERPRETING BASICS, JUNE 17, 2013.

>> GOOD EVENING.

MY NAME IS CARRIE WHITE AND I VERY GLAD THAT YOU JOINED US.

I AM THE MARIE PROGRAM COORDINATOR AND HOSTING THESE WEBINARS FOR YOU.

I HAVE SOME HOUSEKEEPING ITEMS, AND WOULD YOU PLEASE LISTEN CLOSELY AS SOME OF THE INSTRUCTIONS THAT I SENT YOU EARLIER TODAY HAVE CHANGED.

CAPTIONING AND INTERPRETERS ARE PROVIDED.

THE STREAMING WINDOW OPENS AUTOMATICALLY.

THERE IS A TAB FOR AUDIO AND VIDEO ON THE FAR RIGHT.

CLICK ON THE BUTTON CORNER, AND A MENU WILL DROP DOWN.

CLICK "DETACH PANEL." THEN YOU CAN RESIZE THE VIDEO BOX.

TO OPEN THE CAPTIONING, CLICK ON THE "CAPTIONING" ICON ON THE TOOL BAR.

WINDOWS CAN BE CLOSED OR SIZED TO CREATE YOUR PERSONAL VIEWING ENVIRONMENT.

THE CHAT WINDOW CAN ALSO BE MADE BIGGER BY PULLING IT OUT.

TO DO THAT, CLICK ON THE ICON BOX IN THE UPPER RIGHT-HAND CORNER OF THE CHAT BOX, TO ACCESS THE MENU AND MAKE THE CHAT FONT BIGGER.

IF YOU HAVE TECHNICAL ISSUES, USE THE CHAT FUNCTION AND A MEMBER OF THE CLEARINGHOUSE STAFF WILL AID YOU.

QUESTIONS FOR THE PRESENTER TONIGHT ARE TO BE PUT INTO THE CHAT FUNCTION.

THIS IS WHERE WE HAVE A CHANGE FROM EARLIER TODAY.

WITH SUCH A LARGE AUDIENCE, WE ARE ASKING YOU TO WRITE DOWN YOUR QUESTIONS THERE AT HOME AND THEN WAIT FOR CARLA TO ASK FOR QUESTIONS.

THEN AT THAT TIME, YOU MAY TYPE THEM IN THE CHAT BOX.

AFTER THE WEBINAR, I WILL COME BACK ON.

I WILL HAVE SOME OTHER CONCLUSION STATEMENTS TO MAKE AND TALK ABOUT CEUS AND OUR LIST SERVE TO COME UP, SO PLEASE DON'T EXIT OUT TOO SOON.

NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TURN EVERYTHING OVER TO OUR AMAZING PRESENTER, CARLA MATHERS.

>> THANK YOU, CARRIE.

AND WELCOME EVERYONE.

IT'S AMAZING THERE ARE ACTUALLY 109 OF YOU.

AND THE GOOD THING IS THAT YOU CAN'T SEE, BUT I'M SITTING IN MY PAJAMAS.

I AM NOT USED TO TEACHING WEBINAR, BUT TEACHING IN PERSON AND THIS IS A NEW EXPERIENCE FOR ME.

I WANT TO DO ONE THING RIGHT AT BEGINNING, BECAUSE I DON'T KNOW IF PEOPLE READ THE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY, BUT IN THE LEGAL INTERPRETING FIELD, IN OUR NICHE AREA, IT'S PRACTICE TO PRESENT OUR PRESENTATIONS IN AMERICAN SIGN LANGUAGE.

AS CAN YOU SEE WE'RE NOT DOING THAT TODAY AND IT WAS EXPLAINED IN THE EMAIL THAT WENT OUT IN THE INSTRUCTIONS, BUT BECAUSE WE'RE ARCHIVING THIS I WANT TO MAKE SURE IT'S ALSO STATED FOR THE REASON WHY WE'RE NOT DOING IT IN AMERICAN SIGN LANGUAGE IS THIS PARTICULAR PLATFORM ISN'T CONDUCIVE TO IT.

MY UNDERSTANDING IS THAT THAT WILL BE CHANGED THIS FALL, SO THAT NEXT PLATFORM THAT WE'LL BE USING AFTER THE SUMMER SERIES IS CONCLUDED, WE WILL BE ABLE TO PRESENT IN AMERICAN SIGN LANGUAGE. SO I KNOW THERE ARE DEAF PEOPLE ON THE LIST.

I SAW THAT, AND I APOLOGIZE, AND WANTED TO PUT THAT OUT THERE RIGHT IN THE BEGINNING. SO CARRIE WAS CORRECT, I AM GOING TO GO THROUGH THIS PRESENTATION, AND AT PREDETERMINED TIMES WE'LL HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO HAVE SOME DISCUSSION.

GIVEN THAT THERE ARE 113 OF YOU NOW, WE OBVIOUSLY WON'T GET THROUGH ALL THE QUESTIONS, BUT I DO WANT TO HAVE SOME INTERACTION.

TODAY WE'RE TALKING ABOUT LEGAL INTERPRETING BASICS.

AND THAT MAY BE SOME OF THE A MISNOMER FOR THIS PARTICULAR TOPIC.

IT MAY BE MISLEADING BECAUSE WHAT WE'RE REALLY TALKING ABOUT IS WHAT ARE THE COMPETENCIES AND SKILLS REQUIRED TO BE A LEGAL INTERPRETER? SO IT'S MORE OF AN OVERVIEW OF THE KIND OF THINGS THAT YOU NEED TO KNOW AND KINDS OF THINGS THAT THE MARIE CENTER AND THROUGH OUR LEGAL WORK GROUP THE PAST SEVEN, EIGHT YEARS HAVE SURVEYED THE PROFESSION AND WE BELIEVE THERE IS A CONSENSUS ON. SO WE DO KNOW THAT IN THE UNITED STATES, COURT LEGAL INTERPRETINGS ALONG BEEN AN AREA OF SPECIALTY INTERPRETATION. A SPECIALIST PRACTICE.

IT'S ONE OF THE -- IT IS THE ONLY SPECIALTY EXAMINATION THAT IS CURRENTLY BEING GIVEN, AND IF I AM WRONG ON THAT, I'M SURE SOMEBODY WILL REMIND ME.

YET, WE DID A SURVEY WITH THE NCIEC AND FOUND THAT MOST INTERPRETERS, EVEN THOUGH THEY WANT TRAINING, THEY DON'T DO A LOT OF LEGAL INTERPRETING. SO WE WERE WONDERING WHY? I MEAN IS IT TOO SCARY? IS THERE TOO MUCH AT-RISK? IS IT PERCEIVED AS HAVING TOO MUCH LIABILITY?

ARE THERE OTHER MARKET FORCES AT WORK?

WE TALKED ABOUT THE COMPLICATED STRUCTURE AND THE MEANING OF "LEGAL LANGUAGE" BEING VERY DIFFICULT TO ACCESS IF YOU ARE NOT REPEATEDLY EXPOSED TO IT.

WE TALKED ABOUT THE SUBSTANCIAL AND PROCEDURAL PROCESSES THAT INTERPRETERS ENCOUNTER IN COURT AND THE VARIOUS LEGAL PROCEEDINGS, AND IT WAS FELT THAT THESE PARTICULAR ITEMS POSE GREAT CHALLENGES TO PRACTITIONERS. SO INTERPRETERS NEED TO KNOW HOW TO GET THE KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS NECESSARY TO FUNCTION EFFECTIVELY WITHIN THE COURT AND LEGAL SYSTEMS.

AND THESE ARE ITEMS THAT CREATE CHALLENGES FOR PRACTITIONERS. SO THAT IS WHAT WE'RE GOING TO TALK ABOUT TODAY, THE VARIOUS KNOWLEDGE AREAS, THE SKILLS AND THE CONDUCT RULES REGARDING INTERPRETING IN LEGAL SETTINGS.

THOSE THAT MAKE IT VERY DAUNTING.

AS YOU KNOW FROM THE HANDOUT, WE'RE GOING TO TALK ABOUT LEGAL INTERPRETING AND DISTINGUISH IT FROM COMMUNITY INTERPRETING OR OTHER INTERPRETING SETTINGS.

WE HAVE FIVE ASSUMPTIONS AND OR CORE VALUES ASSOCIATED WITHIN THE LEGAL DOMAIN AS A SPECIALTY.

WE'RE GOING TO DESCRIBE THE STEPS THAT GENERAL CERTIFICATE HOLDERS CAN TAKE TO SIT AND SUCCESSFULLY PAST THE SPECIALIST EXAMINATION.

ALSO WE'LL IDENTIFY THE MAJOR RESOURCES THAT ARE CURRENTLY AVAILABLE TO PEOPLE WHO ARE LOOKING TO WORK IN LEGAL SETTING.

THE TERM "COMMUNITY INTERPRETING," COMES FROM THE SPOKEN LANGUAGE TRADITION.

SPOKEN LANGUAGE INTERPRETING TRADITION.

THEY DIFFERENTIATE "COMMUNITY INTERPRETING" FROM DIPLOMATIC INTERPRETING OR CONFERENCE-LEVEL INTERPRETING AND YOU MIGHT HEAR IT CALLED A NUMBER OF DIFFERENT THINGS IN OTHER COUNTRIES. IN THE UK THEY CALL IT "PUBLIC SERVICE INTERPRETING." IN CANADA, THEY CALL IT "CULTURAL INTERPRETING." I HAVE ALSO SEEN THE TERMS "AD HOC INTERPRETING" AND DIALOGUE INTERPRETING USE, BUT ESSENTIALLY COMMUNITY INTERPRETING ALLOWS SPEAKERS OF DIFFERENT LANGUAGES WHO ARE NOT AS FLUENT IN WHATEVER THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE OF THE COUNTRY TO COMMUNICATE WITH PROVIDERS OF PUBLIC SERVICES. SO THAT EVERYONE HAS ACCESS TO LEGAL HEALTH CARE, EDUCATIONAL, GOVERNMENT AND SOCIAL SERVICE SETTINGS. SO THERE ARE SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF COMMUNITY INTERPRETING THAT THEY TEND TO MOSTLY OCCUR IN INSTITUTIONAL SETTINGS.

THEY TEND TO BE INTERPRETING DIALOGUES AS OPPOSED TO MONOLOGUES.

INTERPRETERS WHO WORK IN COMMUNITY SETTINGS ROUTINELY INTERPRET BOTH INTO AND OUT OF THEIR WORKING LANGUAGES.

THE PRESENCE OF THE COMMUNITY INTERPRETER IS ALSO MUCH MORE NOTICEABLE IN COMMUNICATION SETTINGS THAN WITH DIPLOMATIC OR CONFERENCE INTERPRETING.

CONFERENCE INTERPRETING WE KNOW THEY ARE SITTING USUALLY IN A BOX, AWAY AND THEY ARE NOT RIGHT THERE, IN THE INTERACTION AND TO SOME EXTENT PARTICIPATING IN THE INTERACTION.

ONE OTHER DIFFERENCE IS THAT COMMUNITY INTERPRETING USUALLY HAPPENS IN MANY DIFFERENT LANGUAGES.

THAT IS COMMUNITY INTERPRETING.

"LEGAL INTERPRETING" IS A VERY BROAD CATEGORY THAT INCLUDES BOTH QUASI-LEGAL AND COURT INTERPRETING.

GONZALEZ, THE FUNDAMENTALS OF INTERPRETING TEXT, TAKES PLACE IN A PROCEEDING OR ACTIVITY RELATED TO LAW IS CONDUCTED.

THAT COULD BE JUST ABOUT ANYWHERE.

I'M SURE YOU ALL HAVE EXAMPLES.

BUT AS WE OFTEN SAY, LEGAL INTERPRETING IS ALL INTERPRETING CAN BE LEGAL INTERPRETING.

BUT WE GENERALLY THINK OF IT AS SOMEHOW RELATED TO ATTORNEYS OR OFFICERS OR THE COURT.

THERE IS ALSO QUASI-LEGAL INTERPRETING AND THAT IS A SETTING, ANY SETTING THAT HAS LEGAL IMPLICATIONS. SO YOU MIGHT BE GOING TO THE DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES, AND YOU MIGHT BE INTERPRETING FOR AN ADMINISTRATIVE HEARING THERE, IF SOMEONE CONTESTS A TICKET.

MUCH EMPLOYMENT LAW OR EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS DEALS WITH THE LAW.

YOU MIGHT DO -- YOU MIGHT INTERPRET A SEXUAL HARASSMENT SESSION OR SEMINAR, THAT IS QUASI-LEGAL INTERPRETING AND DEFINITE OVERLAP BETWEEN MEDICAL, MENTAL HEALTH AND LEGAL INTERPRETING.

COURT INTERPRETING IS A VERY SMALL SUBSET OF LEGAL INTERPRETING.

ITS RULES, ITS ETHICS, AND IT'S PROTOCOLS ARE ESTABLISHED BY THE COURT OFTEN TIMES BY COMMITTEE.

OFTEN WITH CONSULTATION WITH SPOKEN LANGUAGE INTERPRETERS, WITH BILINGUAL ATTORNEYS, WITH JUDGES. SO IT'S A DIFFERENT SETTING FOR US, BECAUSE WE'RE USED TO SETTING OUR OWN RULES THROUGH OUR ASSOCIATION AND DRAFTING OUR OWN ETHICS AND DECIDING WHAT IS AND WHAT IS NOT ETHICAL OURSELVES.

BUT WITH COURT INTERPRETING, THAT FUNCTION HAS BEEN TAKEN BY THE COURT. SO THE ETHICS ARE DIFFERENT AND THEY SOMETIMES CONFLICT WITH THE CODE OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT.

THERE ARE PROTOCOL DIFFERENCES, MEANING HOW YOU ACT AND CONDUCT YOURSELF AS AN INTERPRETER.

THERE ARE SUBSTANTIAL PREPARATIONS/OBLIGATIONS AND ALSO THERE ARE SUBSTANTIAL BARRIERS TO OBTAINING PREPARATION MATERIALS.

AND WE ARE GOVERNED, AS I SAID BY THE ETHICS, BUT ALSO BY VARIOUS LEGAL THEORY THAT HAS BEEN USED OVER THE YEARS TO INTERPRET HOW ALL LANGUAGE INTERPRETERS SHOULD FUNCTION. SO WE START WITH THE DEFINITIONS.

AS A SPECIALTY PRACTICE, THERE ARE ASSUMPTIONS OR CORE VALUES THAT LEGAL INTERPRETERS MAINTAIN AND I WILL GO THROUGH EACH OF THEM.

THESE ASSUMPTIONS WERE BASED ON SOME OF THE WORK DONE ON THE ENTRY TO PRACTICE COMPETENCIES BY WITTER-MERITHEW AND JOHNSON.

WE LOOK AT WHAT WAS REQUIRED FOR GENERALISTS AND WHAT WERE THE CORE VALUES THAT WE FELT APPLIED TO LEGAL SPECIALTY SETTINGS. SO A COMPETENCY MEANS HAVING THE REQUISITE FOUNDATION AND INTERPRETING COMPETENCE FOR THE SETTING THAT YOU ARE WORKING IN, EITHER IN A HIGH- RISK OR LOW-RISK SETTING.

LOW-RISK SETTINGS ARE THOSE THAT INVOLVE ROUTINE AND PREDICTABLE ACTIVITIES THAT ALLOW THE PARTIES SUFFICIENT TIME TO INTERACT AND NEGOTIATE MEANING.

GENERALIST INTERPRETERS ARE DEFINED BY THE CPC BY THEIR CONTINUING EDUCATION AND NOW BY POSTSECONDARY DEGREES.

THE FIRST ASSUMPTION FOR LEGAL INTERPRETERS IS THAT GENERALIST COMPETENCY IS THE PRE-REQUISITE FOUNDATION. SO THAT MEANS THAT THE LEGAL INTERPRETER IS A COMPETENT GENERALIST ACROSS A WIDE VARIETY OF SETTINGS IN A RANGE OF LOW TO HIGHER-RISK INTERACTIONS.

ASSUMPTION NO. 2.

AN ESTABLISHED GENERALIST PRACTICE IS A PREREQUISITE FOR SPECIALIZATION, SO YOU HAVE A WELL-ROUNDED BASIS OF PRACTICAL WORK EXPERIENCE AND THAT TAKES ANYWHERE FROM 3-5 YEARS OF FULL-TIME WORK AND EXPERIENCE TO ACCUMULATE.

BECAUSE YOU HAVE TO DEVELOP THAT EXPERIENCE IN A BROAD RANGE OF LOW-RISK SETTINGS WITH A BROAD RANGE OF CONSUMERS, AND YOU HAVE TO DEVELOP A FOUNDATION FOR JUDGMENT AND PROFESSIONAL, ETHICAL DECISION-MAKING.

ASSUMPTION NO. 3. A PERIOD OF SUPERVISED WORK EXPERIENCE IS AN ESSENTIAL ASPECT OF INDUCTION INTO A SPECIALTY PRACTICE. SO THAT MEANS THAT WORKING WITH EXPERIENCED AND RECOGNIZED SPECIALISTS, WORKING WITH A MENTOR, WORKING WITH A COLLEAGUE, COLLABORATING OVER A SUBSTANTIAL PERIOD OF TIME, USUALLY A YEAR.

UNDERTAKING OBSERVATIONS, AND SUPERVISION DISCUSSIONS AND CRITICAL THINKING AND REFLECTION ALLOWS THE SPECIALIST THEN TO BE ABLE TO WORK AUTONOMOUSLY IN SPECIALIZED SETTINGS AND IT ALSO FOSTERS COLLEGIAL COLLABORATION, WHICH IS SOMETHING THAT IS LEGAL INTERPRETERS.

ASSUMPTION NO. 4.

SPECIALISTS REGULARLY ENGAGE IN COLLEGIAL -- I CAN'T SAY THAT WORD, SO WE'LL STOP SAYING THAT, FOR THE PURPOSE OF ONGOING REFLECTION AND EVALUATION.

THE CORNERSTONE TO CREATING AN ETHICAL PRACTICE IS TO BE ABLE TO ENGAGE IN REFLECTIVE PRACTICE, TO THINK ABOUT THE WORK THAT YOU ARE DOING, TO BE PEER-REVIEWED AND NOT TO WORK ALONE OR WORK IN SECRET, BUT TO HAVE COLLEAGUES WATCH YOUR WORK AND REFLECT ON IT.

IT REQUIRES SELF-AWARENESS, AND IT ALSO ALWAYS REQUIRE AS ASSESSMENT, BOTH INTERNALLY AND EXTERNALLY WITH YOUR PEERS.

ASSUMPTION NO. 5, SPECIALISTS SOMETIMES WORK IN TEAM AND ONE MEMBER OF THAT TEAM IS OFTEN DEAF.

LEGAL INTERPRETERS BELIEVE THAT CERTIFIED DEAF INTERPRETERS ARE ESSENTIAL TO THE EFFECTIVENESS OF MANY INTERPRETING TEAMS, PARTICULARLY WHEN THE CULTURAL DEMANDS REQUIRE THE COMPETENCE OF NATIVE USERS OF ASL SPECIALISTS. SO THOSE ARE THE FIVE, WHAT WE'RE CALLING ASSUMPTIONS AND CORE VALUES.

AND AT THIS POINT, WE'RE GOING TO SEE IF THERE ARE ANY QUESTIONS. SO IF YOU HAVE HAD QUESTIONS, PLEASE FEEL FREE TO PUT THEM IN THE ROOM, AND I WILL GIVE YOU A MOMENT TO DO SO.

OKAY SO WE'RE SEEING ALL THE TECHNOLOGICAL CHALLENGES, BUT DOES ANYONE HAVE ANY QUESTIONS ABOUT THE COMPETENCY OR -- EXCUSE ME, THE ASSUMPTIONS AND CORE VALUES THAT WE JUST DISCUSSED OKAY. THIS CAN GO EITHER VERY QUICKLY OR NOT. WELL, I SEE A QUESTION, BUT IT WASN'T TO ME. SO I AM NOT ENTIRELY SURE, LARRY, THERE YOU GO.

THAT WAS A PRIVATE QUESTION.

TERESA ASKED IF THERE ARE NOT MANY SC:LS IN THE AREA, WHERE DO YOU SUGGEST WE GET FEEDBACK?

WE'LL TALK ABOUT IT A LITTLE BIT LATER, BUT THERE ARE A NUMBER OF RESOURCES THAT YOU CAN USE.

THERE IS ONLINE DISCUSSION GROUPS.

THERE IS AN 18-MONTH ONLINE TRAINING PROGRAM.

AND THERE IS TRAINING, LIKE THESE TODAY.

I NEED TO LOOK AT YOUR QUESTION ONE MORE TIME.

AND IF THERE ARE NOT MANY SC:LS IN YOUR AREA, MOST LIKELY THERE ARE PEOPLE WHO ARE EXPERIENCED, BUT WHO HAVE NOT YET TAKEN THE EXAMINATION. SO YOU FIND OUT WHO IS DOING THE COURT WORK IN YOUR AREA AND THEN DO SOME OF THE OTHER TECHNIQUES THAT I MENTIONED ABOUT GETTING MAYBE AN ONLINE MENTOR.

I KNOW A COUPLE OF PEOPLE, WHO LIVE IN CALIFORNIA AND DO MENTORING FOR PEOPLE IN NEW YORK CITY, BECAUSE YOU CAN DO IT THROUGH PRIVATE YOUTUBE VIDEOS. SO THERE ARE WAYS.

I MEAN, IT'S MORE DIFFICULT IF YOU ARE IN A RURAL AREA.

RIGHT. SO KIRK, I'M GOING TO GO THROUGH ACTUALLY WHAT IS REQUIRED TO SIT AND WHAT THEY TEST FOR THE SC:L TOWARDS THE END OF THE PROGRAM. SO I CAN GIVE YOU THOSE IDEAS THEN.

I'M NOT ENTIRELY SURE THAT PENNSYLVANIA AUTHORS A CERTIFICATION.

THEY DO REQUIRE THAT YOU TAKE A TWO-DAY TRAINING AND THAT YOU BE REGISTERED WITH THE STATE.

AND LICENSED WITH THE STATE.

I'M NOT SURE WHICH IT IS BEFORE YOU CAN GET ON THEIR ROSTERS, BUT THEY DO HAVE A ROSTER AND THAT IS A GOOD WAY TO FIND OUT WHO HAS BEEN INTERPRETING.

JERRIE ANNE ASKED DOES THE SUPERVISION NEED TO BE WITH ANOTHER INTERPRETER? THERE ARE A NUMBER OF PRACTICES THAT ARE SIMILAR WITH SPOKEN LANGUAGE INTERPRETERS.

AND THERE ARE A NUMBER OF PRACTICES THAT ARE VERY DIFFERENT.

IN PARTICULAR, MANY SPOKEN LANGUAGE INTERPRETERS, THE FIRST PLACE THEY WORK IS COURT, BECAUSE THERE -- UNTIL RECENTLY THERE HADN'T BEEN A MARKET FOR THEM TO OBTAIN EXPERIENCE. SO OUR TRAINING IS DIFFERENT.

OUR EDUCATION IS DIFFERENT.

AND SO I WOULD HAVE, IF I WENT WITH A SPOKEN LANGUAGE INTERPRETER, I WOULD ENSURE THAT I LOCATED SOMEONE WHO WAS FEDERALLY CERTIFIED.

THERE ARE DIFFERENT TESTS, STATE AND FEDERAL TESTS.

I WOULD GET A MENTOR, NOT ONLY WHO MIGHT BE A SPOKEN LANGUAGE INTERPRETER, BUT I WOULD HAVE A DEAF MENTOR FOR LANGUAGE ISSUES, AND IDEALLY SOMEBODY WHO WORKS IN COURT, IF YOU HAVE ACCESS TO ONE.

IF NOT, A DI, WHO IS INTERESTED IN INTERPRETING.

AND THEN THE THIRD KIND OF MENTOR YOU TYPICALLY WANT TO TALK TO IS SOMEONE WITH LEGAL KNOWLEDGE AND AS I WAS GETTING READY TO START, I WANTED TO GIVE A SHOUT OUT TO THE 12 ATTORNEYS WHO ARE ALREADY IN THIS CLASS, OR PEOPLE WHO ARE PREPARING TO TAKE THE BAR EXAMS, SO THERE ARE A NUMBER OF RESOURCES OUT THERE AND AT THE END OF THE DAY, I HAVE WEBSITES FOR YOU.

RIGHT, AND CARRIE MENTIONED THE LEGAL INTERPRETING TRAINING PROGRAM OFFERED BY THE MARIE CENTER, WHICH IS THE 18-MONTH, FOUR CLASSES/COURSES, FOUR-COURSE CLASS THAT CULMINATES WITH A MENTORSHIP.

I AM GOING TO TALK ABOUT SOME -- NICOLE ASKED ABOUT SPECIFICALLY IN THE COURTROOM ETHICS CHANGE AND PROVIDING SPECIFIC EXAMPLES -- PROBABLY.

BECAUSE A LOT OF WHAT I AM GOING TO GO THROUGH IS WHAT KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS YOU NEED TO KNOW TO DO LEGAL INTERPRETING; SO THAT YOU CAN FOLLOW-UP ON THAT BY TAKING PROPER COURSES.

ONE OF THE THINGS THAT WE KNOW AT THE MARIE CENTER IS THAT AND YOU CAN'T -- THERE SIMPLY ISN'T ENOUGH TIME IN A FOUR-DAY CLASS, A TWO-DAY CLASS.

AN HOUR AND A HALF WEBINAR TO TELL YOU EXACTLY WHAT IT IS THAT YOU NEED TO KNOW.

WE CAN GUIDE YOU AND GIVE YOU RESOURCES, AND TELL YOU GENERAL AREAS, BUT THEN THAT WORK IS GOING TO HAVE TO BE DONE, BECAUSE IT'S EXTENSIVE.

OKAY.

GREAT. SO WE'RE GOING TO MOVE ON NOW TO TALK ABOUT THE LEGAL INTERPRETING COMPETENCY DOMAINS. WHAT AREAS OR DOMAINS, WHICH ARE AREAS OF KNOWLEDGE, DO YOU NEED TO KNOW IN ORDER TO WORK IN COURT OR LEGAL SETTINGS? SO COMPETENCY DOMAINS GENERALLY WE HAVE COMPETENCY DOMAINS FOR GENERALIST INTERPRETER, THINGS LIKE THEORY AND KNOWLEDGE, ACADEMIC FOUNDATION AND WORLD KNOWLEDGE TO EFFECTIVELY INTERPRET.

ANOTHER CATEGORY IS THAT OF HUMAN RELATIONS, BEING ABLE TO GET ALONG WITH PEOPLE THAT YOU WORK WITH.

LANGUAGE SKILLS.

OBVIOUSLY, RELATING TO THE USE OF ASL AND ENGLISH.

TECHNICAL COMPETENCY -- INTERPRETING SKILLS ARE THOSE TECHNICAL COMPETENCIES THAT NEED TO BE MASTERED IN ORDER TO BE EFFECTIVE AS AN INTERPRETER AND PROFESSIONALISM, WHICH IS ASSOCIATED WITH THE RID AND STANDARDS OF PRACTICE. SO IN LEGAL INTERPRETING, FROM THE RESEARCH THAT THE LEGAL WORK GROUP DID FOR THE MARIE CENTER, WE CAME UP WITH THESE PARTICULAR COMPETENCY AREAS. SO COURT AND LEGAL SYSTEMS KNOWLEDGE.

KNOWLEDGE OF GENERAL LEGAL THEORY.

BROAD UNDERSTANDING OF GENERAL COURT PROTOCOL, AND I WILL GIVE EXAMPLES OF THAT.

COURT AND LEGAL PROTOCOLS, AN INTERPRETER NEEDS TO DEMONSTRATE THE KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS FOR EFFECTIVE DECISION-MAKING WHILE INTERPRETING. SO INTERPRETING SKILLS.

AND DEMONSTRATE COMPETENCIES, CRITICAL TO ONGOING PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT IS IMPORTANT IN LEGAL SETTINGS.

I'M GOING TO GO THROUGH EACH OF THESE AND GIVE YOU SOME SPECIFIC EXAMPLES.

BUT IN REGARDS TO THE LAST ONE "PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT." THE RID RECOGNIZED, WAS ACTUALLY THE LEGAL INTERPRETERS WHO RECOGNIZED THE NEED FOR ONGOING, CONTINUING DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING, BECAUSE IT'S NOT AN EASY AREA TO LEARN. SO PEOPLE WHO HOLD THE SC:L ARE REQUIRED TO RECEIVE 2.0 HOURS CEU HOURS PER CYCLE WITHIN THE FIELD OF LEGAL INTERPRETER TRAINING AND THE MARIE CENTER AND I THINK DIANE FOWLER IS ON THE LIST.

I SAW HER NAME POP UP, FOR MANY YEARS PROVIDED A TRIENNIAL TRAINING, CALLED "IRON SHOP AND TRAINING," AND THAT GAP HAS BEEN FILLED NOW WITH THE MARIE CENTER AND THE GRANT THAT WE ARE PROVIDING FOR LEGAL INTERPRETING, SO PEOPLE HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO GET THE 2.0 CEUS.

SO THE FIRST COMPETENCY AREA IS "KNOWLEDGE OF COURT AND LEGAL SYSTEMS." OBVIOUSLY YOU HAVE TO HAVE A GENERAL UNDERSTANDING OF THE AMERICAN LEGAL SYSTEM, AND IT'S A COMPLEX SYSTEM.

WE HAVE A FEDERAL SYSTEM, WHICH GOVERNS ALL 50 STATES.

YOU MIGHT FIND YOURSELF IN THE FEDERAL SYSTEM, IF YOU ARE INTERPRETING A DISCRIMINATION CASE FOR A DEAF PERSON.

WE ALSO HAVE 50 STATE AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SYSTEMS OF THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM, BUT THERE IS ALSO -- THOSE OBVIOUSLY GOVERN WHOEVER IS IN YOUR STATE, BUT THEN YOU HAVE LOCAL.

YOU MIGHT HAVE LOCAL COURTS THAT YOU ARE IN, OUR COUNTY COURTS THAT YOU ARE IN. SO YOU NEED TO HAVE A GENERAL UNDERSTANDING OF HOW THE LEGAL SYSTEM IS SET UP AND HOW IT WORKS.

YOU ALSO NEED TO UNDERSTAND THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PROCEDURAL ISSUES OR PROCEDURAL LAW AND SUBSTANTIVE LAW. SO "PROCEDURAL" MEANS THE PROCEDURES, OR THE PROCESSES THAT ARE FOLLOWED. ARE YOU INTERPRETING AN ARRAIGNMENT, WHERE A PERSON IS INFORMED OF THE CHARGES AGAINST THEM AND SOME OTHER RIGHTS? OR ARE YOU INTERPRETING A TRIAL? SO PROCEDURAL LAW.

SUBSTANTIVE LAW IS BEST UNDERSTOOD BY EXAMPLES.

IT'S THE CONTENT OF WHATEVER YOU ARE INTERPRETING. SO IN A CRIMINAL CASE, IT'S THE TYPE OF CRIME.

IS IT A RAPE OR ROBBERY OR THEFT? AND THE CIVIL SYSTEMS COUNTERPART TO THAT IS WHAT WE CALL A "CAUSE OF ACTION," CAUSE OF ACTIONS ARE IN CIVIL AND THAT CAUSE OF ACTION MIGHT BE FOR NEGLIGENCE OR FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT OR FOR PROPERTY. SO THERE ARE DIFFERENT -- IT'S QUITE COMPLICATED, BUT YOU NEED TO HAVE A GENERAL UNDERSTANDING OF THE LEGAL SYSTEM, BOTH PROCEDURALLY AND SUBSTANTIVELY.

ALSO UNDERSTAND THE INTERPRETER'S NEED TO KNOW THE PROTOCOLS, WHICH CAN BE EXPECTED OF THE DIFFERENT PARTIES OR LEGAL PLAYERS IN THE LEGAL SYSTEM.

THIS APPLIES BOTH CIVIL AND CRIMINAL CASES. SO YOU NEED TO KNOW WHAT THE JUDGE DOES.

YOU NEED TO KNOW THAT THERE ARE THREE KINDS OF CLERKS AND YOU GET DIFFERENT INFORMATION FROM DIFFERENT CLERKS.

IF YOU NEED A FILE, YOU GO TO THE FILE CLERK.

IF YOU NEED TO CHECK IN, YOU GO TO THE COURTROOM CLERK.

IF YOU NEED TO TALK TO THE JUDGE, YOU MIGHT GO TO A LAW CLERK.

THE BAILIFF, OBVIOUSLY KNOWING WHAT THE VARIOUS DIFFERENT ACTORS AND PARTIES IN THE CRIMINAL AND CIVIL SYSTEM. SO A GENERAL UNDERSTANDING OF BOTH OF THOSE SYSTEMS, AS WELL AS UNDERSTANDING SPECIALIZED COURT.

SO THE TYPES OF CRIMES THAT MIGHT BE -- AND THE PUNISHMENTS ASSOCIATED, OFTEN TIMES THOSE ARE VERY, VERY LOCAL AND YOU WILL HAVE THE SAME CONCEPTS, BUT GIVEN DIFFERENT NAMES IN DIFFERENT PLACES.

FOR BEING NAMED AFTER A CASE, OR IT WILL BE ABBREVIATED ACCORDING TO THE STATUTE NUMBER. SO A VOP - IS HOW WE ABBREVIATE A "VIOLATION OF PROBATION." AND THE COMMON GUILTY PLEA AND YOU KNOW, IF YOU PLEAD GUILTY, YOU GO TO AA AND THEN YOU COME BACK A WHILE LATER AND THEN YOUR CASE IS DISMISSED. WELL, WE CALL THAT A 641. SO YOU MIGHT GO INTO COURT, AND THE JUDGE SAYS, WHY ARE YOU HERE? AND THE LAWYER SAYS WE'RE HERE FOR A VOP ON 641. SO EVERY LOCAL COURT, EVERY COUNTY COURT, EVERY COURT OF WHAT IS CALLED GENERAL JURISDICTION IS GOING TO HAVE THEIR OWN KINDS OF ABBREVIATIONS AND THE ABSOLUTE BEST WAY TO LEARN THAT IS TO BE EXPOSED TO IT AND TO TALK TO YOUR COLLEAGUES ABOUT IT. SO YOU WANT TO KNOW THE TYPES OF CRIMES AND PUNISHMENT.

IS IT AN ARSON? DOES YOUR STATE HAVE VARYING DEGREES OF ASSAULT?

DO YOU UNDERSTAND THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN "BURGLARY" "LARCENY" "ROBBERY"? AND YOU DON'T HAVE TO NECESSARILY UNDERSTAND ALL THE DIFFERENCES, BUT RECOGNIZE THE WORDS AND ISSUES IN THE CASE THAT YOU ARE IN, YOU WOULD NEED TO FIND OUT WHAT THEY MEAN AND LOOK THEM UP. SO YOU ALSO NEED TO KNOW ABOUT THE PROCEDURES, OR THE PROCEEDINGS THAT YOU COMMONLY ENCOUNTER, FOR EXAMPLE IN THE CRIMINAL SYSTEM, THERE ARE A LOT OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF HEARINGS.

THERE IS THE GRAND JURY PROCESS.

THERE ARE MOTIONS HEARINGS.

AS I ALREADY MENTIONED, THE ARRANGEMENT.

THERE IS JURY TRIALS.

THERE ARE BENCH TRIALS.

WHEN A PERSON IS ARRAIGNED, THEY ENTER A PLEA AND WHEN THEY PLEAD GUILTY.

IT'S MORE LIKELY CALLED A CHANGE OF PLEA HEARING.

SENTENCING, VIOLATIONS OF PROBATION, REVOCATION OF PROBATION.

THEN YOU ALSO HAVE TO HAVE A GENERAL UNDERSTANDING OF THE CIVIL SYSTEM, THE VARIOUS COMMON CAUSES OF ACTIONS.

AND I MENTIONED SOME THERE IS COMMONLY THE BREACH OF ACTION AND A CONSUMER PROTECTION ACTION, FRAUD.

MALPRACTICE, WRONGFUL DEATH.

AND UNDERSTANDING THE GENERAL PROCESSES INVOLVED IN CIVIL CASES, BECAUSE THEY ARE DIFFERENT. FOR EXAMPLE, DISCOVERY IS A COMMON WORD THAT AS A VERY SPECIFIC MEANING IN THE CIVIL LITIGATION FIELD.

AND THAT IS "EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION PRE-TRIAL." AND IT INVOLVES SENDING WRITTEN QUESTIONS TO THE PARTIES, ASKING FOR DOCUMENTS, AND DEPOSING WITNESSES. SO THE WRITTEN QUESTIONS ARE CALL "INTERROGATORIES." DEPOSITIONS, YOU HAVE TO UNDERSTAND WHAT KIND OF PROCEDURE THAT IS, AND DEFINITIONS ARE VERY SENSITIVE. SO BECAUSE ESSENTIALLY A DEPOSITION IS WITNESS TESTIMONY THAT HAPPENS IN A LAW OFFICE, BUT THERE IS NO JUDGE THERE CONTROLLING THE PROCEEDINGS. SO YOU DON'T ALWAYS GET THE BEST SIDE OF THE ATTORNEYS.

IT'S ALSO IMPORTANT BOTH IN THE CRIMINAL AND CIVIL SETTINGS TO UNDERSTAND JURY SELECTION.

AND WHERE THE DEAF JUROR'S ROLE FALLS IN THAT PROCESS.

AND WHAT IS DONE TO BECOME A JUROR IS A PROCESS OF QUESTIONING, CALLED "VOIR DIRE." VOIR DIRE. SO IN BOTH CIVIL AND CRIMINAL CASES, THE JURY SELECTION AND THE DEAF JURY IS IMPORTANT TO UNDERSTAND AND IT'S ALSO CRITICAL TO UNDERSTAND THE IMPORTANCE OF THE "RECORD." AND HOW THE RECORD IS USED TO DEFINE FUTURE CASE LAW.

AND HOW IT IS THAT AT TIMES, SIGN LANGUAGE INTERPRETERS HAVE TO MAKE A RECORD THEMSELVES. SO FOR EXAMPLE, ONE OF THE PROTOCOLS IS THAT WE SPEAK IN THE THIRD PERSON, ALWAYS.

UNLESS WE'RE INTERPRETING. SO IF I NEED TO MAKE A RECORD, I WOULD SAY, "YOUR HONOR, THE INTERPRETER REQUESTS AN INTERPRETATION." THE INTERPRETER NEEDS A BREAK TO MAINTAIN THE ACCURACY OF THE INTERPRETATION. SO I AM MAKING A RECORD TO GIVE THE JUDGE A CHANCE TO DECIDE WHETHER OR NOT I GET TO TAKE MY BREAK OR GET MY CLARIFICATION.

AND IF HE DOESN'T, IT'S TYPED DOWN IN THE TRANSCRIPT, SO THAT AN APPELLATE COURT CAN DETERMINE WHETHER THE JUDGE WAS WRONG OR RIGHT, IN SUPPOSING THAT YOU DENIED MY REQUEST. SO THE RECORD IS AN IMPORTANT PART OF THE COURT INTERPRETER PROTOCOL.

COURT INTERPRETERS ALSO NEED TO KNOW THE LEGAL IMPLICATIONS OF PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATION.

AND THOSE APPLY TO BOTH COURTROOM INTERPRETING AND TO LEGAL, AS WELL AS QUASI-LEGAL INTERPRETING. SO THERE ARE A NUMBER OF SPECIALIZED COURTS AND THE INTERPRETER NEEDS A GENERAL UNDERSTANDING OF THE SPECIALIZED COURT AS WELL. SO THERE ARE SPECIALIZED COURTS CALLED "COURTS OF LIMITED JURISDICTION." THE LEGISLATURE CREATES THEM AND TELLS THEM WHAT KIND OF CASES THEY CAN HEAR.

THESE WILL BE STATE-SPECIFIC, SOMETIMES EVEN COUNTY-SPECIFIC, MAYBE. SO YOU MIGHT HAVE A FAMILY LAW COURT, A MENTAL HEALTH COURT, DRUG COURT, TRAFFIC COURT.

AND THEN MEDIATION IS NOT REALLY A COURT PROCEEDING, BUT IT'S DEFINITELY A LEGAL SETTING IN WHICH PRIOR TO GOING THROUGH THE TIME AND EXPENSE OF A TRIAL, THE PARTIS WILL TYPICALLY MEET WITH A THIRD-PARTY MEDIATOR AND THE MEDIATOR WILL TRY TO GENTLY PERSUADE THEM TO COME TO AN AGREEMENT, SO THAT THE TRIAL CAN BE DISMISSED, AND EVERYBODY GETS SOME OF WHAT THEY WANTED. SO IT'S IMPORTANT TO UNDERSTAND THOSE PROCESSES.

AND MENTAL HEALTH COURT, MENTAL HEALTH COMMITMENT PROCEEDINGS ARE VERY COMPLICATED AND REQUIRE THE USE OF A DEAF INTERPRETER, AT LEAST BEST PRACTICE WOULD SUGGEST THAT A DEAF INTERPRETER WOULD BE REQUIRED.

FINALLY, THE LEGAL INTERPRETER NEEDS A GENERAL UNDERSTANDING OF LAW ENFORCEMENT, AND THAT INCLUDES METHODS OF REPORTING AND INVESTIGATING CRIMES, ARREST PROCESSES, WHAT AND WHERE HAPPENS WHEN A PERSON IS DETAINED AND BOOKED? AND ONE OF THE COURTS THAT I WORK IN, A PERSON CAN BE SUMMONED TO COURT BY A PAPER. A SUMMONS, SENT TO THEIR HOME.

AND SO THE PERSON HAS NEVER BEEN ARRESTED, HAS NEVER BEEN ADMINISTRATIVELY PROCESSED, AND SO THEY SHOW UP AND THEY MIGHT PLEAD GUILTY, AS MAYBE THE VERY FIRST TIME THEY HAVE SHOWN UP, THEY PLEADED GUILTY.

THE CASE IS RESOLVED AND IT'S OVER AND THE JUDGE SENDS THEM ACROSS THE STREET TO THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE WHERE THEY ARE THEN BOOKED.

I THINK THE UNDERSTANDING IS THAT BOOKING HAPPENS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PROCESS.

BOOKING IS SOMETHING THAT HAPPENS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PROCESS, BUT IT CAN BE AT THE END. SO THE INTERPRETER NEEDS TO HAVE A GENERAL UNDERSTANDING OF MIRANDA, AND WHEN IT IS USED, AND THE LEGAL RAMIFICATIONS OF INTERPRETING FROM MIRANDA. IT'S IMPORTANT TO KNOW WHEN SEPARATE INTERPRETERS ARE GOING TO BE NEEDED FOR SUSPECTS AS OPPOSED TO WITNESSES.

IT'S ALSO IMPORTANT TO KNOW WHAT THE INTERROGATION OR INTERVIEW HAS CROSSED THE LINE TO WHERE IT'S NO LONGER A GENERAL WITNESS INTERVIEW AND IT BECOMES AN INTERROGATION AND THE PERSON THEN IS REQUIRED TO BE MIRANDAIZED.

I THINK I'M ON THE NEXT SLIDE. SO ANOTHER DOMAIN AREA IS THAT OF "LEGAL THEORY." KNOWLEDGE OF LEGAL THEORY. SO YOU DON'T HAVE TO BE AN ATTORNEY, BUT YOU DO NEED TO KNOW PRIMARILY THAT LEGAL THEORY THAT APPLIES TO INTERPRETERS. SO WE HAVE GOT MOST STATES HAVE THEIR OWN INTERPRETING LEGISLATION AND/OR REGULATIONS.

YOU NEED TO KNOW IF YOU ARE QUALIFIED TO WORK IN COURT BY THE COURT'S OWN STATUTES AND THERE IS FEDERAL INTERPRETING LEGISLATION THAT APPLIES TO ALL INTERPRETERS.

SOME OF THE LEGAL THEORY THAT HAS BEEN INTERPRETED EXTENSIVELY WITH RESPECT TO INTERPRETERS IS THAT OF PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATION, AND WHAT TO DO IF YOU ARE SUBPOENAED TO TESTIFY, AND HOW TO MAKE A PROPER RESPONSE.

THERE ARE EVIDENTIARY RULES THAT AFFECT INTERPRETERS.

THEY HAVE BEEN CREATED FOR HOW INTERPRETERS CAN INTERPRET, WHICH INTERPRETERS CAN INTERPRET AND THOSE ARE IMPORTANT TO UNDERSTAND AS WELL.

THE GENERAL PROCESS OF AN APPEAL, AND I HAVE ALREADY EXPLAINED WHAT THAT ESSENTIALLY LOOKS LIKE.

THERE IS A LEGAL STANDARD OF A REASONABLE COMPETENT INTERPRETATION. SO IF ONE IS INTERPRETING FOR A MIRANDA, AND THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILES A MOTION TO SUPPRESS THE CONCESSION BASED ON A SUBSTANDARD INTERPRETATION, WHICH HAPPENS FREQUENTLY, THEN AN EXPERT MAY BE HIRED TO REVIEW THE INTERPRETATION OR TO HAVE THE INTERPRETER RE-INTERPRET IT, SO IT CAN BE VIEWED, IF THERE WASN'T A VIDEO.

AND DETERMINE IF THAT WAS A REASONABLY COMPETENT INTERPRETATION. A NUMBER OF CASES HAVE TALKED ABOUT THE DUE PROCESS TESTS FOR WHEN AN INTERPRETATION MAKES THE CRIMINAL SETTING, CRIMINAL PROCESS FUNDAMENTALLY UNFAIR.

AND THERE IS ALSO LEGAL THEORY IN TERMS OF IMMUNITY FOR PROCEEDINGS INTERPRETERS, SIMILAR TO FOR WITNESSES AND JUDGES, ET CETERA.

THAT AFFECTS OUR PRACTICE.

PROTOCOL: PROTOCOL AS I MENTIONED EARLIER IS CONDUCT.

THE COURT INTERPRETER CODE OF ETHICS SETS FORTH WHAT A "CONFLICT OF INTEREST" IS AND IT MAY BE DIFFERENT FROM THE RID'S CONFLICT OF INTEREST.

AND IT LIKELY IS. SO A CONFLICT OF INTEREST DEALS WITH A RELATIONSHIP, IN OTHER WORDS, YOU KNOW THE PERSON YOU ARE INTERPRETING FOR OR YOU HAVE SOME KIND OF FINANCIAL INTEREST IN THE CASE.

THOSE ARE THE MOST SEVERE CONFLICTS OF INTEREST, BUT THEY DON'T ALWAYS REQUIRE -- WELL, IF YOU HAVE A FINANCIAL INTEREST IN THE CASE, YES, YOU DON'T INTERPRET THE CASE, BUT THERE ARE OTHER CONFLICTS THAT IF YOU KNOW THE PERSON, BUT NOT REASONABLY WELL, YOU DON'T HAVE TO DECLARE IN THE CASE.

BUT THERE IS A PROCESS OF DISCLOSING TO THE COURT, ON THE RECORD, THAT YOU HAVE A RELATIONSHIP OR YOU HAVE A PRIOR CONTACT WITH ANY OF THE PARTIES IN THE MATTER. SO PROTOCOL KNOWLEDGE WOULD DEFINE ALSO AN OFFICER OF THE COURT. SO INTERPRETERS HAVE TO KNOW WHAT THAT MEANS AND NOT ONLY KNOW WHAT IT MEANS, BUT KNOW WHAT THE SCOPE OF THAT DUTY IS. SO IT'S NARROW.

IT'S NOT -- AN OFFICER OF THE COURT IS ANYONE WHOSE LOYALTY IS PRIMARILY DIRECTED TO THE COURT AND THAT IS TRUE FOR US, WITH RESPECT TO PROVIDING COMPETENT INTERPRETATIONS.

THE SCOPE OF THE DUTY IS VERY NARROW.

WE AREN'T RESPONSIBLE FOR EVERYTHING THAT HAPPENS IN THE COURTROOM.

WE ARE JUST RESPONSIBLE FOR ENSURING THAT WE ACCURATELY AND COMPETENTLY ABIDE BY OUR OATH TO INTERPRET ALL OF THE PROCEEDINGS ACCURATELY.

THERE IS THAT WORD AGAIN "VOIR DIRE." SO WHAT THAT MEANS IS THERE IS A RULE OF EVIDENCE ON INTERPRETERS, AND IT SAYS THAT INTERPRETERS WILL BE QUALIFIED AS IF THEY ARE EXPERT WITNESSES.

WHEN AN EXPERT WITNESS WANTS TO GIVE AN OPINION, THEY FIRST HAVE TO ANSWER A SERIES OF QUESTIONS ABOUT THEIR EXPERTISE AND SO THAT WE KNOW, IN FACT, THEY KNOW WHAT THEY ARE TALKING ABOUT. WELL, INTERPRETERS AT TIMES HAVE TO ALSO BE VOIR DIRE OR YOU WILL HEAR IT CALLED "QUALIFIED." OR THEY MIGHT NEED INTERPRETING THE QUALIFICATION PROCESS FOR A DEAF EXPERT WITNESS. SO VOIR DIRE PROFICIENCY IS IMPORTANT PROTOCOL KNOWLEDGE TO HAVE.

IT'S SO IMPORTANT, AS WE'LL SEE, THAT THE RID HAS IT ON THE SC:L.

THE SC:L CERTIFICATION.

BOTH THE INTERPRETER PERSONALLY BEING VOIR DIRE AND THE INTERPRETER INTERPRETING FOR THE VOIR DIRE OF A CERTIFIED DEAF INTERPRETER.

OTHER PROTOCOL KNOWLEDGE: PROPER MODES OF INTERPRETING.

THE FEDERAL COURT INTERPRETING ACT SETS FORTH THAT THE PROPER MODE OF INTERPRETING WHEN THERE IS A NON-ENGLISH-SPEAKING WITNESS IS IN THE CONSECUTIVE MODE. SO PROBABLY NOBODY OUT THERE IS AS OLD AS I AM, BUT WE WEREN'T TRAINED IN THE CONSECUTIVE MODE. SO THAT MEANS THAT WE HAVE TO GET COMFORTABLE DOING IT.

AND NOT ONLY USING CONSECUTIVE INTERPRETATION, BUT ALSO NOTE-TAKING.

IT CAN BE DONE.

I HAVE SEEN IT DONE VERY WELL.

BUT IT CAN'T BE DONE VERY WELL UNLESS IT'S PRACTICED, BECAUSE IT'S FRANKLY HARD TO WATCH SOMEBODY SIGNING AND TO WRITE ANYTHING LEGIBLE ON A PIECE OF PAPER AT THE SAME TIME.

BUT IT CAN BE DONE.

PROPER MODES OF INTERPRETING, I MENTIONED WITH CONSECUTIVE INTERPRETING, BUT THERE ARE TIMES WHEN SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETING WOULD BE USED.

AND THERE ARE TIMES WHEN WE DO WHAT IS CALLED "SIGHTED TRANSLATION." WHICH IS READING THE DOCUMENT FROM ENGLISH AND INTERPRETING INTO ASL, OR WATCHING A DEAF PERSON SIGN SOMETHING AND WRITING IT DOWN INTO ENGLISH. SO THAT IS "SIGHT TRANSLATION." WE ALREADY TALKED ABOUT SPEAKING FOR THE RECORD.

WE USE THE THIRD-PERSON.

THERE ARE A NUMBER OF ROLES AND WE CALL THEM "PROCEEDINGS INTERPRETERS." ACCESS TO COUNSEL INTERPRETERS AND THE FUNCTION OF WITNESS INTERPRETING AND JURY DUTY INTERPRETING. SO THERE ARE VARIOUS ROLES THAT WE PLAY AND THE SPECIALIST NEEDS TO KNOW WHAT THEY ARE.

PLACEMENT IS AN ISSUE, BECAUSE WE HAVE A VISUAL LANGUAGE AND WE'RE NOT PERMITTED TO BLOCK THE VIEW OF THE JUDGE TO A WITNESS, BUT WE HAVE TO STAND IN THE SIGHT LINE OF PERSON THAT WE ARE INTERPRETING FOR AND SO PLACEMENT SOMETIMES BECOMES AN ISSUE.

THE OTHER SIGHT LINE ISSUE THAT COMES INTO PLAY, IF THERE IS AN INTERPRETER SITTING AT THE TABLE TO FACILITATE COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE ATTORNEY AND THEIR CLIENT, WHILE THE COURT INTERPRETERS OR PROCEEDINGS INTERPRETERS ARE WORKING, YOU WANT TO MAKE SURE THAT THAT COMMUNICATION IS PROTECTED. SO IF THERE ARE DEAF PEOPLE IN THE AUDIENCE, YOU WOULD WANT TO HAVE A SCREEN BEHIND YOU.

IF THERE WAS A DEAF WITNESS AND A DEAF PARTY, THEN SOMEHOW THAT SIGHT LINE HAS TO BE REPEATED, SO THAT THE PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATION MAINTAINS ITS PROTECTION.

KNOW THE SECURITY PROTOCOL FOR WHEREVER YOU ARE WORKING.

IN OUR LOCAL COURT LAST WEEK THEY SENT AROUND A NOTICE LAST WEEK THAT THEY WERE HAVING AN ACTIVE-SHOOTER TRAINING AND THAT IF WE WANTED TO, AS COURT INTERPRETERS, WE ARE MORE THAN WELCOME TO GO GET TRAINED ON WHAT TO DO WITH AN ACTIVE SHOOTER.

RESPONDING TO SUBPOENAS.

COURT INTERPRETERS NEED TO KNOW THE CORRECT PROTOCOL -- COURT INTERPRETERS NEED TO KNOW THE CORRECT PROTOCOL FOR RESPONDING TO SUBPOENAS.

AFTER YOU FREAK OUT, YOU CALL THE RID AND THEY TELL YOU WHAT TO DO.

ANOTHER OF THE DOMAINS IS "INTERPRETING KNOWLEDGE." IT'S IMPORTANT TO KNOW THE HISTORICAL LEGAL BASIS FOR COURT INTERPRETING IN YOUR STATE, BECAUSE YOU USE THAT LEGAL BASIS TO BE ABLE TO CLEARLY AND LOGICALLY ARTICULATE THE ROLE AND FUNCTION OF THE COURT INTERPRETER, SHOULD YOU NEED TO JUSTIFY OR INTERACT WITH THE COURT OR INTERACT WITH THE CLERK OR INTERACT WITH AN ATTORNEY.

IT'S ALSO IMPORTANT TO UNDERSTAND THE DISCOURSE STRUCTURE OF LEGAL TEXTS.

AND THERE ARE CHARACTERISTICS AND LEGAL LANGUAGE THAT ARE STUDIED IN ALMOST EVERY LEGAL INTERPRETING PROGRAM, FROM USING COMPLICATED SENTENCE STRUCTURE

TO USING COMMON WORDS, BUT USING THEM WITH UNCOMMON MEANING. SO THERE ARE GOOD ARTICLES THAT ARE WRITTEN ON THAT, THAT ARE AVAILABLE ON THE RID WEBSITE IN THE "INFORMATION" THAT IS PRESENTED FOR PEOPLE WHO WANT TO TAKE THE SC:L.

THERE IS A READING LIST.

THE DISCOURSE STRUCTURE OF ASL LEGAL TEXTS.

INTERPRETING KNOWLEDGE INCLUDES THE ABILITY TO ACCESS YOUR SKILLS ACCURATELY, AS WELL AS DETERMINE THE TYPE OF INTERPRETING AND THE APPROPRIATE REGISTER THAT IS NEEDED FOR THE SPECIFIC SITE SETTING.

INTERPRETERS NEED THE ABILITY TO ARTICULATE FOR A DEAF INTERPRETER SPECIALIST IN A MANNER THAT IS APPROPRIATE.

WE NEED TO HAVE A WAY TO MAKE THAT ARTICULATION CLEAR AND COGENT FOR THE COURT OR WHOEVER IS HIRING COURT INTERPRETERS.

INTERPRETING KNOWLEDGE INCLUDES THE ABILITY TO ADVOCATE FOR AND WORK WITH A TEAM INTERPRETER, WHETHER DEAF OR HEARING TEAM.

AND THE ABILITY TO HIRE -- TO ARGUE FOR APPROPRIATE HIRING PRACTICES, TO MAKE SURE THAT ALL OF THE DEAF PARTIES INVOLVED, WHETHER THEY ARE THE DEFENDANT, A WITNESS OR PLAINTIFF OR AUDIENCE HAS ACCESS TO THE COURT PROCEEDINGS AND THE RELATED COMMUNICATION.

THE ABILITY TO OBTAIN CASE-RELATED DOCUMENTS AND THE INFORMATION NECESSARY TO NOT ONLY PREPARE YOURSELF TO INTERPRET ACCURATELY, BUT TO MAKE THE WHOLE PROCESS MORE EFFICIENT FOR THE COURT, SO YOU CAN DETERMINE WHO ARE THE PEOPLE THAT HAVE BEEN INVOLVED, BEFORE YOU COME TO DETERMINE WHETHER OR NOT YOU HAVE A CONFLICT OF INTEREST FOR WHICH YOU SHOULDN'T TAKE THE JOB? SO THAT MEANS GETTING THE CASE FILE; IT MEANS GETTING WITNESS LIST.

SOME OF IT IS ONLINE, IT DEPENDS ON YOUR STATE.

IF IT'S FEDERAL, IT'S ALL ONLINE.

AND THEN KNOWING WHAT TO LOOK AT, IF YOU HAVE LIMITED TIME. SO WHAT IS IN A CASE FILE? WHAT CAN YOU EXPECT TO SEE THAT IS IMPORTANT TO BE ABLE TO PREPARE ACCURATELY?

INTERPRETING KNOWLEDGE INVOLVES HAVING THE ABILITY TO MAKE ETHICAL DECISIONS, AND TO UNDERSTAND THE EFFECT OF THOSE DECISIONS ON THE LEGAL INTERPRETING PROCESS.

I ALREADY MENTIONED IT INVOLVES THE ABILITY TO USE -- COMPETENTLY USE CONSECUTIVE INTERPRETING AND NOTE-TAKING STRATEGIES AND SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETING, SIGHT TRANSLATION, UNDERSTANDING THAT CONSISTENCY IN STAFFING IS VERY IMPORTANT.

BUT SOMETIME IT'S NOT PERMITTED. SO THAT IS WHEN THE COURTS HAVE MADE THE DETERMINATION THAT THE INTERPRETER WHO DID THE MIRANDA WARNINGS, IS LIKELY GOING TO BE A WITNESS IN THE TRIAL. SO IT'S NOT EFFICIENT OR EFFECTIVE TO HAVE THAT INTERPRET ALSO INTERPRETING THE PROCEEDINGS. SO THERE ARE CERTAIN PARTS OF STAFFING AND LEGAL SETTINGS AND COURT THAT AREN'T CONSISTENT WITH BEST PRACTICES OUTSIDE OF THE LEGAL SETTING.

INCONSISTENCY IS ONE OF THEM, KNOWING WHAT IS IMPORTANT AND WHAT IS NOT OR IT'S NOT POSSIBLE. SO KNOWLEDGE OF HIRING PRACTICES AND BUSINESS PRACTICES WITHIN AND AMONG THE VARIOUS COURTS THAT YOU WORK WITH. SO THAT MEANS HAVING WRITTEN CONTRACTS, WHEN REQUIRED FOR YOUR SERVICES.

UNDERSTANDING THE APPOINTMENT PROCESS IN VARIOUS COURTS, AND "APPOINTMENT" IN THAT SENTENCE MEANS "HOW YOU ARE FORMALLY CONSTITUTED AS THE COURT'S INTERPRETER." AND OFTEN TIMES IT DOESN'T HAPPEN UNTIL YOU ARE SWORN-IN AND THEN YOU HAVE BEEN "APPOINTED." AND THEN ADHERING TO STANDARD PRACTICES, AS ANY INDEPENDENT BUSINESS PERSON WOULD DO IN A CONSISTENT AND ETHICAL MANNER. SO FINALLY IS THE PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT KNOWLEDGE COMPETENCY.

LEGAL INTERPRETERS DO HAVE A STRONG COMMITMENT TO ONGOING, ADVANCED KNOWLEDGE AND SKILL.

THE LAW CHANGES ALL THE TIME, SO OUR UNDERSTANDING OF IT WILL CHANGE AS WELL, WHICH MEANS LEGAL INTERPRETERS HAVE TO BE COMMITTED TO LIFE-LONG LEARNING.

AND AGAIN, IF YOU JUST TAKE A LOOK AT THE AWESOME LIST OF 156 PEOPLE THAT HAVE ON THIS WEBINAR, YOU WILL SEE PEOPLE WHO HAVE AS MUCH EXPERIENCE AS I DO, SOME WHO HAVE MORE, AND SOME WHO ARE BRAND-NEW.

BUT THAT IS BECAUSE THERE IS A COMMITMENT TO ALWAYS LEARNING, SOMETIMES RE-LEARNING, BUT CONTINUING TO DEVELOP YOUR KNOWLEDGE AND SKILL. SO I'M GOING ASK PEOPLE TO STOP TALKING PRIVATELY TO EACH OTHER, SO I WILL BE ABLE TO SEE THE QUESTIONS, THAT IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS, REGARDING THE COMPETENCIES.

I WOULD BE HAPPY TO TAKE THEM NOW.

REALLY?

YOU GUYS ARE TALKING A LOT TO EACH OTHER.

GREAT.

I WILL GIVE YOU A MOMENT TO LOOK OVER YOUR NOTES.

IRA, I CAN'T ANSWER YOUR TECHNICAL QUESTIONS.

YOU HAVE TO ADDRESS THEM TO THE CENTER STAFF, JOSH IS THE PERSON WHO WOULD KNOW.

KIRK ASKED ABOUT TIPS FOR CONSECUTIVE AND NOTE-TAKING AND THE ARTICLE WRITTEN BY DEBORAH RUSSELL.

SHE HAS A NUMBER OF DIFFERENT ARTICLES AND I'M NOT SURE WHICH ONE THAT WAS, BUT SHE DID OUR PH.D. IN "CONSECUTIVE INTERPRETING." AND IN TERMS OF NOTE-TAKING, THERE IS -- I'M GOING TO SPELL THE NAME, IF I CAN REMEMBER IT.

IT'S ROZAN METHOD.

IF YOU GOOGLE ROZAN METHOD, YOU WILL COME UP WITH THE ARTICLE THAT IS THE BIBLE FOR THE SPOKEN LANGUAGE INTERPRETERS AND IF YOU GOING "NOTE-TAKING," YOU WILL COME UP WITH A MASTER THESIS DONE BY AN ASIAN GENTLEMAN AND I APOLOGIZE, I DON'T KNOW WHAT COUNTRY HE IS FROM, BUT IT'S WRITTEN IN ENGLISH AND IT'S ALSO A GOOD ARTICLE ON CONSECUTIVE INTERPRETING AND NOTE-TAKING.

DARYL, CONGRATULATIONS.

I KNEW THAT YOU GRADUATED, AND I WAS GOING TO JUMP IN EARLIER AND TELL YOU THAT FROM EVERYTHING THAT I KNOW, THE CALIFORNIA BAR IS SUPPOSED TO BE THE HARDEST IN THE WORLD, RIGHT UP THERE WITH NEW YORK. SO GOOD LUCK WITH THAT.

AND I DON'T KNOW YOU, AS WELL AS I USED TO WHEN YOU LIVED OUT HERE, SO IT'S REALLY HARD FOR ME TO TELL YOU WHERE YOU SHOULD FOCUS, BUT WHEN I TOOK THE EXAMINATION- YOU ARE NOT TALKING ABOUT THE EXAMINATION THOUGH.

YOU ARE JUST TALKING ABOUT IN GENERAL.

I THINK IN GENERAL FOR EVERYONE, YOU CAN'T GET THIS IN A DRIVE-BY, YOU HAVE TO ACTUALLY BE EXPOSED TO IT OVER AND OVER AND OVER.

AND INTERPRETING LAW SCHOOL, A GOOD WAY TO DO THAT, BUT THAT WON'T GET YOU WHAT YOU NEED IN TERMS OF PRACTICAL, EVERYDAY BEING IN COURT.

I WOULD OBSERVE.

I WOULD GO AND OBSERVE COURT PROCEEDINGS.

I WOULD TALK TO LAWYERS.

I WOULD TALK TO JUDGES.

I KNOW WHEN I WAS IN LAW SCHOOL, WE GOT AN APPOINTMENT WITH ONE OF OUR LOCAL JUDGES AND HE GAVE US AN HOUR OR SO OF HIS TIME ON EVIDENCE, WHICH WAS EXCITING AT THE TIME.

HAVING THOSE SYSTEMS -- EXCUSE ME, I NEED A DRINK OF WATER -- HAVING THOSE SYSTEMS IN PLACE TO GET THE SUPPORT YOU NEED FROM MORE EXPERIENCED COURT INTERPRETER, AN ATTORNEY, AND A DEAF PERSON, A QUALIFIED DEAF PERSON FOR LANGUAGE ISSUES IS KEY.

SURE, ANA ASKED THE QUESTION ABOUT CONSECUTIVE INTERPRETING AND WHY NOTES WOULD BE NEEDED AND SHE WANTED ME TO EXPAND A BIT ON THAT? I DIDN'T SEE THAT QUESTION.

WE USE NOTES AS AN AID TO MEMORY.

THEY HELP US IN SUPPORTING OUR SHORT-TERM MEMORY, WHEN WE ARE USING CONSECUTIVE INTERPRETING.

CONSECUTIVE INTERPRETING, THERE IS A PERIOD WHERE YOU ARE STORING IT IN OUR SHORT-TERM MEMORY AND ALSO USING OTHER AIDS LIKE YOUR SCHEMA AND REAL WORLD EXPERIENCE TO HELP YOU RECALL THAT MESSAGE.

NOTE-TAKING IS JUST A WAY TO DO THAT. SO IT WORKS IN TANDEM WITH YOUR SHORT-TERM MEMORY.

IT'S NOT A TRANSCRIPT.

IT'S NOT SHORTHAND.

BUT IT'S JUST AN AID TO HELP YOU REMEMBER, AND THE KEY, I THINK, IS TO MAKE SURE AT LEAST IN THE BEGINNING WITH CONSECUTIVE, THAT YOU HAVE SHORT ENOUGH SEGMENTS WHERE YOU CAN REALLY DEVELOP YOUR SHORT-TERM MEMORY AND YOU ARE NOT GETTING SO OVERWHELMED WITH ONCOMING SOURCE LANGUAGE THAT NOT ONLY CAN YOU NOT

TAKE NOTES, BUT THEN YOU CAN'T REMEMBER ANYTHING. SO THE GOAL WOULD BE TO HAVE SHORT CHUNKS OR SEGMENTS OF INFORMATION WITH THE GOAL THEN OF LENGTHENING THOSE AND NOTES IS A WAY TO DO THAT.

HI, JERI ANNE, ONE OF THE MOST DIFFICULT ISSUES FOR ME IS KNOWING HOW TO INTERACT OR INTERJECT WITH THE COURT.

CAN YOU GIVE US SOME POINTERS? WELL, FIRST OF ALL, I WOULD SAY YOU SHOULD DO SO POLITELY AND YOU MAY HAVE ESTABLISHED THAT AHEAD OF TIME.

YOU MAY HAVE HAD A MEETING WITH THE COURT, AND SUGGESTED THAT IF YOU RAISE YOUR HAND, THE JUDGE WILL KNOW THAT YOU HAVE AN INTERPRETING ISSUE THAT YOU NEED -- THAT YOU WOULD LIKE TO HAVE THE COURT ADDRESS.

ONE THING THAT YOU CAN CONFIDENTLY DO IS TRY TO GAGE WHAT ATTORNEYS DO.

AN ATTORNEY WANTS TO TALK TO THE COURT, HE OR SHE MIGHT SAY, "MAY I APPROACH THE BENCH?" MAY WE APPROACH THE BENCH? THERE ARE A NUMBER OF THINGS THAT WERE GOING THROUGH MY MIND, BUT I JUST THINK -- OH, THERE IS ANOTHER PHRASE THAT IS FREQUENTLY USED IF YOU NEED SOME TIME TO COMPLETE AN INTERPRETATION OR IF YOU ARE INTERACTING WITH THE DEAF PERSON AFTER YOU RECEIVED PERMISSION AND YOU ARE GETTING A CLARIFICATION, YOU CAN SAY, "COURT'S INDULGENCE?" WITH A QUESTION INTONATION AND THAT SAY POLITE WAY OF SAYING I NEED MORE TIME, JUDGE.

POLITE, BUT CONFIDENT.

YOU HAVE TAKEN AN OATH TO INTERPRET ACCURATELY AND IF THERE IS A NEED, THAT IS INDICATED THAT YOU NEED TO INTERRUPT OR INTERJECT IN ORDER TO COMPETENTLY ABIDE BY OUR OATH, YOU HAVE AN ETHICAL OBLIGATION TO DO SO.

AND IN COURTS THAT ARE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR STATE COURTS, CONSORTIUM FOR LANGUAGE ACCESS, THEY HAVE A CODE OF ETHICS THAT SPECIFICALLY SAYS YOU ARE ABLE TO INTERRUPT AND INTERJECT. SO NOTE IT'S NOT JUST YOU.

YOU HAVE GOT THE PEOPLE WHO WROTE THAT CODE OF ETHICS BEHIND YOU, AND THAT SHOULD GIVE YOU WHATEVER CONFIDENCE YOU NEED.

THERE IS A QUESTION, ARE YOU GOING TO GO BACK TO THE MIRANDA PIECE AND THE PARTS YOU KIND OF TALKED ABOUT AROUND THAT? WAS THAT A PREVIEW? WELL, WE'RE EXACTLY HALFWAY THROUGH AND WE HAVE 20 MINUTES LEFT. SO THE MIRANDA IS A REALLY IMPORTANT -- AN EXTREMELY IMPORTANT LAW, CASE LAW.

MIRANDA VERSUS ARIZONA, AND THERE ARE A NUMBER OF GOOD -- THERE IS AT LEAST ONE VERY GOOD VIDEOTAPE ABOUT MIRANDA OUT AND I WOULD HIGHLY RECOMMEND THAT YOU LOOK AT THAT.

IT'S PRODUCED BY TIME MEDIA INCORPORATED, AND IT'S MOST LIKELY CALLED "THE MIRANDA WARNING." BUT YOU WILL FIND IT IF YOU GO ONTO THEIR WEBSITE.

YES, I THINK I RESPONDED TO DARYL'S QUESTION.

AND WHAT I WOULD FOCUS -- WHAT I WOULD RECOMMEND EVERYONE FOCUSING ON IS ACTUAL EXPOSURE, BY GOING DOWN AND LEARNING THE LANGUAGE OF THE COURT BY EXPERIENCING IT.

AND AMANDA, ONE QUESTION I HAVE REGARDING THE READINGS, SOME OF THEM ARE PUBLISHED MORE RECENTLY, BUT THE RID TEXT IS FROM 1988.

I WONDER IF SOME NEW INFORMATION MIGHT CONFLICT WITH THE WAY WE SHOULD ANSWER AND IF SO, ANY RECOMMENDATION ON HOW TO NAVIGATE THAT WHILE WE ARE LEARNING OUR PRACTICE?

FIRST I DON'T KNOW THAT THE TEXT IS FROM 1988.

I THINK IT'S EARLIER IN THE '90S, BUT YOUR POINT IS WELL-TAKEN.

IT'S DIFFICULT TO KNOW EVERYTHING THAT HAS CHANGED IF YOU WEREN'T IN THE FIELD BACK THEN.

MANY OF THE PRINCIPLES ARE THE SAME.

THEN SOME OF THEM ARE DIFFERENT FOR EXAMPLE, IT WAS ONE OF THE ARTICLES THAT THEY SUGGEST THAT YOU READ DEALS WITH DEAF JURORS.

AND IT WAS WRITTEN BEFORE THE ADA WAS PASSED. SO WE DIDN'T REALLY SEE DEAF PEOPLE ON JURIES PRIOR TO THE ADA BEING PASSED.

I DON'T KNOW THAT -- I THINK A STUDY GROUP IS PROBABLY TO TALK ABOUT THIS ISSUE, IT MIGHT BE A REALLY GOOD WAY TO TRY TO FIGURE OUT HOW TO ANSWER THE QUESTIONS IN A WAY THAT IS ACCEPTABLE, EVEN THOUGH THINGS CHANGE AND KNOWLEDGE AND LEARNING CONTINUES.

THIS IS THE LAST ONE AND I THINK I WANT TO GO QUICKLY THROUGH WHAT IS ON THE RID EXAM. SO THAT WE CAN GET THROUGH THIS AND HOPEFULLY HAVE A LITTLE BIT OF TIME AT THE END. SO STEVE ASKED, CAN YOU TALK ABOUT SIGHT TRANSLATION FORMS? I

UNDERSTAND THE NEED FOR PROVIDING SIGHT TRANSLATION, BUT I WORRY IF THE DEAF PERSON WILL VIEW ME AS A LEGAL EXPERT.

I FEEL MORE COMFORTABLE WITH THE STAFF READ IT IN CHUNKS -- STEVE, I UNDERSTAND THAT NEED OR FEELING THAT YOU ARE HEARING, AND YOU ARE A COURT INTERPRETER AND I DON'T KNOW IF YOU CAN HEAR MY CAT, BUT IF YOU HEAR HER SCREAMING, I AM NOT BEATING HER.

I DON'T BEAT HER ALL THAT OFTEN, BUT I WOULDN'T DO IT WHILE I WAS ON A WEBINAR. SO I UNDERSTAND THAT DEAF PEOPLE OFTEN -- FIRST OF ALL -- FEEL LIKE BECAUSE YOU ARE HEARING YOU HAVE MORE INFORMATION AND KNOW THE ANSWER, BUT NOW WE ARE IN COURT AND YOU'RE A LEGAL INTERPRETER AND YOU ARE TAKEN A TESTAMENT AND YOU REALLY NEED TO HELP THEM.

I DON'T HAVE AN ISSUE IF IT'S READ AND THEN INTERPRETED CONSECUTIVELY; EXCEPT TO THE EXTENT THAT THERE MAY BE TIMES WHERE YOU REALLY NEED TO MOVE SOME OF IT AROUND ON A LARGER DISCOURSE LEVEL. FOR EXAMPLE, IT DOESN'T WORK WITH MIRANDA.

MIRANDA IS ONLY FIVE SENTENCES LONG AND IT MAY BE THAT YOU NEED TO MOVE THEM AROUND IN ORDER TO MAKE THE CONTENT CLEARER. FOR EXAMPLE, YOU MIGHT WANT TO PUT THE RIGHT REGARDING THE FREE LAWYER FIRST, BECAUSE IF THE DEAF PERSON IS THINKING THAT THEY HAVE TO PAY FOR AN ATTORNEY, THEY MAY NOT BE ABLE TO FOCUS ON ANYTHING ELSE, IF THEY DON'T HAVE A LOT OF MONEY. SO THAT WOULD BE MY RESPONSE. SO LET'S MOVE QUICKLY THROUGH THIS NEXT SECTION.

THE PATH TO SPECIALIZATION IS THE SPECIALIST CERTIFICATE LEGAL.

THERE ARE ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS TO SIT FOR IT.

THERE IS A WRITTEN EXAM AN INTERPRETING EXAMINATION.

THIS IS GOING TO SEEM A LITTLE BIT STRANGE, BUT WHEN I LOOKED AT THE RID'S WEBSITE, I SAW THESE VARIOUS WAYS TO SIT FOR THE EXAMINATION, DEPENDING UPON WHAT YOUR EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND IS.

AND I THOUGHT THIS MUST BE OUT OF DATE. SO I CONTACTED THE RID, AND, IN FACT IT IS NOT OUT OF DATE.

THERE ARE DIFFERENT ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS TO SIT FOR THE WRITTEN EXAMINATION AS COMPARED TO SITTING FOR THE PERFORMANCE EXAMINATION.

THESE ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS COME IN CATEGORIES.

AND THESE ARE VALID TO SIT FOR THE WRITTEN TEST, BUT THEN YOU HAVE FIVE YEARS TO GET YOUR BACHELOR'S DEGREE AND TO TAKE THE PERFORMANCE EXAM OR YOUR PASS ON THE WRITTEN TEST WILL EXPIRE. SO YOU HAVE TO AN ASSOCIATE'S DEGREE OR ALTERNATIVE PATHAY.

CATEGORY 1, CERTIFIED BACHELOR DEGREE IN ANY AREA OR AN ASSOCIATES DEGREE IN INTERPRETING.

PLUS 50 HOURS OF LEGAL INTERPRETER EXPERIENCE, AND 30 HOURS OF FORMAL TRAINING.

CATEGORY 2, AGAIN A CERTIFIED MEMBER OF RID AND YOU HAVE ONLY AN ASSOCIATES DEGREE, BUT IT'S IN ANY FIELD. SO IN THIS CASE, WE INCREASE THE NUMBER OF HOURS TO 75 OF INTERPRETING AND WE INCREASE THE NUMBER OF HOURS TO 50 FOR LEGAL INTERPRETER TRAINING.

CATEGORY 3, CERTIFIED MEMBER, AND OBVIOUSLY I CREATED THIS POWERPOINT BEFORE I TALKED TO THE RID.

BUT YOU CAN SIT FOR THE WRITTEN EXAM, IF YOU ARE CERTIFIED, AND HAVE NO DEGREE, BUT HAVE 100 HOURS LEGAL INTERPRETER EXPERIENCE AND 70 HOURS LEGAL INTERPRETER TRAINING.

AND FINALLY IF YOU REALLY LIKE TESTS, I CAN KNOCK YOURSELF OUT AND DO IT AGAIN.

THE DOMAIN FOR THE WRITTEN EXAM TESTS ARE CATEGORIES OF LANGUAGE, JUDICIAL SYSTEMS, TEAM INTERPRETING AND PROFESSIONALISM.

25% OF IT IS ON LANGUAGE. SO BECAUSE WE'RE RUNNING OUT OF TIME, I'M GOING TO LET YOU READ THESE AND I WILL NOT EXPAND ON THEM.

40%, WHICH IS WHY I SAY "EXPOSURE, EXPOSURE, EXPOSURE."

40% OF THE EXAM IS ON THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM, LAW ENFORCEMENT, INCLUDING MIRANDA, PROCEDURE, LOGISTICS, BOTH THE CRIMINAL AND THE CIVIL SYSTEM, AS WELL AS THE SPECIALIZED COURTS THAT WE TALKED ABOUT EARLIER AND BEGAN INTERPRETING STATUTES, REGULATIONS AND RULES.

TEAM INTERPRETING IS 15% AND INCLUDES INTERPRETING WITH ONE WHO CAN HEAR AND ONE WHO CANNOT.

PROFESSIONAL ISSUES, WE TALKED ABOUT THESE IN THE COMPETENCIES. SO THAT MAKES THIS GO A LITTLE BIT QUICKER.

STATE AND FEDERAL LEGISLATION RELATED OR GOVERNING INTERPRETERS.

LEGAL INTERPRETING ETHICS AND LIABILITY ISSUES FOR COURT INTERPRETERS.

THE PERFORMANCE EXAMINATION, OR THE INTERPRETING EXAM HAS FIVE PARTS.

THERE IS A MIRANDA WARNING THAT WILL BE INTERPRETED.

IT'S A SIGHT TRANSLATION AND THE PEOPLE ON THE COMMITTEE WHO CREATED IT, WHILE IT'S VERY OLD, THEY WERE VERY SMART AND COMMITTED PEOPLE AND SAID BE PREPARED TO INTERPRETER SEVERAL RENDITIONS, AND THAT IS EXACTLY WHAT IT MEANS.

IT DOESN'T MEAN BE PREPARED TO TRANSLATE ONE AND INTERPRET ANOTHER.

THE SECOND PART IS A COURTROOM SCENE, INCLUDING DEAF WITNESS TESTIMONY, ET CETERA.

THEN AS I MENTIONED EARLIER, THE INTERPRETER CANDIDATE INTERPRETS THE VOIR DIRE OF A DEAF INTERPRETER AND THEN PERSONALLY UNDERGOES VOIR DIRE AS A CANDIDATE.

AND FINALLY JURY INSTRUCTIONS ARE INTERPRETED.

THEY SAY THE TEST INSTRUCTIONS SPECIFICALLY SAY THAT INTERPRETATION IS EXPECTED IN THE MIRANDA WARNINGS, THE COURTROOM SCENE, AND QUALIFYING THE DEAF INTERPRETER.

THAT TRANSLITERATION IS ACCEPTED ONLY IN JURY INSTRUCTIONS. SO THAT IS THE EXAM.

I KNOW THERE ARE A NUMBER OF ONLINE SC:L COURSES AVAILABLE.

I THINK LYNN WISEMAN IS ONLINE AND HAS ONE THROUGH HER COMPANY.

AND THERE ARE ALSO PEOPLE WHO DO SC:L PREP IN PERSON, AND WHAT I WILL TALK ABOUT NEXT IS LEGAL INTERPRETERS MEMBER SECTION, LIMS, WE HOSTED AN EXAM PREP SESSION AND THERE ARE WAYS TO GET THAT INFORMATION OR TO GET MORE PREPARED FOR IT. SO ONTO RESOURCES.

THE RID'S LEGAL MEMBER SECTION IS EXTREMELY ROBUST.

WE HAVE A WONDERFUL LIST SERVE THAT HAS BEEN IN EXISTENCE FOR MANY, MANY YEARS.

WE ALSO -- IF YOU JOIN AT THAT WEBSITE, YOU WILL BE ABLE TO ACCESS THE YAHOO!LIST SERVE AND FOR A DISCUSSION OF THAT ONGOING COLLABORATIVE, REFLECTIVE ANALYSIS THAT WE TALKED ABOUT EARLIER, A LOT OF IT HAPPENS ON THAT LIST SERVE.

WE HAVE MEETINGS AT RID CONFERENCES.

WE HAVE INTERIM ACTIVITIES, WORKSHOPS OR PRE-CONFERENCES.

AND SO THAT IS FREE TO JOIN AND YOU DON'T HAVE TO BE A LEGAL INTERPRETER, BUT IT'S A GREAT PLACE TO CONNECT.

AS I HAVE SAID OVER AND OVER, THE MARIE CENTER, THE CENTER ON EXCELLENCE IN LEGAL INTERPRETING, WHO BROUGHT YOU THIS FREE SERIES, THERE IS THEIR WEBSITE AND IT HAS ALL OF THE DOCUMENTS AND PRODUCTS THAT OVER THE PAST NUMBER OF YEARS THAT THEY HAVE HAD THE GRANT, THAT HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED.

THERE IS ALSO THE 18-MONTH LEGAL INTERPRETER PREPARATION PROGRAM TO GET THAT EXPOSURE; RIGHT? AND THE INSTITUTE FOR LEGAL INTERPRETING IS A NATIONAL CONFERENCE THAT IS USUALLY EVERY THREE YEARS AND DEPENDING ON WHAT IS GOING ON IRON SHOP, OUR NEXT ONE IS MAY OF 2014.

I KNOW THERE WILL BE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

IT'S GOING TO BE ON DEAF/HEARING TEAMS IN COURT AND IT'S LOOKING TO BE A VERY EXCITING PROGRAM AND I HOPE PEOPLE HAVE A CHANCE.

IT'S IN MAY OF 2014.

NAJIT IS THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF JUDICIARY INTERPRETERS AND TRANSLATORS.

SPOKEN LANGUAGE PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR INTERPRETERS.

AND THEN I ALSO MENTIONED EARLIER THE CONSORTIUM FOR LANGUAGE ACCESS.

THIS IS SOMETHING THAT IS A PART OF THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR STATE COURTS.

AND THEY HAVE THIS CONSORTIUM.

THEY ARE VERY INTERESTED CURRENTLY IN EXPANDING INTERPRETING SERVICES IN ALL LANGUAGES AND SPECIFICALLY IN CIVIL AREAS. SO I GOT THAT THROUGH -- I GOT THROUGH THAT IN REMARKABLY SHORT PERIOD OF TIME. SO WE HAVE EIGHT MINUTES LEFT.

IF THERE ARE ANY FINAL QUESTIONS, I'M HAPPY TO TAKE THEM.

I KNOW THAT CARRIE WHITE NEEDS A FEW MINUTES AT THE END.

AND I WILL SCROLL DOWN.

COLLEEN ASKED AN EXCELLENT QUESTION AND SAID I AM BRAND-NEW TO THE IDEA OF COURT INTERPRETING AND ARE WE ALLOWED TO SIT IN COURT TO BETTER UNDERSTAND THE PROCEDURES AND PROTOCOLS? INDEED YOU ARE, AND I RECOMMEND IT.

GO AS OFTEN AS POSSIBLE.

VERY FEW PROCEEDINGS ARE IN PRIVATE.

IF THEY ARE, IT DEPENDS ON STATE, IT MAY BE A JUVENILE MATTER OR WHAT WE CALL "A TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS." WHERE THEY PERMANENTLY ADOPT CHILDREN OUT, BECAUSE PARENTS AREN'T ABLE TO TAKE CARE OF THEIR KIDS.

THERE MAY BE SOME CASES THAT MIGHT HAVE A PROTECTIVE ORDER IN PLACE, THAT CLOSES THEM.

YOU CAN EVEN LISTEN TO THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT ONLINE.

YOU GO TO -- IT'S CALLED SCOTUS, SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

DOT COM.

IF YOU GO THERE, THEY HAVE TAPED THE APPELLANT ARGUMENTS, BUT IT'S PROBABLY NOT THE BEST PLACE TO START FOR WHAT YOU REALLY NEED RIGHT NOW. WHAT YOU REALLY NEED RIGHT NOW IS SEE WHAT THEY DO IN TRAFFIC COURTS AND DIVORCE COURTS, BECAUSE THAT IS WHERE YOU WILL BE INTERPRETING MOST.

OKAY.

QUESTION, ARE YOUR NOTES SUBJECT TO CONFISCATION BY THE COURTS AND LAWYERS, ET CETERA? YES, SO DON'T WRITE DEROGATORY THINGS ABOUT THE JUDGE.

THEY ARE.

I HAVE NEVER ACTUALLY IN 30 YEARS AS AN INTERPRETER AND 20 YEARS AS AN ATTORNEY HAVE I SEEN IT HAPPEN.

I HAVE SEEN FIGHTS OVER THE DEAF PERSON'S NOTES AND WHAT THEY WERE TAKEN WHILE THEY WERE IN COURT, PRIMARILY BECAUSE THERE WAS AN ARGUMENT WHETHER OR NOT THEY COULD UNDERSTAND ENGLISH AND THEREFORE NEEDED INTERPRETATION, BUT I HAVE NEVER SEEN THEM TAKE AN INTERPRETER'S NOTES.

I BELIEVE IT WAS INITIALLY ASKED WHY WE WOULD WRITE DOWN WHAT A DEAF PERSON WAS SIGNING AND WHY WOULD IT NOT BE VOICED? THAT IS A GREAT QUESTION.

AT TIMES, PARTICULARLY FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROCEEDINGS AND FINANCIAL AFFIDAVITS, IF THE DEAF PERSON DOESN'T SPEAK ENGLISH, I WILL INTERPRET THE FORM AND THEY WILL INTERPRET IT TO ME AND I WILL FILL IT IN.

THAT IS SIGHT TRANSLATION, GOING FROM ASL TO ENGLISH.

ANOTHER QUESTION ABOUT SIGHT TRANSLATION AND I THINK I EXPANDED ON THAT WITH STEVE. SO I KNOW THAT CARRIE NEEDED TO JUMP IN HERE FOR THE LAST FOUR MINUTES. SO I'M GOING TO THANK YOU ALL VERY MUCH FOR YOUR TIME AND REALLY APPRECIATE THE MARIE CENTER GIVING US THE FORUM TO DO THIS AND I LOOK FORWARD VERY MUCH TO THE NEXT FOUR IN THIS SERIES.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH

>> CARRIE, ARE YOU THERE?

>> I AM WAITING FOR CARRIE.

>> WELL, CARRIE IS HERE, BUT HER "TALK" BUTTON ISN'T. SO WE'RE WORKING ON THIS TECHNICAL ISSUE AND I KNOW SHE NEEDED TO GIVE YOU INSTRUCTIONS ON CEUS.

AND WHILE I HAVE THE FLOOR, I GOT A PRIVATE MESSAGE FROM GLENN -- SORRY, THERE WAS SOMETHING WRONG WITH MY VOLUME.

I WILL SIGN OFF.

THANK YOU ANNA, IF EVERYONE CAN TAKE A MOMENT AND LOOK AT THE CHAT.

THEY WILL BE SENDING YOU INFORMATION OUT ON HOW TO FOLLOW-UP WITH THE CEU PROCESS.

EVERYONE HAVE A GOOD NIGHT.