
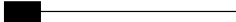



[ENTER CAPTIONS TEXT]

NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE OF REHABILITATION TRAINING MATERIALS, JULY 29, 2013.

INTERPRETING IN FAMILY COURT, JULY 29, 2013.

>> WELCOME TO TONIGHT'S WEBINAR ON "INTERPRETING IN FAMILY COURT." OUR PRESENTER IS CARLA MATHERS.

MY NAME IS CARRIE WHITE AND I AM THE MARIE CENTER COORDINATOR AND I HAVE A FEW THINGS THAT I NEED TO TALK WITH YOU BEFORE WE BEGIN.   

CAPTIONING AND INTERPRETERS ARE PROVIDED.

THE STREAMING WINDOW OPENS AUTOMATICALLY.

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

CLICK ON THE BOTTOM CORNER AND THE MENU WILL DROP DOWN.

CLICK "DETACH PANEL." AND 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 BE MADE BIGGER BY PULLING IT OUT.

CLICK ON THE ICON BOX IN THE UPPER RIGHT CORNER OF THE CHAT BOX.

TO ACCESS THE MENU AND TO MAKE THE CHAT FONT BIGGER.

IFBS9[T

PLEASE FILL OUT THE SURVEY, ABOUT YOUR EXPERIENCE, AND ALSO AT THAT TIME YOUR CEU INFORMATION WILL BE GATHERED.

I WILL TALK MORE ABOUT CEUS AT THE END, AND FOR RIGHT NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TURN IT OVER TO CARLA.

>> THANKS.

THANKS SO MUCH AND WELCOME BACK EVERYONE.

THIS IS THE THIRD IN OUR SERIES OF LEGAL INTERPRETING WEBINARS ENTITLED "INTERPRETING IN FAMILY COURT." AND SO FIRST I WOULD LIKE TO THANK CARRIE AND THE MARIE CENTER AND OUR TECHIE, WHO IS BUSY HOPEFULLY HELPING ALL OF YOU WHO ARE STILL STRUGGLING.

AND THE CENTER DIRECTOR THANK YOU FOR ALL YOUR SUPPORT IN ALL FIVE OF THESE SEMINARS.

WE'LL TALK ABOUT SOME OF THE MAJOR ISSUES THAT YOU WILL FACE IN A FAMILY LAW MATTER, INCLUDING SEPARATION AND DIVORCE, PROPERTY, WHICH TYPICALLY MEANS "MONEY," BUT THERE ARE DIFFERENT TYPES OF PROPERTY ISSUES.

WE'LL TALK ABOUT THE MOST COMMON CHILD CUSTODY AND VISITATION ISSUES AND EXPLAIN WHAT THOSE ARE, INCLUDING CHILD SUPPORT.

WE'LL BRIEFLY TOUCH ON SOME DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MATTERS THAT ARE HEARD IN FAMILY COURT.

AND THEN CLOSE OUT -- WE'RE NOT GOING TO GO INTO THAT MUCH FURTHER BECAUSE THE NEXT SESSION IS DEVOTED ENTIRELY TO "DOMESTIC VIOLENCE" AND INTERPRETING IN THOSE SETTINGS AND TOUCH ON THE ABUSE AND NEGLECT SYSTEMS.

WE'LL ALSO THROUGHOUT, WE'LL TALK ABOUT INTERPRETING ISSUES THAT COME UP, AND THE CHALLENGES THAT WE FACE, AND DIFFERENT ASPECTS ON INTERPRETING IN THESE TYPES OF MATTERS, ANY IMPLICATIONS. SO AS AN OVERVIEW, GENERALLY WE WILL INTERPRET IN FAMILY LAW IS THE SAME FOR ANY OTHER SETTING, ALTHOUGH BECAUSE PREPARATIONS FOR A DOMESTIC TRIAL IS EXTENSIVE, TO INTERPRET THAT PREPARATION, AS WELL AS TO BE PRESENT TO MONITOR THE COURT INTERPRETERS.

FAMILY LAW INTERPRETING HAPPENS IN A VARIETY OF SETTINGS, INCLUDING IN ACTUAL COURTS.

AS I MENTIONED MUCH OF IT HAPPENS IN THE LAW OFFICE.

YOU MIGHT INTERPRET A DEPOSITION.

YOU MIGHT INTERPRET A MEDIATION AS A PART OF A FAMILY LAW MATTER.

YOU MIGHT INTERPRET A SUPERVISED VISITATION FOR DEAF PARENTS OR DEAF CHILDREN AND THEIR PARENTS WHO VISIT EACH OTHER.

THERE IS A GREAT DEAL OF SIGHT TRANSLATION, IN ADDITION TO REGULAR CONSECUTIVE AND SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETING, SIGHT TRANSLATION IS AN IMPORTANT PART OF OUR JOB.

AND THE CONFLICTS, THE CONFLICTS THAT EXIST FOR LEGAL INTERPRETERS IN FAMILY LAW SETTINGS CAN BE EXTENSIVE.

BECAUSE THERE IS SO MUCH PREPARATION INVOLVED IN THE TYPICAL LITIGATED MATTER ANYWAY.

THE INTERPRETER WHO WORKS ANY OF THAT THEN CANNOT WORK IN THE PROCEEDINGS EXCEPT AS A TABLE INTERPRETER. SO IF YOU HAVE MULTIPLE DEAF PARTIES, AND YOU HAVE POTENTIALLY CHILDREN OR DEAF CHILDREN, WHO HAVE THEIR OWN ATTORNEYS, THEN IT'S VERY QUICK THAT YOU CAN GET CONFLICTED OUT IF YOU ARE NOT REALLY CAREFUL ABOUT ALLOCATING INTERPRETER RESOURCES. SO THAT YOU KEEP THOSE LINES CLEAN AND THAT YOU SAVE A COUPLE OF INTERPRETERS FOR THE COURT WORK.

AND I KNOW THAT IS DIFFICULTY TO DO IN AREAS WHERE THERE ISN'T A WHOLE LOT OF INTERPRETERS. SO JUST TO KEEP IN MIND, IT'S VERY EASY TO GET CONFLICTED OUT.

THERE ARE A LOT OF GOOD RESOURCES WE'LL MENTION AS WE GO THROUGH, BUT THERE ARE RESOURCES FOR LEARNING FAMILY LAW, AND YOU NEED TO LOOK AT YOUR STATE COURT INTERPRETING SITE.

BECAUSE THEY WILL HAVE INFORMATION FOR PRO SE LITIGANTS THAT IS GOOD INFORMATION FOR COURT INTERPRETERS TO USE BECAUSE IT'S TELLING PEOPLE NOT REPRESENTED BY COUNSEL WHAT THEY NEED TO DO TO GET A DIVORCE OR TO FILE A MOTION FOR CUSTODY. SO IT'S A GOOD PLACE FOR YOU TO GO,, AS WELL AS YOU CAN ALSO TRY THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION HAS A FAMILY LAW SECTION.

AND I TRIED TO USE A GOOD DEAL OF THEIR INFORMATION, BECAUSE THE PROBLEM WITH FAMILY LAW IS THAT FOR THE MOST PART IT'S GOING TO BE STATE LAW AND THERE ARE 50 DIFFERENT STATES. SO THERE ARE 50 DIFFERENT STATUTORY SCHEMES THAT SET UP HOW YOUR INDIVIDUAL STATE IS GOING TO HANDLE FAMILY LAW MATTERS.

AND I AM ONLY LICENSED IN TWO OF THOSE STATES SO I ACCEPTED A HUGE CAVEAT OUT AHEAD OF TIME THAT THIS WHOLE PREPARATION IS NOT TO BE CONSIDERED LEGALLY BINDING FIRST OF ALL AND I WILL TRY TO POINT OUT WHEN I AM TALKING SPECIFICALLY ABOUT MARYLAND AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WHERE I AM LICENSED.

BUT IN GENERAL YOU REALLY NEED TO LOOK AT YOUR SPECIFIC STATE, THEIR COURT WEBSITE OR EVEN JUST A DOMESTIC LAW SEARCH ON GOOGLE, YOU WILL GET A GOOD DEAL OF INFORMATION. SO WE'RE GOING TO START WITH SOME OF THE MAJOR ISSUES THAT YOU CAN ANTICIPATE YOU WILL BE FACED WITH IN INTERPRETING FAMILY LAW MATTERS.

AS WE HAVE DONE ALL ALONG, I WILL STOP AT TIMES AND TAKE QUESTIONS AFTER WE GET THROUGH A SPECIFIC CHUNK OF INFORMATION. SO SOME OF THIS IS GOING TO SOUND LIKE, I SAID, A DICTIONARY CLASS.

I'M GOING TO DO A LOT OF DEFINING OF TERMS, TEARTT1 0 0 72.024 2793 1 472..> BSI[(THE) 1 RE 5 Th 7.95 A7.95 Th 3.0

STATUTE, THEN YOU HAVE "STANDING" TO FILE A DIVORCE. SO "GROUNDS" ARE JUST A LEGAL REASON.

SOMETIMES THOSE GROUNDS INVOLVE THE SEPARATED PERIOD OF TIME BEFORE THE COURT WILL GRANT YOU A DIVORCE.

AND GENERALLY IN MOST PLACES THERE IS SOME PROVISION FOR THIS SEPARATION AND PERIOD OF TIME, BUT IF YOU ARE SEPARATED, YOU MAY HAVE INTERIM ISSUES THAT YOU CAN'T AGREE UPON AMONG THE PARTIES.

AND SO YOU ASK THE COURT TO HELP YOU WITH THIS TEMPORARY SUPPORT, TEMPORARY ITEM. SO FOR EXAMPLE, YOU PHYSICALLY SEPARATE AND ONE PARTY GOES TO THE COURT AND ASKS FOR TEMPORARY CHILD SUPPORT.

THAT IS CALLED "A LIMITED DIVORCE." DURING THAT PERIOD OF SEPARATION WHEN YOU HAVE GONE TO THE COURT AND YOU ASKED THE COURT TO DECIDE CERTAIN INTERIM ISSUES IS WHAT WE IN MARYLAND AT LEAST CALL A "LIMITED DIVORCE." THEN YOU GET WHAT ASSISTANCE YOU NEED FROM THE COURT AND THEN WHEN YOUR PERIOD OF TIME HAS BEEN SEPARATED LONG ENOUGH UNDER YOUR STATUTE TO GET A FINAL DIVORCE, YOU COME BACK IN AND THAT IS WHEN YOU GET YOUR FINAL DIVORCE AND THAT PERIOD OF TIME IS CALLED "PENDENTE LITE," A LATIN TERM THAT MEANS "PENDING." WHEN YOU ARE WAITING FOR YOUR GROUNDS, WHEN YOU HAVE QUALIFIED BY BEING SEPARATED LONG ENOUGH TO GET A DIVORCE.

THEN YOUR GROUNDS -- AND YOU ARE QUALIFIED TO GET A FULL DIVORCE. SO DURING THAT INTERIM TIME YOU MIGHT HERE OR INTERPRET MOTIONS FOR TEMPORARY MAINTENANCE.

AND THAT IS A TERM THAT MEANS "TEMPORARY FINANCIAL SUPPORT." IT MIGHT BE FOR CHILD SUPPORT.

IT MIGHT BE FOR SPOUSAL SUPPORT, BUT IT'S TEMPORARY UNTIL THE GROUNDS -- ONE MIGHT BE ASKING FOR CHILD SUPPORT, FOR ATTORNEY FEES, COSTS, EXPERT WITNESS FEES, CUSTODY/VISITATION, MODIFICATION OF PRIOR TEMPORARY ORDERS OR REQUESTS FOR EXCLUSIVE POSSESSION.

AND "EXCLUSIVE POSSESSION" RELATES TO THE HOME OR THE FAMILY APARTMENT OR CONDO OR WHEREVER YOU LIVE.

ONE PERSON IS GOING IN AND ASKING THE COURT TO GIVE THEM THE RIGHT TO LIVE THERE.

THOSE ARE THE KIND OF PENDENTE LITE MOTIONS YOU MIGHT HEAR. SO IN MARYLAND WE HAVE BY STATUTE WE HAVE GOT GROUNDS FOR THIS LIMITED DIVORCE.

AND THOSE INCLUDE -- WE HAVE FOUR --

YOU CAN ASK FOR A GROUNDS -- YOU CAN ASK FOR A LIMITED DIVORCE BASED ON CRUELTY OF TREATMENT.

IF THE PARTIES DO HAVE A SEPARATION AGREEMENT IN PLACE, IT'S MUCH MORE LIKELY THAT THE AMOUNT OF TIME NEEDED FROM THE INTERPRETERS IN COURT IS LESS.

IN CASES MORE STREAMLINED, IF PARTIES HAVE DECIDED SOME OR ALL OF THE ISSUES THEMSELVES.

AND SO THE COURT WILL ONLY BE ASKED TO DECIDE ON A LIMITED NUMBER OF MATTERS BETWEEN EACH SIDE ONLY HAS TO PROVE A LIMITED NUMBER OF MATTERS AND THAT CUTS DOWNTIME THAT YOU ARE USING THE INTERPRETING. SO YOU NEED TO ASK THE ATTORNEY DURING PREPARATION, DO THE PARTIES HAVE AN AGREEMENT?

SOMETIMES -- OR ARE THERE ANY ISSUES THAT THE COURT IS GOING TO BE ASKED TO RESOLVE?

SOMETIMES IF THEY DO HAVE AN AGREEMENT ON ALL OF THE OUTSTANDING ISSUES, THEN EVEN THOUGH THE DOCKET SAYS YOU ARE THERE FOR A TRIAL, YOU ARE REALLY NOT.

IT'S CALLED "A CONSENT AGREEMENT." AND THEY ARE JUST GOING TO GO IN AND PUT IT ON THE RECORD BY READING IT AND THEN THE COURTS IS GENERALLY GOING TO ACCEPT IT AS LONG AS THE ISSUES WITH RESPECT TO THE CHILDREN AND CUSTODY ARE FAIR AND REASONABLE. SO EVEN THOUGH THE COURT CLERK SAYS IT'S A "TRIAL," I CAN FIND OUT WHETHER THERE IS A CONSENT AGREEMENT AND IT'S JUST GOING TO BE PUT ON THE RECORD, THEN I CAN STAFF THE CASE MORE EFFICIENTLY BY ASSIGNING ONE INTERPRETER TO IT.

BECAUSE IF THEY ARE JUST GOING TO GO IN AND READ A 5-PAGE DOCUMENT YOU DON'T NEED FIVE INTERPRETERS THERE, TWO PROCEEDING INTERPRETERS AND TWO TABLE INTERPRETERS AND JUST PART OF THAT IS TO GATHER THE INFORMATION SO YOU CAN INTELLIGENTLY AND EFFICIENTLY HELP THE COURT, BUT AT THE SAME TIME, NOT OVER STAFF THE CASE.

ALONG THOSE LINES, IF YOU KNOW THAT THERE IS GOING TO BE A CONSENT OR SEPARATION AGREEMENT READ INTO THE RECORD, ASK TO SEE A COPY OF IT AND READ IT.

BECAUSE ALL OF THE ISSUES THAT THEY ARE GOING TO GO THERETO WILL HAVE TO BE SPELLED OUT AND OF COURSE, IT'S BEING READ. SO IT'S MUCH QUICKER.

AND YOU WILL WANT TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THAT PIECE OF PREPARATION. SO THEN YOU WILL KNOW THAT IF THE COURT IS BEING ASKED TO RESOLVE A NUMBER OF ISSUES, THE MATTER IS GOING TO BE MORE COMPLICATED AND YOU MAY NEED THE FULL TEAM OF INTERPRETERS.

IF THE COURT IS BEING ASKED TO RESOLVE PROPERTY ISSUES, THEN YOU NEED TO BE PREPARED FOR COMPLICATED MATH CONCEPTS.

THINGS LIKE ACTUARIAL ISSUES INVOLVING INSURANCE AND LIFE EXPECTANCY, PROPERTY VALUES, PROPERTY VALUES NOW, PROPERTY VALUES IN THE FUTURE.

BECAUSE ONE OF THE PARTIES MIGHT HAVE THE RIGHT TO EXCLUSIVE POSSESSION OF THE HOME FOR A PERIOD OF TIME AND THEN THE COURT MIGHT ORDER IT TO BE SOLD.

RETIREMENT ASSETS, AND THE LIKE, ALL INVOLVE SOMEWHAT COMPLICATED MATHEMATICAL CONCEPTS.

IF ISSUES THAT YOU KNOW WILL BE LITIGATED RELATE TO CUSTODY OF CHILDREN, THEN THE INTERPRETER NEEDS TO FIND OUT WHETHER THE CHILDREN ARE GOING TO BE TESTIFYING AND IF THEY NEED INTERPRETERS.

AND IF THEY HAVE ATTORNEYS, WHICH WE'LL COME BACK TO, BUT THIS IMPACTS STAFFING DUE TO THE NEED OF DEAF INTERPRETERS IF YOU HAVE CHILDREN IN THE CASE.

THE KIDS MAY BE TESTIFYING IN OPEN COURT, BUT DEPENDING UPON THEIR AGE, PARTICULARLY FOR YOUNGER KIDS THEY OFTEN MEET PRIVATELY WITH THE JUDGE IN CHAMBERS.

SOMETIMES WITH COUNSEL.

SOMETIMES WITHOUT COUNSEL.

TYPICALLY NOT WITH THE PARENTS, BECAUSE THE JUDGE IS TRYING TO GET AN IDEA OF THEIR VIEWS ON CUSTODY AND WHERE THEY WANT TO LIVE. SO IF THE KIDS DO HAVE THEIR OWN ATTORNEYS, STAFFING IS ALSO AFFECTED BECAUSE IF THE KIDS ARE DEAF, THEN THEY MAY -- EVEN IF THEY ARE NOT DEAF, THE ATTORNEY MAY WANT TO HAVE A TABLE INTERPRETER PRESENT FOR THEMSELVES AND THEIR CLIENTS OBVIOUSLY, IF THE KIDS ARE DEAF. SO THAT IS THE BASIC CONCEPT OF "A LIMITED DIVORCE." NOW MOVING ON TO GROUNDS, THERE ARE DIFFERENT MATTERS THAT A INTERPRETER MIGHT FIND THEMSELVES INTERPRETING IN A CONTESTED DIVORCE CASE. SO AS I MENTIONED, PICA6,OU

ONCE THAT IS DONE, IN OTHER WORDS, ONCE AN ABSOLUTE DIVORCE HAS BEEN GRANTED, TH

TYPICALLY STATES ARE ALSO GOING TO HAVE -- TYPICALLY STATES ARE ALSO GOING TO HAVE SOME KIND OF GROUND THAT ALLOWS A DIVORCE BASED ON A CONVICTION OF SERIOUS FELONIES.

INSANITY AND AGAIN, MARYLAND HAS A NUMBER OF ITEMS THAT HAVE TO BE PROVEN.

WE HAVE TO HAVE TWO DOCTORS COME IN, TWO PSYCHIATRISTS COME IN AND PROVIDE TESTIMONY.

AGAIN, KNOWING THAT, YOU KNOW WHAT THE GROUNDS ARE, YOU CAN START TO PREDICT WHAT THE TRIAL LOOKS LIKE THAT YOU WILL BE INTERPRETING.

AND THEN RECENTLY AS WITH LIMITED DIVORCES BECAUSE DOM

BECAUSE IT'S A CONCEPT NOT ONLY WITH ALIMONY, BUT WE'LL SEE IT AGAIN WITH CHILD SUPPORT. SO IT REQUIRES THOUGHT AND PREPARATION TO INTERPRET.

AN "ANNULMENT," YOU CAN'T JUST GET AN ANNULMENT BECAUSE YOU WERE MARRIED FOR 24 HOURS.

ACCORDING TO THE LAW, THE PEOPLE WERE NEVER MARRIED AND THE GROUNDS FOR ANNULMENT VARY BY STATE, BUT IT'S NOT "OOPS WE MADE A MISTAKE WITH THE MARRIAGE."

IT'S USUALLY STUFF THAT ONE OF THE PARTIES WAS ALREADY MARRIED. SO THE SECOND MARRIAGE WAS INVALID BY LAW.

OR IT WAS SOMEHOW ENTERED INTO WITH SEVERE AND PROVABLE FRAUD.

YOU MIGHT HEAR THE TERM "COMMON-LAW MARRIAGE." AND THAT IS A RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN A MAN AND A WOMAN, THAT SOME STATES DO RECOGNIZE AS BEING LEGALLY MARRIED, EVEN THOUGH THERE WAS NO LICENSE EVER OBTAIN ORDER MARRIED FAMILY EVER HELD.

IF, IN FACT, YOU ARE IN A COMMON-LAW MARRIAGE A DIVORCE IS REQUIRED TO TERMINATE A COMMON-LAW MARRIAGE.

YOU HAVE TO DO A COUPLE OF THINGS LIKE H

BE INVALIDATED. SO IN TERMS OF INTERPRETING IMPLICATIONS, YOU MIGHT FIND YOURSELF GOING WITH ALLEGED FATHER TO HAVE A DNA TEST OR SWAB.

YOU MIGHT DO A SIGHT TRANSLATION OF THE PRENUPTIAL AGREEMENT.

MORE LIKELY YOU WILL BE INTERPRETING THE CASE DECIDING OVER WHETHER THAT AGREEMENT IS VALID OR NOT.

AND INTERESTINGLY, THE COMMON-LAW MARRIAGE, SOMETIMES COMES UP AS IN A CRIMINAL MATTER. SO IF YOU ARE MARRIED, THERE ARE PRIVILEGES.

THE MARITAL COMMUNICATION PRIVILEGE.

YOU CAN'T BE FORCED OR YOUR SPOUSE CAN'T BE FORCED DURING THE MARRIAGE AND IT CAME UP IN A TRIAL -- 10, 11, 12 YEARS AGO NOW, HE HAD MADE SOME STATEMENTS TO HIS GIRLFRIEND, AND SO HIS ARGUMENT WAS THAT SHE WASN'T REALLY HIS GIRLFRIEND.

SHE WAS HIS WIFE AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA RECOGNIZED THE COMMON-LAW MARRIAGE. SO THE STATE CAN'T FORCE HER TO REPEAT ANY OF THE STATEMENTS IN COURT THAT HE HAD MADE TO HER AT OR SHORTLY AFTER THE TIME OF THE MURDERS.

HE LOST, BUT LIKE I SAID, YOU MIGHT SEE IT EVEN COMING UP IN CRIMINAL LAW MATTERS. SO WE'RE GOING TO TAKE A BREAK HERE AND I'M GOING TO LOOK AT -- YOU CAN GO AHEAD AND TYPE YOUR QUESTIONS IN, IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS WITH RESPECT TO WHAT WE HAVE TALKED ABOUT THUS FAR. WELL, I'M LOOK AT CATHERINE -- I DON'T KNOW THAT I KNOW HOW TO PRONOUNCE YOUR LAST TIME.

THE OPTION WHERE THE PARTIES CAN MEET WITH THE COURT EMPLOYEE WHO IS A MEDIATOR, USUALLY AN MFG AND THEY MEET INDIVIDUALLY WITH THE PARTIES AND CHILDREN AND WRITE AN AGREEMENT WHICH IS BROUGHT INTO THE COURT FOR A JUDGE TO AFFIRM.

WOULD CONFLICTS EXIST IN THIS SITUATION, THAT REQUIRE SEPARATE INTERPRETERS FOR EACH PARTY?

SAME QUESTION FOR PRO SE PARTIES SEEKING HELP FROM SELF-HELP CLINIC?

ONE PARTY MIGHT SHOW UP AND THE OPPOSING PARTY COULD SHOW UP ANOTHER DAY? SO I ACTUALLY ADDRESS THIS PARTICULAR POINT A LITTLE BIT LATER WHEN I TALK ABOUT "ADR." AND THE INTERPRETING IMPLICATIONS. SO IN ADDITION, I DON'T KNOW WHAT AN MFG IS, BUT I SUSPECT IT'S A CALIFORNIA THING, EITHER THAT OR A DEGREE.

BUT I WILL ADDRESS THIS A LITTLE BIT LATER.

AND THE QUESTION, IS DISSOLUTION STILL ON THE BOOKS AS A DIVORCE MATTER?

DISSOLUTION HAS NOT BEEN ON THE BOOKS IN MARYLAND AND YOU WOULD HAVE TO CHECK YOUR STATE COURT WEBSITE TO SEE WHAT YOUR LISTED GROUNDS ARE.

DEB MARTINEZ, WILL YOU TALK ABOUT SEPARATION DURING A CONTESTED DIVORCE CASE? YES, EXCEPT THAT I AM NOT ENTIRELY SURE WHAT YOU MEAN BY "SEPARATION." IF YOU MEAN KEEPING THE TABLE INTERPRETERS SEPARATE -- IF YOU MEAN SOMETHING ELSE, I NEED SOME CLARIFICATION.

PATRICIA, PLEASE EXPLAIN THE WORD "STANDING." SURE.

"STANDING "MEANS WHETHER YOU ARE QUALIFIED TO FILE A DIVORCE CASE.

OR ANY LAWSUIT FOR THAT MATTER.

EVERY LAWSUIT SAYS YOU HAVE TO HAVE "STANDING." SO IN MARYLAND ONE OF THE PARTIES HAS TO LIVE -- HAVE LIVED IN STATE A YEAR PRIOR TO FILING THE COMPLAINT.

YOU HAVE TO HAVE GROUNDS. SO YOU HAVE TO HAVE THAT LEGAL REASON.

IT MIGHT BE ADULTERY.

IT MIGHT BE TWO-YEAR SEPARATION, ONE-YEAR VOLUNTARY SEPARATION. SO EACH STATE IS GOING TO HAVE A LIST OF QUALIFICATIONS WHO SAYS WHO CAN GET DIVORCED AND WHO CANNOT? AND YOU CAN QUALIFY BY SATISFYING EACH OF THOSE ELEMENTS.

THEN YOU HAVE STANDING.

DID THE COMMON-LAW STAND WITH THE GIRLFRIEND? I ASSUME YOU MEAN MR. MESA? AND NO.

IT WOULDN'T STAND IF YOU HELD YOURSELF AS BOYFRIEND AND GIRLFRIEND ANYWAY.

IT ONLY STANDS IF YOU HOLD YOURSELF AS BEING MARRIED EVEN THOUGH YOU HAVEN'T GONE THROUGH THE CEREMONY.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY THERAPIST.

THANK YOU.

MORE AND MORE COURTS ARE REQUIRING ADR AND MEDIATION AND YES, THE GOAL OBVIOUSLY IS TO COME TO AN AGREEMENT, AND I WILL GO INTO THE INTERPRETING ISSUES A LITTLE BIT LATER.

HERE IS A QUESTION FROM SUZANNE REGARDING A CONFLICT OR PERCEIVED CONFLICT OF INTEREST.

IF WE INTERPRET FOR A CLIENT IN FAMILY LAW COURT, AND THEN THE CLIENT IS LATER BROUGHT UP ON CRIMINAL CHARGES FOR THE BREACH OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE DIVORCE DECREE; WE ARE CALLED TO INTERPRET THE CRIMINAL CASE. WELL, THAT DOESN'T HAPPEN IN THE STATES THAT I AM LICENSED IN.

THERE IS NO CRIMINAL CHARGES BROUGHT FOR A BREACH OF CONTRACT.

ESSENTIALLY A SEPARATION OF AGREEMENT IS A CONTRACT.

IF THERE IS A VIOLATION OF THE COURT ORDER, BECAUSE IN THE DIVORCE, YOU PROBABLY WILL HEAR THIS, BUT IN THE DIVORCE, THEY MERGE AND INCORPORATE THE SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT INTO THE DECREE OF DIVORCE.

BECAUSE IF THEY DON'T, IN ORDER TO ENFORCE IT THEY HAVE TO GO TO REGULAR CIVIL COURT, JUST AS YOU WOULD WITH ANY BREACH OF CONTRACT.

AND THE COURTS ARE OF THE OPINION THAT PEOPLE WITH DIVIDE THE PROPERTY AS THEY SEE FIT AND JUST WRITE IT DOWN IN THE CONTRACT, THE PROPERTY SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT AND THAT IS HOW BOTH PROPERTY AND DEBT ARE RESOLVED.

AND ALTHOUGH MANY, MANY DIVORCES START WITH A HIGH DEGREE OF ACRIMONY, BY AND LARGE, MOST OF THEM SETTLE.

WHEN YOU CAN GET TO A SETTLEMENT, YOU PUT IT DOWN IN THE PROPERTY SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT.

AND IF YOU CAN'T -- IF YOU CAN'T AGREE ON WHAT TO DO WITH YOUR PROPERTY, THEN THE COURT IS GOING TO DECIDE FOR YOU.

AND LAWS ARE GOING TO VARY FROM STATE TO STATE AS TO HOW DO THEY DO THAT? BUT MOST STATES THEY HAVE A DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "MARITAL AND NON-MARITAL PROPERTY." AND IF YOU

YOU KNOW, NOT ALL ATTORNEYS SPEND A GREAT DEAL OF TIME WITH DEAF CLIENTS AND YOU DON'T KNOW WHO IS INTERPRETING.

YOU DON'T KNOW IF IT'S A FAMILY MEMBER THEY BROUGHT WITH THEM OR IF THE ATTORNEY HIRED A PROFESSIONAL INTERPRETER OR THEY DID ALL OF THE PREPARATION? SO WE DON'T ALWAYS KNOW.

BUT I THINK FOR THE MOST PART, THOSE ARE THE BASIC MAJOR ISSUES THAT YOU ARE GOING TO SEE IN MARITAL PROPERTY.

QUESTIONS?

QDRO, JUNE ACTUALLY ANSWERED AMY'S QUESTION.

QUALIFIED DOMESTIC RELATIONS ORDER.

SOMEONE IS ASKING THE INTERPRETER TO MOVE A LITTLE BIT TO THE LEFT -- I'M SORRY, TO MOVE TO THE CENTER FROM HER LEFT. WELL, THAT IS ALL RIGHT.

WE DON'T HAVE QUESTIONS ABOUT PROPERTY.

BUT THERE IS A LOT TO GET THROUGH STILL.

AND SO WE'LL MOVE ON.

CUSTODY: IF THE PARENTS CAN'T AGREE ON THE CUSTODY OF THEIR CHILD, THEN COURTS ARE GOING TO DECIDE CUSTODY BASED ON WHAT THEY CALL THE "BEST INTEREST OF THE CHILD STANDARD." AND DETERMINING WHAT IS BEST FOR THE CHILD IS NO EASY MATTER.

THERE IS NO ONE OR TWO OR THREE FACTORS THAT THE COURT LOOKS AT.

IT IS USUALLY A LOT OF DIFFERENT FACTORS.

AND THE FACTORS ARE IMPORTANT, BECAUSE KNOWING THEM, YOU CAN ANTICIPATE WHAT THE DEAF PEOPLE ARE GOING TO TESTIFY TO.

BECAUSE WHOEVER IS ASKING FOR CUSTODY HAS TO PROVE THESE THINGS: THESE ARE SOME OF THE FACTORS.

WHICH PARENT IS THE MOST SUITABLE CUSTODIAN BASED ON CHARACTER, TEMPERAMENT AND STABILITY?

THEY HAVE TO TESTIFY TO THE CHILD'S RELATIONSHIP WITH EACH PARENT.

THE COURT WILL LOOK AT THE EDUCATION LEVEL OF EACH PARENT, THEIR CHILD-REARING SKILLS?

WHETHER THEY HAVE AN ILLNESS THAT MIGHT HARM THE CHILD?

WHICH PARENT CAN PROVIDE A BETTER HOME ENVIRONMENT?

IT JUST DEPENDS ON YOUR STATE, BUT IN A CONTESTED CUSTODY CASE, IT'S THEIR DUTY TO ADVISE THE COURT, AMONG OTHER THINGS, WHAT IS IN BEST INTEREST OF THE CHILD? SO COURTS OFTEN APPOINT A GAL TO REPRESENT A MINOR CHILD AND THEY HAVE DIFFERENT ROLES DEPENDING UPON WHAT THE COURT SAYS. SO THEY MIGHT BE THERE AS AN ADVOCATE FOR THE BEST INTEREST.

THEY MIGHT BE THERE TO INVESTIGATE, TO T

WITH MOST OF THE TIME AND WHEN THE CHILD IS IN THEIR CUSTODY, THAT PARENT MAKES THE DECISION.

THE OTHER PARENT HAS VISITATION RIGHTS.

BUT WHEN THE CHILD IS WITH THAT WILL PARENT, THE VISITATION RIGHTS, THEY ARE IN THE CUSTODY OF THAT PARENT AND THAT PARENT MAKES THE DECISIONS AS TO THE DAY-TO-DAY DECISIONS. SO THAT IS PHYSICAL CUSTODY.

JOINT PHYSICAL CUSTODY, AT LEAST IN MARYLAND DOESN'T EXIST, BUT WE DO HAVE SHARED PHYSICAL CUSTODY.

AND YOU JUST LOOK AT HOW MUCH TIME THE CHILD SPENDS WITH EITHER THE MOM OR THE DAD, AND COME UP WITH A PERCENTAGE OF HOW MUCH TIME? THAT PERCENTAGE IS USED THEN IN CALCULATING CHILD SUPPORT.

BECAUSE WE HAVE DIFFERENT -- AND WE'LL GO INTO "CHILD SUPPORT" BUT WE HAVE DIFFERENT PERCENTAGES THAT APPLY DEPENDING ON HOW MUCH TIME YOU ACTUALLY HAVE THE CHILD IN YOUR CUSTODY. JOINT PHYSICAL CUSTODY HELPS TREMENDOUSLY IF THE PARENTS LIVE CLOSE.

IF THEY LIVE FAR AWAY, IT'S DIFFICULT BECAUSE OF SCHOOL AND TRAVEL TO GET ANY KIND OF JOINT PHYSICAL CUSTODY. SO ALONG WITH CUSTODY, ALWAYS COMES THE ISSUES OF CHILD SUPPORT.

CHILD SUPPORT IS WHEN YOU PAY BY THE NON-CUSTODIAL PARENT TO THE PARENT WHO HAS CUSTODY. IT'S NOT TAXABLE TO THE PARENT WHO GETS THE SUPPORT AND IT'S NOT DEDUCTIBLE FOR THE PERSON PAYING FOR IT.

ALL 50 STATES HAVE CHILD CUSTODY GUIDELINES THAT SHOW THE AMOUNT OF SUPPORT BASED ON INCOME AND FACTORS SUCH AS CHILD-CARE AND HEALTH INSURANCE.

AGAIN, USUALLY THE PARENT WITHOUT CUSTODY PAYS CHILD SUPPORT.

BUT IT CAN ALSO BE REDUCED IF THE CHILD SPENDS MORE TIME WITH THE NON-CUSTODIAL PARENT.

CONGRESS HAS GOTTEN INVOLVED AND HAS A NUMBER OF DIFFERENT ENFORCEMENT MECHANISMS IN ORDER TO ENSURE THAT CHILD SUPPORT IS PAID.

BECAUSE IT HAS AN INTEREST IN MAKING SURE THAT -- I THINK IT'S CALLED TEMPORARY AID TO CHILDREN AND FAMILIES IN NEED.

IT WAS CALLED PREVIOUSLY "WELFARE."

AND CONGRESS HAS AN INTEREST IN MAKING SURE THAT PEOPLE PAY THEIR CHILD SUPPORT OBLIGATIONS. SO THEY ALLOW NOW SEIZURE OF BANK ACCOUNTS AND LICENSES, PROFESSIONAL LICENSE TO LEVY AND MAKE THE CHILD SUPPORT PAYMENTS FROM WHAT IS CALLED THE "DEADBEAT PARENT." SO A COUPLE OF CONCEPTS THAT YOU WILL HEAR IN ANY CHILD SUPPORT LITIGATION.

ONE IS "VOLUNTARY IMPOVERISHMENT." IT'S WHEN A PERSON CAN WORK, BUT THEY CHOOSE FOR THEIR OWN REASONS NOT TO WORK. SO THEY HAVE VOLUNTARILY BECOME POOR.

AND IF THAT IS AN ARGUMENT, IF THAT IS AN ISSUE IN TRIAL, THERE HAS GOT TO BE PROOF THAT THE PERSON COULD WORK AND YOU HAVE TO HAVE SOME KIND OF EVIDENCE AS TO WHAT THEY WOULD EARN IF THEY WERE WORKING.

AND IF THE COURT FINDS THAT THEY ARE, IN FACT, VOLUNTARY IMPO

CHRIS DILLON SAYS -- OH, THIS IS A PROPERTY QUESTION.

MARITAL PROPERTY IS DIVIDE, BUT ITEMS EARNED BEFORE THE MARRIAGE ARE KEPT BY THE INDIVIDUAL? YES, IF THEY ARE BROUGHT INTO THE MARRIAGE AND THE VALUE IS NOT ADDED TO DURING THE MARRIAGE. SO THE MORTGAGE I HAD BEFORE THE MARRIAGE, I GO INTO THE MARRIAGE AND PAY MY MORTGAGE WITH MONEY EARNED DURING THE MARRIAGE, IT BECOMES PARTIAL MARITAL PROPERTY.

JODI IS MENTIONING IS A GAL IS AN ATTORNEY AND THEY CALL IT A LAW GUARDIAN.

YES, IN MARYLAND "GALS" ARE ATTORNEYS.

AND IN NEW JERSEY, "GALS" ARE NOT ATTORNEYS.

THERE YOU HAVE IT.

YOU HAVE TO LOOK AT YOUR OWN STATE, BECAUSE THERE ARE 50 STATES GOVERNING ALL OF THIS.

I'M TRYING TO GET DOWN TO THE CHILD SUPPORT QUESTIONS.

DAVE ASKED ME ABOUT THE NEW DEFENSE OF MARRIAGE ACT BEING HELD UNCONSTITUTIONAL, ONE SECTION OF IT.

I CAN'T REALLY ANSWER THAT QUESTION.

I DO KNOW THAT ONE OF THE THINGS THAT THEY DIDN'T TOUCH WAS THE FULL FAITH AND CREDIT PROVISION OF IT. SO IT'S UNCLEAR AT THIS POINT WHETHER A MARRIAGE IN ONE STATE MUST BE RECOGNIZED BY THE OTHER STATE.

KNOW THAT IS ALL GOING TO GET WORKED OUT REALLY QUICKLY.

MARIA, YOU ASKED ABOUT WHEN FIGURING OUT HOW MUCH IS TO BE PAID IF SOMEONE HAS DETERMINED TO BE VOLUNTARY IMPOVERISHED, HOW IS THAT COLLECTED? I WENT THROUGH THE ENFORCEMENT MECHANISMS.

TAX REFUNDS.

QUITTING YOUR JOB IS NOT A GOOD EXAMPLE, BECAUSE YOU WOULDN'T HAVE A TAX REFUND, BUT YOUR TAX REFUND COULD BE GARNISHED AND YOUR WAGE1 0 19 637.8, Y

OKAY.

WE'RE GOING TO MOVE ON JUST BRIEFLY ABOUT VISITATION.

IT IS STILL THE BEST INTEREST STANDARD.

AND I HAVE ALREADY SAID THAT THE PERSON WHO DOESN'T HAVE CUSTODY HAS VISITATION RIGHTS.

AND ALSO PAYS CHILD SUPPORT TO THE CUSTODIAL PARENT.

AGAIN, COURTS PREFER THAT YOU WORK OUT YOUR OWN VISITATION SCHEDULE, BUT IF NOT, THERE IS JUST ESSENTIALLY A DEFAULT THAT THEY GO TO. SO IF EVERY OTHER WEEKEND WITH THE NON-CUSTODIAL PARENT.

EVERY FATHER'S DAY WITH THE FATHER.

MOTHER'S DAY WITH THE MOTHER.

YOU ALTERNATE BIRTHDAYS, YOU ALTERNATE HOLIDAYS AND YOU MAY OR MAY NOT HAVE A DAY DURING THE WEEK.

BUT OF COURSE, THAT IS ONLY WHAT THE COURTS IS GOING TO DO AND IF PEOPLE AGREE TO SOMETHING MORE AND IT'S IN THE BEST INTEREST OF THE CHILD, THEN COURTS ARE GOING TO PERMIT IT.

VISITATION, THIS IS AN ABSOLUTE RIGHT.

IT CAN BE SUSPENDED, DENIED OR RESTRICTED, IF THE COURT FINDS IT'S NOT IN THE BEST INTEREST OF THE CHILD TO HAVE VISITATION.

BUT AT THE SAME TIME, THAT IS BALANCED BETWEEN THE COURT AND THE STATE NOT INTERFERING WITH FAMILY RELATIONS. SO EVEN IF YOU ARE INCARCERATED, THAT IS NOT AN ABSOLUTE BAR TO VISITATION.

AND, IN FACT ONE OF THE PLACES THAT WE SEE SIGN LANGUAGE INTERPRETERS OFTEN IS AT SUPERVISED VISITATIONS THAT OCCUR AT OUR COURTHOUSE ON THE WEEKENDS.

AND SO GENERALLY, A PARENT'S RIGHT TO VISIT WITH THEIR CHILD IS NOT GOING TO BE DENIED, BUT IF THERE HAS BEEN VIOLENCE, IF THERE HAS BEEN SOME OTHER CIRCUMSTANCE THAT ENDANGERS THE CHILD, PHYSICAL, MENTAL OR MORAL OR EMOTIONAL HEALTH, THEN THE COURT COULD CERTAINLY LIMIT VISITATION AND SOMETIMES OUTHRIGHT DENY IT.

THIRD-PARTY VISITATION DEPENDS ON YOUR STATE STATUTE.

BUT IF THERE IS DIVORCE OR A PARENT DIES, YOU CAN FREQUENTLY SEE A GRANDPARENT PETITION THE COURT FOR VISITATION RIGHTS. SO THIRD-PARTY VISITATION, SOMEONE WHO IS NOT IMMEDIATE FAMILY, BUT HAS AN INTEREST IN THE CASE.

IN TERMS OF INTERPRETING IMPLICATIONS, I HAVE TO SAY THAT FIGHTING OVER CHILDREN AND VISITING SCHEDULES AS BEEN SOME OF THE HARDEST LEGAL WORK AND INTERPRETING WORK THAT I HAVE EVER, EVER EXPERIENCED.

EMOTIONAL.

IT'S DRAINING.

IT'S WAY TOO EASY FOR AN INTERPRETER TO SYMPATHIZE OR DEVELOP A PREJUDICE, EITHER FOR OR AGAINST ONE SIDE OR THE OTHER. SO WE HAVE TO BE VERY, VERY CAREFUL ABOUT KEEPING THOSE FEELINGS IN CHECK.

AND AS A COURT INTERPRETER, AS A TABLE INTERPRETER, THERE IS A LITTLE BIT MORE LEEWAY, BECAUSE YOU ARE PART OF THE LITIGATION TEAM.

IT'S AGAIN ANOTHER REASON WHY WE WANT TO KEEP THE LINES OF SEPARATION ABSOLUTELY CLEAR AND OUR ROLES.

AND WHAT I MEAN, IF YOU HAVE DONE THE TABLE WORK IN THIS KIND OF CONTESTED CASE, YOU DON'T WANT TO DO THE PROCEEDINGS WORK.

IT'S JUST TOO EASY TO BECOME BIASED.

I HAVE SEEN A JUDGE GRANT CUSTODY TO A HEARING SPOUSE OVER THE DEAF SPOUSE BECAUSE THE JUDGE FELT THAT THE DEAF SPOUSE, WHO WORE A HEARING AID AND TOOK IT OFF AT NIGHT WOULD NOT BE ABLE TO ADEQUATELY SUPERVISE THE TEENAGED BOY, BECAUSE SHE DIDN'T WEAR HER HEARING AID OVERNIGHT.

OBVIOUSLY USING THE FACT THAT PERSON IS DEAF AGAINST HER IN MAKING HIS DECISION ABOUT GRANTING VISITATION -- GRANTING CUSTODY WAS DEVASTATING. SO THESE CUSTODY AND VISITATION CONTESTED TRIALS REQUIRE FULL STAFFING.

YOU REALLY DON'T WANT TO BE SHARING INTERPRETERS BECAUSE NOT ONLY TO BE PERCEIVED AS A CONFLICT, BUT EMOTIONALLY, IT CAN BE VERY DIFFICULT TO KEEP SEPARATE.

LET ME RUN THROUGH THIS QUICKLY.

I THOUGHT IT WOULD BE A LOT SHORTER THAN IT'S BECOMING.

THE CLIENT IS EVALUATING THE ATTORNEY.

TRY TO FIGURE OUT IF IT CAN BE RAPPORT AND TO GET INFORMATION ABOUT THE CASE.

YOU HAVE TO FIND OUT WHAT THE CONTESTED ISSUES ARE.

YOU START FILLING OUT FORMS, INCOME STATEMENTS, MONTHLY NEEDS, OTHER FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, SO MAYBE SIGHT TRANSLATION.

THEN YOU COMMENCE THE SUIT.

AND HOW A FAMILY LAW CASE PROCEEDS IS A PARTY MAKES AN APPEARANCE AND YOU CALL IT AN "ACTION." I ONLY POINT IT OUT BECAUSE IN COURT, IN THE LEGAL SETTING WE USE ENGLISH DIFFERENTLY THAN IS USED IN OTHER SETTIN

YOU MAY ALWAYS HAVE SETTLEMENT TALKS GOING ON WHILE THE CASE IS BEING LITIGATED.

MOST COURTS HAVE A SCHEDULING SYSTEM, SO THAT WHEN YOU FILE A COMPLAINT, YOU ARE PUT ON A SCHEDULE AND THE ADR IS PART OF THAT.

AND THAT MEANS THAT YOU SHOW UP.

YOU SHOW UP.

THERE IS A MEDIATOR THERE, AND TYPICALLY THE MEDIATOR HAS SOME KIND OF CONFIDENTIAL SETTLEMENT STATEMENT THAT HAS BEEN PROVIDED AHEAD OF TIME; THAT THEY CAN READ, SO THEY CAN COME UP TO SPEED ON THE ISSUES.

THEY LISTEN TO BOTH SIDES AND THEY SPLIT THE PARTIES.

THE MEDIATOR MAY JUMP FROM PLAINTIFF'S TO RESPONDENTS AND BACK. WHAT I DO AS AN INTERPRETER DURING THAT IS TYPICALLY STAY WITH THE MEDIATOR.

UNLESS THERE IS NOT A TABLE INTERPRETER PRESENT.

AND THEN IF EVERYONE AGREES OR STIPULATES, THEN I WILL STAY, KNOWING THAT I AM

THE LAST POINT I HAD ABOUT THAT IS THAT AS THE INTERPRETER, IT'S SORT OF MY OBLIGATION TO INQUIRE ENOUGH FACTS AHEAD OF TIME TO ADEQUATELY HELP THEM STAFF THAT CASE. SO IF I KNOW IT'S GOING TO BE A DAY LONG SETTLEMENT, I KNOW I NEED ANOTHER INTERPRETER.

I CAN FIND OUT FROM THE ATTORNEY HOW THEY PLAN ON COMMUNICATING PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATION?

PART OF THAT IS MY OBLIGATION TO DO. SO THAT WAS IN RESPONSE TO CATHERINE'S QUESTION ABOUT JUMPING SIDES AND CONFLICTS, ET CETERA.

AND THEN THERE MERIT HEARINGS OR TRIALS OR EVIDENTIARY HEARINGS WHERE A CASE HAS TO BE MADE AND THEN YOU MAY TAKE AN APPEAL FROM THE DECISION OF THE COURT.

IN MARYLAND WE CALL THEM "EXCEPTIONS FROM THE DECISIONS THAT WE HAVE MASTERS."

"MASTERS" ARE JUDICIAL REPRESENTATIVES. SO WE'RE GOING TO DO THIS ON AUGUST 19TH AND I WILL SAVE THIS SLIDE FOR OUR NEXT WEBINAR

BUT A TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS IS A VERY SERIOUS MATTER AND IT CAN BE DEVASTATED TO THE PARENTS AND FRANKLY INTERPRETING A TERMINATION CAN BE DEVASTATING FOR THE INTERPRETER AS WELL. I INTERPRETED A CASE MANY YEARS AGO WHERE THIS YOUNG WOMAN, IT JUST SHOWS THE TRAUMA FACING DEAF PEOPLE AND INTERPRETERS, BUT SHE BECAME PREGNANT EVERY YEAR. U 2 .

AND TWO OF THE CHILDREN HAD DIED WHILE THEY WERE IN HER AND HER BOYFRIEND'S CARE.

AND ALL OF THE OTHER CHILDREN WERE MOVED TO OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS. SO SHE WAS PROSECUTED IN THE CRIMINAL MATTER FOR NEGLIGENT HOMICIDE AS WAS HER BOYFRIEND.

IN THAT CASE I WORKED FOR THE BOYFRIEND AND HIS ATTORNEY, AND WE WENT TO HIS HOME TO DO A HOME STUDY, AND HE LIVED WITH THIS VERY ELDERLY MAN, AND IT CAME TO LIGHT THAT HE THOUGHT THIS MAN WAS HIS FATHER.

HE NEVER REALIZED THIS MAN WAS ACTUALLY HIS GRANDFATHER.

AND HIS GIRLFRIE

AN ADULT WOULDN'T BE ARRESTED FOR BREAKING CURFEW, BUT A CHILD COULD.

OR TRUANCY OR BEING INCORRIGIBLE OR RUNNING AWAY FROM HOME.

THOSE ARE ALL STATUS OFFENSES THAT WILL BE HEARD IN JUVENILE COURT MATTERS.

WITH THAT, I WANT TO NOTE THAT THE NEXT WEBINAR IS GOING TO BE AUGUST 19TH.

AND I DID IT AGAIN.

I BELIEVE THIS TIME IS WRONG.

WE'LL GET THE CORRECT TIME OUT.

AND IT WILL BE "INTERPRETING IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MATTERS." AGAIN, THERE IS A CHANGE IN THE FINAL DATE.

IT'S NOT SEPTEMBER 7TH; IT'S THE 21ST AND THIS IS THE CORRECT TIME AT 1:00.

AND ARCHIVED SESSIONS AND CEUS, I WILL TURN IT OVER TO CAROLYN AND CARRIE WHITE TO EXPLAIN THAT TO YOU.

THANK YOU AND GOOD NIGHT.

>> THANK YOU, CARLA, JUST A FEW THINGS AND PLEASE DON'T GET OFF UNTIL I FINISH SO YOU CAN GET ALL OF YOUR CEU INFORMATION.

I WANT TO ESPECIALLY THANK CARLA MATHERS FOR PRESENTS THESE WEBINARS AND THANK KIRK AND TERI OUR INTERPRETERS AND CAROL OUR C-3(CA)RL)3A)2(M)3TJETBA