NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE OF REHABILITATION TRAINING MATERIALS, JUNE 17, 2013. LEGAL INTERPRETING BASICS, JUNE 17, 2013.

>> GOOD EVENING.

MYNAME IS CARRIEWHITE 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 ISTHAT 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,

IT MAY BE MISLEADING BECAUSE WHAT WE'RE REALLY TALKING ABOUT ISWHAT 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 NOIEC 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 ISIT TOO SCARY? ISTHERE TOO MUCH AT-RISK? ISIT PERCEIVED ASHAVING 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 AGO24 41193.4HRK

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 ISCONDUCTED.

THAT COULD BE JUST ABOUT ANYWHERE.

AS A SPECIALTY PRACTICE, THERE ARE ASSUMPTIONS OR CORE VALUES THAT LEGAL INTERPRETERS MAINTAI

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 BITHER 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 ISTRAINING, 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 THE

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 ASI 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 TALK THE BAR EXAMSCESSY

LANGUAGE SKILLS.

YOU MIGHT FIND YOURS

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 SAYSWE'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.

ISIT 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 PROCEDURGS 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.

ASI 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'SMORE 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." 4(AR)(10C5(1)3(JUR4(Y))RY 935.W1 0 F

AND IF HE DOESN'T, IT'STYPED 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, ASWELL ASQUASILEGAL INTERPRETING. SO THERE ARE A NUMBER OF SPECIALIZED COURTS AND THE INTERPRETER NEEDS A GENERAL UNDERSTANDING OF THE SPECIALIZED COURT ASWELL. 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, TE

I THINK THE UNDERSTANDING ISTHAT 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 BND. 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 SIMPORTANT 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 ISTHAT 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 SUBPOBNAED 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.

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 DIRED 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 WELL SEE, THAT THE RID HAS IT ON THE SC.L.

THE SC.L CERTIFICATION.

BOTH THE INTERPRETER PERSONALLY BEING VOIR DIRED AND THE INTERPRETER 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 SMULTANEOUS 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.

WEUSETHETHIRD-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 INTERPRETERING. 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 TH

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

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 SMULTANEOUS INTERPRETING, SIGHT TRANSLATION, UNDERSTANDING THAT CONSISTENCY IN STAFFING IS VERY IMPORTANT.

BUT SOMETIME IT SNOT 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 ASMUCH 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 ARTIC

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

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 ISTRY 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 INTERLECT. 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.

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 ISONLY 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 ST FOR THE WRITTEN EXAMINATION AS COMPARED TO SITTING FOR THE PERFORMANCE EXAMINATION.

THESE BLIGIBILITY 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 PASSON 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.

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 ISONLINE AND HASONE THROUGH HER COMPANY.

AND THERE ARE ALSO PEOPLE WHO DO SCIL 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.

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 ASOFTEN ASPOSSIBLE

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 SOOTUS, 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 YOU IS AFFIM27.01 577.54 T90.15 TDn0>>(\$T)TJETBT1 0 0 D 91 74.784 T.2(YOU)2(90)8()3(TO)5()TJETBT1 D 91 74.784 T.2(YOU)2(90)8()3(TO)5()TUD()3(TO)5()TUD()3(TO)5()TUD()3(TO)5()TUD()3(TO)5()TUD()3(TO)5()TUD()3(TO)5()TUD()3(TO)5()TUD()3(TO)5()TUD()3(TO)5()TUD()3(TO)5()TUD()3(TO)5()TUD()3(TO)5()TUD()3(TO)5()TUD()3(TO)5()TUD()3(TO)5()TUD()3(TO)5()TUD()3(TO)5()TUD()3(TO)5()TUD()3(TO)5()TUD()3(TO)5()TU

AT TIMES, PARTICULARLY FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROCEEDINGS AND FINANCIAL AFFIDAVITS, IF THE DEAF PERSON DOESN'T SPEAK ENGLISH, I WILL INTERPRET THE FORM A