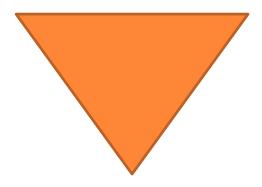


Carla M. Mathers, Esquire, SC: L A MARIE Center presentation

STARTING POINT: DEFINITIONS

Community Interpreting
Legal Interpreting
Quasi-legal Interpreting
Court Interpreting



LEGAL INTERPRETING SPECIALTY --ASSUMPTIONS/CORE VALUES

Generalist competency is a pre-requisite
Established generalist practice
Supervised work experience
Regular collegial reflection with peers
Specialists often work in Deaf-hearing teams

LEGAL INTERPRETING COMPETENCY DOMAINS

Court/Legal Systems

Legal Theory

Prot ocol

Interpreting

Professional Development

General understanding of the legal system

Procedural and substantive

Protocol typical of legal personnel

General understanding of the criminal and civil systems

Types of crime and punishment

Types of proceedings commonly encountered

Common causes of action

Typical flow chart process of civil cases

General understanding of specialized courts

Family law, mental health court, drug court

Processes involved mediation, commitment proceedings

General understanding of law enforcement

Reporting and investigating through prosecution

LEGAL THEORY KNOWLEDGE

State and federal interpreting legislation and regulations

Privileged communications & testifying

Evidentiary rules affecting interpreters

Appellate procedures (record)

Legal standard of reasonably competent interpretation (expert issues)

Due process tests for competent interpretation Immunity theories for court interpreters

PROTOCOL KNOWLEDGE

Conflicts of interest & process of disclosure

Officer of the court scope of duty

Voir dire proficiency

Proper modes of interpreting

Speaking for the record

Various roles for legal interpreters

Jury duty interpreting

Placement

Security protocol

Responding to subpoenas

INTERPRETING KNOWLEDGE

Historical legal basis for court interpreting

Discourse structure of legal texts

Discourse structure of ASL legal texts

Ability to assess skills accurately

Accurate interpreting in appropriate register

Ability to articulate for a Deaf Interpreter Specialist

Ability to advocate for and work with a team interpreter

Ability to argue for appropriate hiring practices

INTERPRETING KNOWLEDGE CONTINUED

Preparation

Ethical decision-making

Consecutive interpreting & note-taking

Simultaneous interpreting

Sight translation

Consistency in staffing

Court hiring practices

Professional Development Knowledge

Strong commitment to on-going, advanced knowledge and skill Commitment to life long learning in court and legal interpreting

THE PATH TO SPECIALIZATION SC: L

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

Degree requirement

Category 1

Certified, BA or AA in interpreting 50 hours experience/30 hours formal training

Category 2

Certified, AA any field 75 hours experience/50 hours formal training

Category 3

Certified, Degree???, 100 experience/70 training

Category 4

Current SC: L retake

WRITTEN EXAMINATION -- DOMAINS

Language
Judicial System
Team Interpreting
Professional Issues

JUDICIAL SYSTEM 40%

Law enforcement

Miranda

Court procedure/logistics

Criminal judicial system

Civil judicial system

Specialized courts & quasi-judicial settings

Interpreting statutes and regulations

Roles of courtroom personnel

TEAM INTERPRETING 15%

Teaming with another hearing interpreter Teaming with a deaf interpreter

Professional Issues 20%

State and federal interpreting legislation

Legal ethics

Liability issues

PERFORMANCE EXAMINATION

Miranda warnings Courtroom scene