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OLAS IS HERE FOR YOU. . .

The NCAOC Office of Language Access Services (OLAS) helps facilitate equal access to justice for limited-English proficient individuals (LEP) in our court system by:

- Developing <u>Standards for Language Access Services in North Carolina State Courts</u> for the provision and efficient use of language access services
- Ensuring the provision of proficient and ethical foreign language court interpreters to the North Carolina courts
- Administering court interpreter training and certification testing provided by the National Center for State Courts
- Providing support and guidance for questions, concerns and issues involving interpreting and translating services

Email: OLAS@nccourts.org; Phone: 919-890-1407



COVERED COURT PROCEEDINGS — FULL EXPANSION

- Magistrates All civil and criminal proceedings before the magistrate, including marriages
- Clerks All proceedings before the clerk of superior court, including estates, foreclosures, name changes, and other proceedings
- District Court All criminal and civil court proceedings
- Superior Court All criminal and civil court proceedings

THIS MEANS: All limited English proficient (LEP) parties in interest **must** be provided an AOC interpreter **at no cost to the party**.



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EQUAL ACCESS TO JUSTICE



Using a properly trained court interpreter ensures full and fair participation and facilitates equal access to justice for Limited English Proficient (LEP) individuals in the North Carolina court system.

Equally important is



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. . . THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

The Court's own interests in ensuring effective communication and protecting the integrity of evidence that comes into the record or is presented before the court. Our courts should appear just and well-managed. Ensuring effective language access promotes court efficiency.

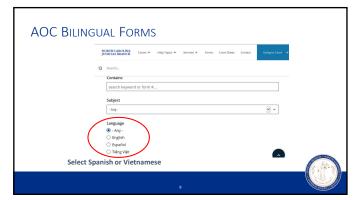


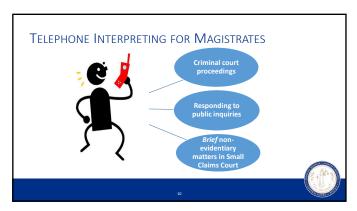
WHAT ARE LANGUAGE ACCESS SERVICES?

The full spectrum of language services available to provide meaningful access to court proceedings and court operations for LEP individuals, including, but not limited to, in-person interpreting services, telephonic and video remote interpreting services, translation of written materials, and the use of bilingual staff.

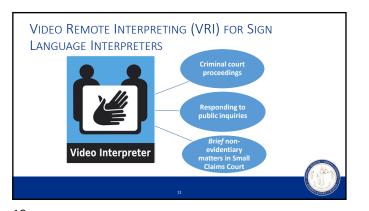


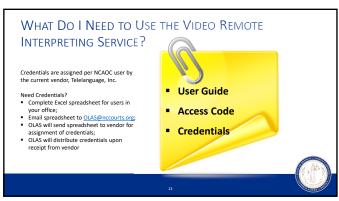
In-person interpreting for court proceedings	Staff court interpreters in 9 counties: Alamance, Buncombe, Chatham, Durham, Forsyth, Guilford, Mecklenburg, Orange and Wake Contract court interpreters	
Telephone interpreting service Current vendor: Telelanguage, Inc.	Use by magistrates for initial appearances, public access, and brief, non- evidentiary matters Use by district court for first appearances and brief routine matters Use by district attorneys, public defenders, public access areas in clerks' offices, child custody mediation, and family court offices	
Translation	Court forms and vital court documents	
Transcription - translation	Audiolvisual evidence for district attorneys and public defenders or assigned counsel Court interpreters are prohibited by their ethics from interpreting audiolvisual recordings; all audiolvisual recordings must be transcribed and translated prior to the court proceeding	
NEW!! Video Remote Interpreting (VRI) Access to RID-certified Sign Language Interpreters Current vendor: Telelanguage, Inc.	Available for public access needs, initial appearances, and brief, non- evidentiary matters for deaf individuals who understand and communicate via sign language. VRI is not to be used for spoken foreign languages.	

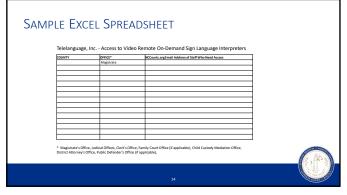










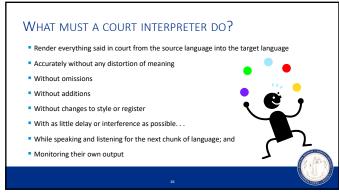


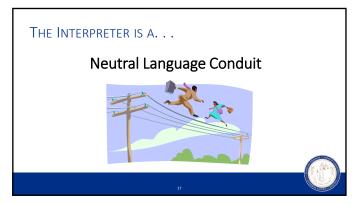
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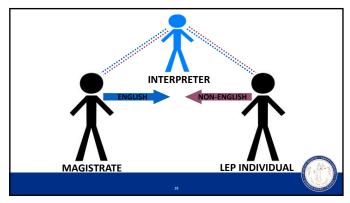
THE COURT INTERPRETER'S ROLE

- To provide equal access to justice and court proceedings by linguistically placing the LEP individual in the same position as an English speaker.
- Equal access does not mean better access.

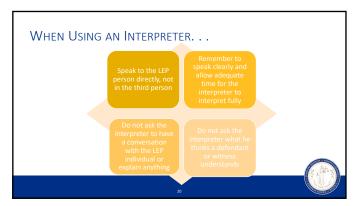


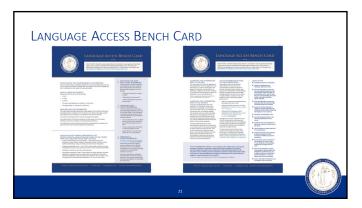












PROPERLY TRAINED COURT INTERPRETER VS. BILINGUAL PERSON

- Do not allow bilingual law enforcement officers or other untrained bilingual individuals to serve as interpreters for LEP people who come before you.
- Why?



- 1. Avoid any appearance of partiality or conflict of interest
- 2. Ensure the use of qualified, skilled interpreters
- 3. Ensure full and fair participation



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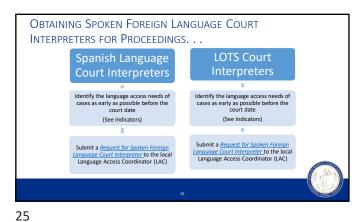


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Assessing a Person's Need for a Court Interpreter

- The language of courtroom proceedings is far more complex than the linguistic interactions of every day conversation.
- The level of English proficiency required to meaningfully participate in a legal setting requires Cognitive Academic Language Proficiency (CALP) obtained from formal education and years of exposure.
- Be aware that the heightened anxiety of being in a court room diminishes a speaker's ability to comprehend and communicate in the second language.
- Always err on the side of caution and ensure a qualified court interpreter is provided for LEP individuals in all covered court proceedings.





REQUESTS ARE RECEIVED BY THE DESIGNATED LANGUAGE ACCESS COORDINATOR (LAC)

- Since October 19, 2015, all Spanish language court interpreters must be scheduled by the LAC in order to be paid for services rendered in AOCcovered matters
- LACs shall schedule court interpreters upon receipt and evaluation of a completed Request for Spoken Foreign Language Court Interpreter

Have a question or need to make a change to a request already submitted? Contact the LAC via email using email address convention of CountyName.Interpreter@nccourts.org, i.e., Wake.Interpreter@nccourts.org



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LANGUAGE ACCESS ACCOMMODATIONS FOR DEAF AND HARD OF HEARING INDIVIDUALS

- The governing legal requirements for ADA accommodations:
 - NCGS Chapter 8B, and
 - $_{\odot}$ $\;$ Title II of the federal Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)
- Bottom line: Courts are required to appoint a qualified (licensed) interpreter for any deaf or hard of hearing party or witness in any proceeding, including juvenile proceedings, special proceedings, and proceedings before the court.
- Disability Access
- Guidelines for Accommodating Persons Who are Deaf or Hard of Hearing in the Courts



LANGUAGE ACCESS ACCOMMODATIONS FOR DEAF OR HARD OF HEARING INDIVIDUALS

Scheduling ADA accommodations is a local court function. Requests should be submitted by:

- Contacting the designated Disability Access Coordinator (DAC), if applicable (spreadsheet available online); or
- If no designated DAC, consulting the clerk's office to request appropriate services.
- Applicable AOC Form: AOC-G-116 includes Motion, Order of Appointment, Certification and Order Authorizing Payment. Certified copy of this form shall be submitted by the clerk to NCAOC for payment to the interpreter.

Complaints or other ADA accommodations questions? Contact the NCAOC Disability Access Coordinator, Lori C. Cole, at Lori.C.Cole@nccourts.org



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INTERPRETER INDICATORS

- Implemented May 2013 eCITATION, NCAWARE, ACIS, CCIS-CC, CCIS-DA, CCIS-PD, VCAP, and JWISE
- Used to indicate spoken foreign language interpreting services and sign language interpreting services for the deaf and hard of hearing
- Interpreter Used Yes (Y) or No (N or blank)
- Interpreter Needed Specify Language
- Guide to Interpreter Language Needed and Interpreter Used Indicators



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Spanish spa Spanish spa Veteramere vie Gujarati gerja gid Russian rus Haltian Crole hat Ferrech fra Manderin (Chinese) cmn Arabic arb Ferrich lind lin Portuguere per Hinde hod Portuguere per Hinde hod Rusreen kor Humg lindensian ind Humg lindensian ind Burmere mya Japannere jen Burmere mya Amharic amh Jarai (Montagnard) ja Burmere mya Burmere mya Burmere mya Amharic amh Jarai (Montagnard) ja Burmere mya Amharic amh Cardonere (Chinese) yue Rane (Montagnard) ja Tigrinya tir Bensian bob Karen (Karma Languages) kar Burdensian urd Burmere mya Amharic amh Jarai (Montagnard) ja Tigrinya tir Bensian bob Karen (Karma Languages) kar Burmere yue Catation dy Kwa (Kru Languages) kar Chaukesa chk Lan lao Chaukesa chk Lan lao Chautesa chk Lan lao Ch

