

## NCAOC Office of Language Access Services (OLAS) Properly trained court interpreter vs. untrained bilingual person Proper role of the court interpreter & how to work with court interpreters Proceedings for which interpreters are provided at Judicial Branch expense How to request an interpreter Accommodations for parties who are deaf and hard of hearing

## Using a properly trained court interpreter ensures full and fair participation and facilitates equal access to justice for Limited English Proficient individuals in the North Carolina court system. Equally important is . . . .

## ... 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.



4

### WHAT DOES OLAS DO?

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
- Providing support and guidance for questions, concerns and issues involving interpreting and translating 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



5

## **COVERED COURT PROCEEDINGS**

- 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.** 



## 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.



7

## Language Access Services

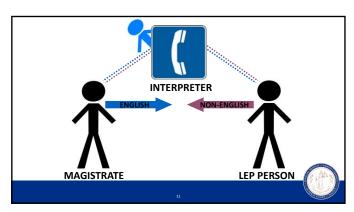
In-person interpreting for court proceedings	Staff court interpreters in 9 counties: Alamance, Burncombe, Chatham, Durham, Forsyth, Guilford, Mecklenburg, Crange and Wake Contract court interpreters
Telephone interpreting service  Current vendor: Telelanguage, Inc.	Use by magistrates for initial appearances, public access, and brief, non-ovidentiary 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	Audio/visual evidence for district attorneys and public defenders or assigned counsel Court interpreters are prohibited by their ethics from interpreting audio/visual recordings; all audio/visual recordings must be transcribed and translated prior to the court proceeding



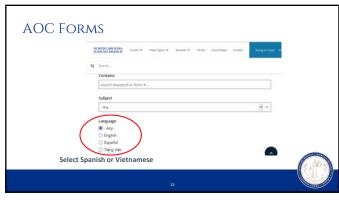
8











## 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 non-English speaking 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







- Detective: Why is the suspect specifically asking for drugs and money?
- Victim: I think because I smelled like it...I don't know...I don't know. I don't know why he asked.
- Detective: Is there marijuana being smoked in that house?
- Detective: Taco knows who he is.
- Detective: Does she have any problem with us searching the entire house?

Bilingual officer: Why did he ask for drugs and money specifically?

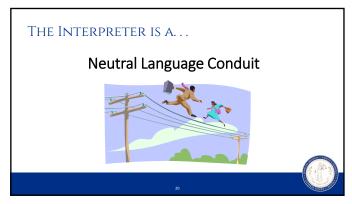
Bilingual officer: He might have smelled marijuana

Bilingual officer: She's asking "Are you selling marijuana?"...Is your husband?

Bilingual officer: But she thinks your boyfriend knew this robber.

Bilingual officer: Do you have a problem if we check your house?

19



20

## WHAT IS THE COURT INTERPRETER'S JOB?

- $\blacksquare$  To render everything said in court from the source language into the target language
- Accurately without any distortion of meaning
- Without omissions
- Without additions
- Without changes to style or register
- With as little delay or interference as possible. . .
- While speaking and listening for the next chunk of language; and
- Monitoring their own output





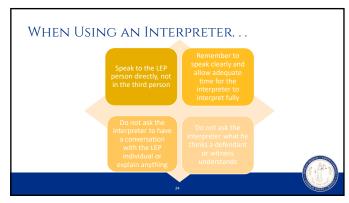
## PROPER USE OF THE COURT INTERPRETER

- Give instructions to parties and witnesses about the role of the court interpreter as a neutral language conduit
- Be aware that interpreters are ethically prohibited from developing any sort of rapport with the LEP individuals for whom they are interpreting
- sort of rapport with the LEP individuals for whom they are interpreting Become familiar with the Interpreter's Code of Ethics and monitor the interpreter's actions for compliance Interpreter fatigue. A team of two interpreters should be scheduled for any proceeding expected to last longer than two hours. If a team has not been scheduled, please permit breaks in the proceeding every 30 minutes to allow the interpreter to rest. This will allow the interpreter to maintain the level of proficiency required to ensure the LEP party has equal access to the proceeding.

NOTE: Please report any inappropriate interpreter behavior to OLAS, including stepping outside the scope of service.



23





Assessing a Person's Need for a Court Interpreter

- The language of courtroom proceedings is far more complex than the linguistic interactions of everyday 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.



26

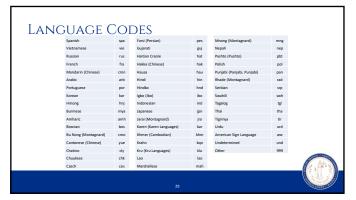


### **INTERPRETER INDICATORS**

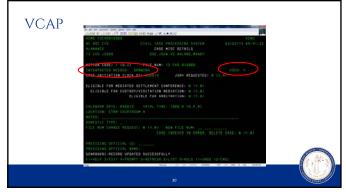
- Implemented May 2013 eCITATION, NCAWARE, ACIS, CCIS-CC, CCIS-DA, CCIS-PD, VCAP, and JWISE
- Used to indicate spoken foreign language interpreting services and sign language interpreting services for the deaf and hard of hearing
- Interpreter Used Yes (Y) or No (N or blank)
- Interpreter Needed Specify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

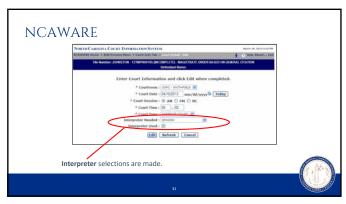


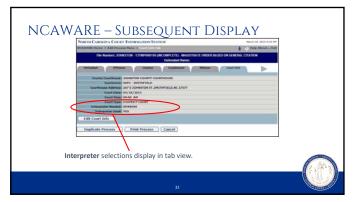
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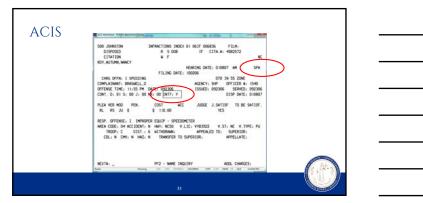


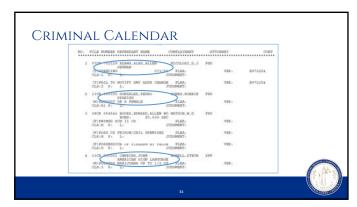
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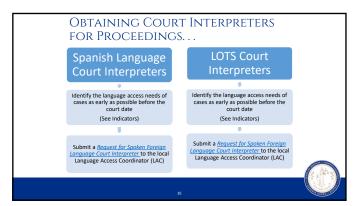












REQUESTS ARE RECEIVED BY THE DESIGNATED LANGUAGE ACCESS COORDINATOR (LAC)

- Effective October 19, 2015, all Spanish language court interpreters must be scheduled by the LAC in order to be paid for services rendered in AOC-covered matters

- LACs shall schedule court interpreters upon receipt and evaluation of a completed Request for Spoken Foreign Language Court Interpreter



## LANGUAGE ACCESS ACCOMMODATIONS FOR PERSONS WHO ARE DEAF OR HARD OF HEARING

- The governing legal requirements for ADA accommodations:
  - NCGS Chapter 8B, and
  - 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



38

## Language Access Accommodations for Persons who are Deaf or Hard of Hearing

- Contacting the designated Disability Access Coordinator (DAC), if applicable; or
- Consulting your clerk's office to determine the local process for scheduling the 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.

NEW: DAC Email: [County].DAC@nccourts.org, i.e., Wake.DAC@nccourts.org



# LANGUAGE ACCESS ACCOMMODATIONS FOR PERSONS WHO ARE DEAF OR HARD OF HEARING The type of auxiliary aid or service necessary to ensure effective communication will vary in accordance with • the length and complexity of the communication involved and • the individual's specific disability and preferred mode of communication\*



