



Judicial Council of California

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS

EXECUTIVE OFFICE PROGRAMS DIVISION

455 Golden Gate Avenue • San Francisco, California 94102-3688
Telephone 415-865-7530 • Fax 415-865-4330 • TDD 415-865-4272

RONALD M. GEORGE
Chief Justice of California
Chair of the Judicial Council

WILLIAM C. VICKREY
Administrative Director of the Courts

RONALD G. OVERHOLT
Chief Deputy Director

KENNETH L. KANN
Director, Executive Office Programs Division

Dear Interested Court Interpreter:

Thank you for requesting information about becoming a certified or registered court interpreter. By requesting this information packet, you have made the first step toward a unique and challenging career.

As a court interpreter, you will play a key role in our trial courts by interpreting for litigants and witnesses, and enhancing access to justice for thousands of Californians. In a state where 224 languages are spoken, the need for court interpreters is tremendous. You will have the opportunity to experience California's cultural diversity firsthand and be part of a select group of specially trained professionals who have merged their language skills and their ideals of public service in the rewarding career of court interpreting.

We look forward to working with you toward your goal of becoming a certified or registered court interpreter.

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COMMON QUESTIONS ABOUT THE COURT INTERPRETING PROFESSION

1. What is a court interpreter?

A court interpreter is anyone who interprets in a civil or criminal court proceeding (e.g., arraignment, motion, pretrial conference, preliminary hearing, deposition, trial) for a witness or defendant who speaks or understands little or no English. Court interpreters must accurately interpret for individuals with a high level of education and an expansive vocabulary, as well as persons with very limited language skills without changing the language register of the speaker. Interpreters are also sometimes responsible for translating written documents, often of a legal nature, from English into the target language and from the target language into English.

2. Is special training recommended to become a court interpreter?

Yes. Court interpreting is a very demanding job that requires complete fluency in both English and the foreign language. The level of expertise required for this profession is far greater than that required for everyday bilingual conversation. The interpreter must be able to handle the widest range of language terms that might be presented in the courts, everything from specialized legal and technical terminology to street slang. Most people do not have full command of all registers of both English and the foreign language and, therefore, require special training to acquire it. Although there are no minimum requirements that must be met in order to apply to take the state certification test, applicants are encouraged to complete formal, college-level course work and training in both languages and modes of interpreting before applying for the examination. At present there are colleges and universities throughout the State of California that offer introductory courses and certificate programs in interpretation or translation. However, most of these are for English/Spanish. We encourage you to contact the schools and request information about their programs. For the other languages, the following self-study techniques are suggested: (1) expand your vocabulary, (2) develop your own glossaries, and (3) develop interpreting techniques. Suggested skills-enhancing exercises are available to help you develop three interpreting techniques: (1) consecutive interpretation, (2) simultaneous interpretation, and (3) sight translation.

3. What is the difference between a certified and a registered interpreter?

Only interpreters who pass the Court Interpreter Certification Examination and fulfill the corresponding Judicial Council requirements are referred to as certified interpreters. Currently, there are Court Interpreter Certification Examinations for 12 designated languages: Arabic, Eastern Armenian, Western Armenian, Cantonese, Japanese, Korean, Mandarin, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, Tagalog, and Vietnamese. Interpreters of spoken languages for which there is no state certifying examination are required to pass the English Fluency Examination and fulfill the corresponding Judicial

Council requirements in order to become registered interpreters of a non-designated language.

4. What happens when a previously non-designated language is designated for certification?

Certifications may change periodically, depending on the results of studies of language use in the courts. When a language is designated for certification, there is a transitional period in which a new certification exam is developed and registered interpreters are given time to meet the requirements for certification.

5. Does California have certification reciprocity with other states?

The Judicial Council *only* recognizes certification for federal court interpreters of Spanish and English. Other states honor California's court interpreter certification. To verify reciprocity, please check with the Administrative Office of the Courts for that state. For a complete list of certification requirements among member states, visit the Consortium for State Court Interpreter Certification's Web site at:

http://www.ncsconline.org/wc/publications/Res_CtInte_ConsortCertRqmntsSurvey2004Pub.pdf

6. How many times can I take the exam (if I fail)?

There is no limit to how many times a candidate can take the examination, but a fee will be assessed each time.

7. If I pass the written portion of the California court interpreter certification examination, how long do I have to pass the oral portion?

Your written exam eligibility is 48 months, which means you have that many in which to pass the oral exam before having to retake the written exam. The cost of the first oral exam is included with the original examination fee. Subsequent oral examinations require an additional full repayment of the fee.

8. What has the Judicial Council determined to be the requirements for becoming a certified court interpreter?

As approved by the Judicial Council on July 7, 1994, court interpreters must meet the following requirements for certification:

- Pass the State Certification Examination, offered by an approved testing entity;
- Register with the Judicial Council;
- Pay the annual \$85 fee;
- Attend a Judicial Council Code of Ethics Workshop; and

- Submit proof of 30 hours of continuing education and 40 assignments of recent professional experience every two years.

9. What are the requirements for registered interpreters of nondesignated languages?

Registered interpreters of nondesignated languages must satisfy the following requirements:

- Pass an English proficiency exam, offered by an approved testing entity;
- Register with the Judicial Council;
- Pay an annual fee of \$50;
- Attend a Judicial Council Code of Ethics Workshop;
- Attend a Judicial Council Orientation Workshop; and
- Meet the requirements developed for court interpreters regarding continuing education and professional experience.

10. What entity administers the State Certification and English Fluency Exams?

The Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) has contracted with Thomson Prometric to administer the Certified Court Interpreter and Registered Interpreter examinations. Test dates and registration deadlines for the Winter 2006-2007 and Spring 2007 test cycles are printed on page 39. More detailed information on the test dates and locations, registration, study materials, and appeals process will be available on the Thomson Prometric Web site by November 15, 2006. The AOC will post a link to the new Thomson Prometric site when it becomes available.

11. What is the job market like for court interpreters?

There is a great demand for certified court interpreters in areas with large immigrant populations. Most court interpreters work as freelance or per-diem interpreters, meaning that they are hired by the day or the half day, rather than being permanent employees of the trial courts. Some trial courts, however, have permanent positions for court interpreters. A freelance interpreter must be willing to travel from one trial court to another, perhaps even from one county trial court system to another, to be assured of full-time work. Court interpreters are generally paid by the whole or half day. Currently, court interpreters are paid \$265 a day and \$147 for half day. Trial court systems that have permanent positions for court interpreters pay between \$30,000 and \$66,000 per year, depending on location and experience.

12. Is U.S. citizenship required to be employed as a court interpreter?

Although U.S. citizenship is not required to work for the courts, a court interpreter must be able to prove that he or she can work legally in the United States.

13. Does the Administrative Office of the Courts provide sponsorship for green card, H-1 B visa, or permanent resident status?

The Administrative Office of the Courts does not provide sponsorship for green card, H-1 B visa, or permanent resident status.

14. Is certification required to become a Sign Language Interpreter?

Under California Evidence Code §754(f) a qualified sign language interpreter is an interpreter who has been certified as competent to interpret court proceedings by an organization approved by the Judicial Council. The Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf, Inc. is currently the only organization authorized by the Judicial Council to certify interpreters for the deaf and hard-of-hearing.

15. How do I become a translator?

A translator reads and writes documents. Contact the American Translators Association at 703-683-6100 or visit its Web site at <http://atanet.org/>

16. How can I contact the Court Interpreters Program?

Please direct further questions to our toll-free number 866-310-0689 or send an e-mail to CourtInterpreters@jud.ca.gov.

**THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA
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**SUGGESTED SKILLS-ENHANCING EXERCISES FOR
INTERPRETERS OF ALL LANGUAGES**

With so few interpreter training classes available it is often difficult to obtain feedback on interpreting performance. The exercises described below will provide both the novice and the experienced interpreter with methods to improve skills in consecutive and simultaneous interpreting and in sight translation.

Effective Listening

- 1) Observe conversations conducted outside of earshot, (e.g., across a room, with the volume turned down on the television, or in a crowded area, such as a shopping center or an airport). Note how facial expressions, gestures, body movements, posture, and eye contact (or lack of it) reveal what the speakers may be saying. What are they talking about? Which, nonverbal cues suggest the nature of a conversation? What language are the participants speaking? How do you know? Do this exercise in all your working languages. How do the cues differ in each language?
- 2) Listen closely to someone you cannot see, such as a telephone caller or radio broadcaster, and analyze the person's manner of speaking: voice pitch, tone, and volume as well as other sounds, such as sighs, hesitations, stutters, and tongue clicking. Do this exercise in all your working languages and compare the differences among them.
- 3) Go to a store with a friend (who will run a small cassette recorder) and ask the clerk about a product. Five minutes later try to repeat exactly what the clerk said. Play back the tape recording to see how accurately you recited the original message.
- 4) Analyze words and their meanings by asking others what they mean when they use a particular word or phrase. How does their word usage differ from yours?
- 5) Ask someone for directions to a place you know how to get to, then ask for directions to an unfamiliar place. What happens in your mind in each situation? Do you lose your train of thought or do you jump ahead?
- 6) The next time you have a conversation with someone and miss part of what was said, analyze what went wrong. How did you lose your concentration? Were you daydreaming? Were you distracted by an

unfamiliar word or a physical interference? Did a previous, unresolved conversation or thought intervene?

- 7) While listening to a speaker, try to determine the speaker's point early in the presentation. At the conclusion of the speech make another evaluation. Were your evaluations the same? Why or why not?
- 8) How and why are “linkage” words (“however”, “but”, “unless”, “therefore”, etc.) used? How do they establish the relationships of ideas? Make a list of these words and analyze their usage. Do this in all your working languages.

Memorization Techniques for Consecutive Interpreting

- 1) How do you remember? Are you a visual or a verbal learner, neither or both? If you forget something you have heard, try to understand what prevented you from storing or retrieving the information.
- 2) Your short-term memory capacity is normally limited to between five and nine bits of information (units of memory), and your ability to recall depends on how well you can organize what you have heard by finding patterns. Have someone read a series of seven unrelated numbers to you. As soon as you are able to repeat the series accurately, try to repeat it backwards. To do this, you must be able to retain the series in your short-term memory.
- 3) Increase your analytical skills by reading a newspaper or magazine. After finishing each story, try to summarize what you read in a single sentence. Do this in all your working languages.
- 4) Try exercise 3 after listening to a news report or a radio or television talk show. Summarize the main idea in a single sentence.
- 5) For the exercises below, have someone read a newspaper or magazine article into a recorder, or record talk or interview programs from the radio or television.
- 6) Limit yourself to non-technical material. Do not record the news, because the newscaster reads from a prepared script. Record increasingly longer texts as your skills improve. You will only repeat the information you hear in the same language, and will not interpret it.

- a. Listen to the passage without taking notes and try to repeat as much as possible.
- b. Listen to the passage and write down key words to help you remember the content. Then repeat as much information as possible. Compare the results you achieved with and without notes. Which worked best for you?
- c. As you listen to the passage, try to condense it into a few meaningful units. Organize the information into groups. For example, if a person were to list the schools she had attended and the subjects she studied, you could group the schools by location and the subjects studied by topic. Numbers can be grouped the way people recite phone or social security numbers, in groups of two, three, or four numbers, rather than as a string of unrelated numbers. Please note that when interpreting testimony you should maintain the speaker's word sequence as spoken, except to accommodate the syntax of the target language.
- d. Do not allow your opinions to color your rendition of a speaker's words, even if you have strong opinions about the subject matter. Pay close attention to your reaction to the text while listening, and maintain the same level of language (register) as the speaker.

Note that improving your listening and memory skills is an ongoing and lifelong endeavor. As you gain experience and confidence your skills will improve.

EXERCISES FOR SIGHT TRANSLATION

The exercises outlined below will help you develop skills in Sight Translation. Practice them in all your working languages.

Exercises in Public Speaking

- 1) **Reading Aloud:** *Stand* in front of a mirror and read passages aloud from any book, newspaper, or magazine. A legal textbook, code book, or other legal text is useful for familiarizing yourself with legal language. Record or videotape yourself and analyze the outcome critically. Pay attention to your voice, pitch, tone, hesitations, signs, projection, enunciation, and posture.
- 2) **Controlling Emotions:** Practice controlling your emotions while reading aloud texts with high emotional content, such as fear, anger, humor, etc. Make sure you convey the author's intended emotions and not your personal reaction to the subject matter.
- 3) **Public Speaking:** Practice speaking before a group of people at every opportunity. People you know will constitute a less threatening audience and will allow you to ease your way into public speaking and build your confidence. Court interpreting is an ongoing exercise in public speaking.

Reading Ahead in Text

- 1) **Extensive Reading:** Build up your reading speed and, as a bonus, your vocabulary by reading as much as possible in many different fields.
- 2) **Analyzing:** Analyze the content of each text and practice picking out the subject and verb to determine the core meaning.
Example: Although less influential than in Argentina, migration from Europe in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries affected the development of Chilean political culture. Subject: migration; Verb: affected .
- 3) **Identifying Sentences and Embedded Sentences:** While reading a text aloud, break up long sentences into smaller, more manageable units.
Example: Juvenile delinquency, which is seen most often among minority youths in urban ghettos, cannot be attributed to the urban environment alone, as it plagues the suburbs as well.

Three separate sentences are embedded in this complex sentence:

- a. Juvenile delinquency is seen most often among minority youths in urban ghettos.
- b. It cannot be attributed to the urban environment alone.
- c. It plagues the suburbs as well.

- 4) ***Deciphering Handwriting***: Obtain texts written by hand (e.g., letters) and practice deciphering the handwriting on the first oral reading.

Analytical Skills

- 1) ***Reading for Content***: Read a text aloud to a friend and then have the person ask you questions about its content.
- 2) ***Chunking***: Choose a text and mark off the units of meaning in it.
Example: I was getting ready/ to go out to lunch with/ my mother-in-law/ when/ all of a sudden/ I felt sick to my stomach./ It occurred to me that/ it might be/ something psychosomatic,/ but I later found out that/ I was simply allergic to/ the perfume she always wore.
- 3) ***Using Transcripts***: Perform chunking with transcripts of court proceedings (or any document with a question-and-answer format). Try to establish a hierarchy of importance of the units of meaning.
Example: Now, Mr. Jones, in your earlier testimony you mentioned that you had seen the defendant in that bar prior to the date of the incident. Can you tell us or give us an approximation of how long before the incident it was that you first saw the defendant in the El Camino bar?
Hierarchy of importance:
 - a. How long before the incident
 - b. You first saw the defendant
 - c. In the El Camino bar
 - d. Tell us, or give approximation
 - e. Had seen defendant prior to date of incident
 - f. Mentioned in earlier testimony
 - g. Mr. Jones
 - h. Now
- 4) ***Completing Phrases***: Have a friend write a series of incomplete phrases. Complete the phrases and determine whether the resulting sentences convey the same idea the friend originally had in mind.
Examples:
 - a. After being reprimanded unfairly by her boss in front of her coworker, the secretary tendered.

b. The judge determined that the defendant had strong ties to the community and therefore released him

As you do this exercise, note the errors you make and be aware of how susceptible we are to reaching false conclusions based on partial information.

- 5) **Paraphrasing:** Read a text aloud and rephrase it as you go along, taking care not to change the meaning.

Example: Since political parties are found almost everywhere in Latin America, they would seem to be a common denominator in the region's political life. Yet this is not the case. Cultural, environmental, and historical influences on party development are so varied, they challenge conventional notions. Most nations hold periodic elections, but, like parties, the implications of elections may differ profoundly from those of our own culture.

Rephrased: Because political parties can be found in just about every Latin American country, one might conclude that they are a common thread in the political life of this region. This is not so, however. There is such a great variety of cultural, environmental, and historical influences on the development of parties that commonly held ideas are contradicted. Elections are held periodically in the majority of countries, but the implications of these proceedings, like those of parties, are very different from the assumptions we can make in our own culture.

- 6) **Expanding:** Read a text aloud and expand it (i.e., say the same thing in more words) as you are going along, again taking care not to change the meaning.

Example: In spite of what you may have heard, scientists are just like other people. A scientist walking down the street may look just like an insurance agent or a car salesman: no wild mane of hair, no white lab coat.

Expanded: Although you may have heard assertions to the contrary, there are no differences between scientists and people who are not in that profession. As a matter of fact, if you saw a scientist out for a stroll on the sidewalk, you might mistake him for a person who sells insurance, or an automobile dealer. Scientists don't all have wild manes of hair and they don't always wear white laboratory coats.

- 7) **Condensing:** Read a text aloud and condense it (i.e., say the same thing in fewer words) as you go along, retaining the same meaning.

Example: The multiplicity of cues which are utilized in the categorizing and sorting of the environment into significant classes are reconstructed from the strategies and modes of coping with the problems presented to the subjects. In many situations, no certainty can be achieved; the varying trustworthiness and merely statistical validity of the cues frequently make inferences only probable.

Condensed: Many cues are used to classify the environment. They are reconstructed from the subject problem-solving strategies. Often, because the cues are not uniformly reliable and are valid only statistically, the results are not certain.

- 8) **Manipulating the Register:** Read a text aloud and alter the register or language level as you go along, being careful not to stray from the original meaning.

Example: As I was driving to work in the morning, I noticed that the stop sign which used to be on the corner of Main and 1st had been removed.

Higher level: Upon transporting myself to my place of employment in a motor vehicle at some point in time prior to noon, I observed that the insignia to cause motorists to bring their vehicles to a stationary position, which had formerly been stationed at the intersection of the thoroughfares known as Main and 1st, had been displaced.

Lower level: On my way to work in the morning, I saw that they took out the stop sign that used to be at Main and 1st.

Note: These are learning exercises designed to build mental agility, linguistic flexibility, and analytical skills and to heighten awareness of language usage. In actual sight translation, the interpreter does not paraphrase, summarize, or change the register of the original text.

EXERCISES TO DEVELOP AND IMPROVE SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETING SKILLS

The suggested exercises listed here are based on experiences gained in the training of both conference and court interpreters. Since the various modes of interpretation involve many of the same mental tasks, the exercises recommended in the sight translation and consecutive interpreting sections will contribute to the development of simultaneous interpreting (SI) skills as well. The exercises in the sight translation section that are designed to develop analytical techniques are particularly applicable to SI, as are the memory-building exercises outlined in the consecutive interpreting section.

The following exercises, designed specifically to build the skills involved in SI, are divided into those that emphasize dual-tasking and those that emphasize input analysis. These exercises should be done in all of the interpreter's working languages, beginning with the native or more dominant language. They should be practiced daily for about a half hour at a time, as SI skills must be acquired over time to allow for maximum routinization.

Dual-Tasking Exercises

- 1) Have someone record passages from magazines or newspapers on tape, or record radio or television talk shows or interview programs (news broadcasts are not suitable for these exercises because the pace is too fast and the content is too dense). The subject matter of these passages is irrelevant, but it should not be too technical or contain too many statistics and proper names. Essays and opinion columns are good sources of texts for recording. As you play back the tape, "shadow" the speaker: repeat everything the speaker says verbatim. Try to stay further and further behind the speaker, until you are lagging at least one unit of meaning behind.
- 2) Once you feel comfortable talking and listening at the same time and are not leaving out too much, begin performing other tasks while shadowing. First, write the numerals 1 to 100 on a piece of paper as you repeat what the speaker says (make sure you are writing and speaking at the same time, not just writing during pauses). When you are able to do that, write the numerals in reverse order, from 100 to 1. Then write them counting by 5's, by 3's, and so on. Note what happens whenever numbers are mentioned in the text you are shadowing.

- 3) When you are able to do exercise 2 with minimal errors, begin writing out words while shadowing. Begin with your name and address, written repeatedly. Then move on to a favorite poem or a passage such as the preamble to the US Constitution (always choose a passage in the same language as that which you are shadowing). When writing this text, you should copy from a piece of paper placed in front of you. Do not try to write the passage from memory while shadowing the tape.
- 4) While shadowing the tape as in the previous exercises, write down all the numbers and proper names you hear. Then play the tape back and check to see if you wrote them correctly.

The purpose of the above exercises is to accustom your mind to working on two "channels" at once, and to force you to lag behind the speaker. If you find yourself breezing through the exercise with no problem, move on to the next one. You should be taxing your mental capacities to the fullest at all times. On the other hand, if you are having difficulty keeping up with the speaker and are barely able to mumble a few words at a time, move back to the previous exercise until you are comfortable doing it. These exercises should be repeated as many times as necessary over a long period of time.

Analysis Exercises

- 1) Using the same tapes you prepared for the above exercises (or new ones, if you have grown tired of those), rephrase what the speaker says rather than simply repeating it (see the paraphrasing exercise in the sight translation section). Stating a message in different words forces you to lag behind the speaker, waiting until he or she has said something meaningful for you to work with. To change the wording of the message without altering the meaning, you must thoroughly analyze and understand the original message. This exercise also develops your vocabulary because you are constantly searching for synonyms and alternative phrasing. It is perfectly acceptable, and even advisable, to look up words and phrases in a dictionary or thesaurus before attempting to rephrase a passage. It does not matter how many times you go over the tape. Even if you have memorized the passages, you are still deriving benefit from the exercise. Rephrasing simulates mental processes required in SI in that you must abandon the original wording and put the message into a different external form while retaining all of its meaning.
- 2) To develop your ability to predict the outcome of a message based on your knowledge of the source language syntax and style and on your

common sense and experience, do the following exercises with written passages from a magazine or newspaper:

- 3) a. Cover up the latter half of a sentence and try to predict what it says. Do certain key words in the first half provide important clues?
 - b. Read the title of an entire article or essay and try to predict the content. Confirm or reject your conclusion as you read the article.
 - c. Read the article, paragraph by paragraph, predicting what will come next. Again, pick out key words that contain hints about the direction in which the author is heading.
 - d. Repeat exercises a and b with oral input, having someone read the passages to you.
 - e. As you increase your awareness of key words, learn to look for pitfalls that can lead you astray, such as embedded clauses and dangling participles. Develop your ability to skip over those distractions and get to the heart of a sentence or passage.

- 4) Using all the techniques you have developed in the preceding exercises, begin interpreting from the source language to the target language. At first, use the tapes you have already recorded and worked on in the other exercises, then make new tapes specifically for interpreting practice. You may want to choose texts related to law and the courts for this purpose, but do not make them too technical at first. When you feel you are ready, record some actual court proceedings for practice. Court reporting schools are a good source of professionally recorded tapes of law-related texts.

Additional exercises and recommendations for improvement can be found in the Federal Court Interpreter Certification Examination Manual (Gonzalez, 1986).

SUGGESTIONS FOR INDEPENDENT STUDY

GENERAL INTEREST

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Rainof, Alexander. Firearms and Ballistics Terminology English-Spanish & Spanish-English. Santa Monica: A-Lexis Publications, 1988.

Rainof, Alexander. Glossary of Insults and Invective English-Spanish & Spanish-English. Santa Monica: A-Lexis Publications, 1989.

Rainof, Alexander. GRE Level General Spanish and English Terminology. False Cognates and Translation/Interpretation Annotated Bibliography. Santa Monica: A-Lexis Publications, 1993.

Rainof, Alexander. Medical and Drug Terminology. Santa Monica: A-Lexis Publications, 1989.

Rainof, Alexander. Penal and Civil Terminology English-Spanish. Santa Monica: A-Lexis Publications, 1990.

Rainof, Alexander. Weapons Other Than Firearms and Tools Used as Weapons. Santa Monica: A-Lexis Publications, 1990.

BILINGUAL AND GENERIC BOOKS FOR SKILLS ENHANCEMENT

Benson, Morton and Evelyn, and Ilson, Robert. The BBI Combinatory Dictionary of English: A Guide to Word Combinations. Philadelphia: John Benjamin's Publishing Co., 1986.

Young, Richard. Using the BBI: A Workbook with Exercises for the BBI Combinatory Dictionary of English. Philadelphia: John Benjamin's Publishing Co., 1991.

Mikkelson, H. The Interpreter's Edge. Spreckels, CA: Acebo Press, 1992.

Mikkelson, H. The Interpreter's Edge, Generic Edition. Self Study Package. Spreckels, CA: Acebo Press.

Mikkelson, H. The Interpreter's Edge. (With Korean Tape Set) Self Study Package. Spreckels, CA: Acebo Press.

Mikkelson, H. The Interpreter's Edge. Self Study Package. Spreckels, CA: Acebo Press.

Rainof, Alexander. Consecutive Forensic Interpretation Methodology and Exercises. Santa Monica: A-Lexis Publications, 1990.

Rainof, Alexander. The Jury Process in the United States and Mexico. English-Spanish Reference and Simultaneous Interpretation Training Manual. Santa Monica: A-Lexis Publications, 1988.

Rainof, Alexander. Translation Spanish into English, Methodology and Exercises. Santa Monica: A-Lexis Publications, 1994.

TAPES FOR SIMULTANEOUS PRACTICE

ACEBO Publications
P.O. Box 7485
Spreckels, CA 93962
831-455-1507
831-455-1541 (fax)

Alexander Rainof
2835 Colorado Avenue

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Santa Monica, CA 90404
310-828-4950
310-828-4911 (fax)

Alicia Ernand Productions
P.O. Box 802382
Santa Clarita, CA 91380-2382
661-296-4682
www.aliciaernand.com

Bryan School of Court Reporting
2511 Beverly Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA
213-484-8850

Tapes in various speeds; get 110 words per minute and above; English only.

The Interpreter's Edge Self-Study Package, interpreter training (includes tapes)

The Interpreter's Edge Turbo Supplement, advanced training

**SUGGESTIONS FOR BOOKSELLERS WHERE FOREIGN LANGUAGE
BOOKS AND REFERENCE MATERIALS ARE AVAILABLE**

Some bookstores dealing in foreign language materials are listed below. The list of bookstores is not complete, and if our readers are aware of others, we will be pleased to print additional addresses in subsequent issues. This list does not constitute an endorsement of these companies, but is provided for information only.

Dictionaries in all languages:

Alexander Horn
Internationale Buchhandlung
Friedrichstrasse 39
Postfach 3340
6200 Wiesbaden Germany

Imported Books (Fr-Gr-Sp)
P.O. Box 4414
Dallas, TX 75208

Orbis Books (London), Ltd.
66 Kenway Road
London SW5 ORD England
Ph: 01 370 2210

Associated Technical Services
855 Bloomfield Ave.
Glen Ridge, NJ 07028
Ph: 201-748-5673

Schoenhof's Foreign Books
1280 Massachusetts Ave.
Cambridge, MA 02138

International Learning Center
1715 Connecticut Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009
Ph: 202-232-4111

Rizzoli International Book Store
712 Fifth Ave.
New York, NY 10019
Ph: 212-397-3700

Modern Language Book Store, Inc.
3150 "O" St.
Washington, D.C. 20007
Ph: 202-338-8963

La Maison du Dictionnaire
95 bis, rue Lenendre
75017 Paris France
Represented in New York by:
Marlin Publications International,
Inc.
485 Fifth Ave.
New York, NY 10017
Ph: 212-986-7752

Grant & Cutler
55-57 Great Marlborough St.
London, England
W1V 2AY

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B.H. Blackwell, Ltd.
48-51 Broad St.
Oxford, OXI 3BQ
United Kingdom
Represented in the U.S.:
P.O. Box 1452
Church Street Station
New York, NY 10013

Bailey Bros., and Swinfen, Ltd.
Warner House, Bowles Well Gardes
Folkestone, Kent CT19 6PH
United Kingdom

German & International Book Store
1767 N. Vermont Ave.
Los Angeles, CA 90027
Ph: 213-660-0313

Romance Language dictionaries:

The French & Spanish Book
Corporation
115 Fifth Ave.
New York, NY 10003
Ph: 212-673-7400

Also:
610 Fifth Ave.
New York, NY 10020
Ph: 212-581-8810
and
652 South Olive St.
Los Angeles, CA 90014
Ph: 213-489-7963

Western Continental Books, Inc.
625 E. 70th Ave., #5
Denver, CO 80229
Ph: 303-289-1761

Eliseo Torres Spanish and
Portuguese Book Center
17 East 22nd St.
New York, NY 10010
Ph: 212-477-0190

Ediciones Universal
P.O. Box 353
Miami, FL 33145
Ph: 305-642-3234

Near East Dictionaries:

Edition du CNRS
15 quai Antole France
75700 Paris, France
(Good for Middle Eastern languages)

Editions Klinecksieck
11 rue de Lille
75007 Paris, France
(Good for Middle Eastern languages)

E.J. Brill
P.O. Box 1305
Long Island City, NY 11101

International Book Center
P.O. Box 295
Troy, MI 48099
(Distributes good Arabic
Dictionaries)

Otto Harrassowitz
Internationale Buchhandlung
Asien-Abteilung
Postfach 2929, Taunusstrasse 5
Germany
U.S. Rep: Jane Maddox,
Columbia, MD
1-800-642-2999

French and European Publications,
Inc.
115 Fifth Ave.
New York, NY 10003
Ph: 212-673-7400

Imported Books, Inc.
P.O. Box 4414
225 W. Clarendon St.
Dallas, TX 75208
Ph: 214-941-6497
Los Angeles, CA
Ph: 213-489-7963

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Rizzoli International Bookstore
712 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10019
Ph: 212-245-0400

Chicago Store:
835 N. Michigan Ave.
Chicago, IL 60611
Ph: 312-642-3500

Chinese Dictionaries

China Books & Periodicals, Inc.
2929 24th St.
San Francisco, CA 94110

Japan Publications Trading Company
200 Clearbrook Rd.
Elmsford, NY 10423

Cheng & Tsui Co.
P.O. Box 328
Cambridge, MA 02139
Ph: 617-277-1769

Nippon Book Company
364 East First Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012
Ph: 213-624-2089

Joint Publishing co.
Readers Service Centre
9 Victoria Street
Central District
Hong Kong

OCS America 202-347-4233

Kinokuniya 212-765-1461

Asian Dictionaries:

Most large bookstores carry dictionaries for Asian countries, however, North Korean dictionaries are available only from Tokyo at the following address:

25-3-2 Fujimi, Chiyoda-ku,
Tokyo, Japan
Ph: 261-7634-6193

National Book Store, Inc.
701 Rizal Ave.
Sta. Cruz, PO 1934
Metro Manila, Philippines
Ph: 49-43-06-09 (Pilipino)

Russian Dictionaries:

Western publishers do not generally buy the publishing rights to Russian dictionaries because the market for such dictionaries (compared to the market for European dictionaries) is relatively slim. Translators can perhaps find old copies of Russian dictionaries in second-hand bookstores. A listing of new Russian dictionaries may be available from the cultural attaché at the Russian Embassy in Washington, D.C. Also check major University book stores.

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Associated Technical Services, Inc.
(see address above)

Albert J. Phiebig, Inc.
Box 352
White Plains, NY 10502-0352
Ph: 914-948-0138

Viktor Kamkin, Inc.
12224 Parklawn Drive
Rockville, MD 20852
Ph: 301-881-5973

Schoenhof's Foreign Books
(see address above)

FAM Book Service
609 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10003
Ph: 212-255-8348

Technical Dictionaries Co.
Box 2130
Mt. Vernon, ME 04352

Oriental Research Partners
Publishers and Library Wholesales
Box 158, 489 Walnut St.
Hewtonville, MA 02160

Kubon & Sagner
Postfach 340108
D 8000
Munchen 34, Germany
Ph: 089-52 2027

Czech and Slovak dictionaries:

Interpress, Ltd.
179 Blythe Road
London W14 OHL
England

Szwede Slavic Books
P.O. Box 1214
Palo Alto, Ca 94302-1214

Polonia Bookstore and Publishers Co.
2886 Milwaukee Ave.
Chicago, IL 60618
Ph: 312-489-2554

Slavica Publishers
P.O. Box 14388
Columbus, OH 43214

Nordic Dictionaries:

Tekniska Litteratursallskapet
Box 5073
102 42 Stockholm, Sweden

The Language Book Centre
New York, NY
(Emphasis is on Asian language
books
and tapes, especially Japanese)

Hungarian Books:

Puski-Corwin
251 E. 82nd St.
New York, NY 10028
Ph: 212-879-8893

Distributors:

(These distributors provide a free catalogue on request)

ALTA-ESL
13 Adrian Court
Burlingame, CA 94010
1-800-ALTA-ESL
(ESL materials for improving diction
include: Accurate English, Clear English,
Say it Clearly, Sound Advantage)

Imported Books
2025 West Claredon
P.O. Box 4414
Dallas, TX 75208
Ph: 214-941-6497

Luso-Brazilian Books
Box 170286
Brooklyn, NY 11217
Ph: 718-624-4000
(outside NY) 1-800-727-LUSO
Fax: 718-858-0690
I.B.D. Ltd.
24 Hudson Street
Kinderhook, NY 12106
1-800-343-3531 ext. 10 (to order catalog)
Fax: 518-758-1959

Continental Book Company
Eastern Division
80-00 Cooper Avenue-Bldg., #29
Glendale, New York 11385
Tel: 718-326-0560
Fax: 718-325-4276

Western Division
625 E. 70th Avenue #5
Denver, CO 80229
Tel: 303-289-1761
Fax: 800-279-1764

INDEPENDENT STUDY PROGRAMS - For Spanish, Cantonese, Korean & Vietnamese

ACEBO
P.O. Box 7485
Spreckels, CA 93962
Ph: 831-455-1507
Fax: 831-455-1541

Spanish-English Court Interpreters:

- The Interpreter's Companion, glossaries
- The Interpreter's Edge Self-Study Package, interpreter training (includes tapes)
- The Interpreter's Edge Turbo Supplement, advanced training

Spanish-English Medical Interpreters:

The Interpreter's Rx, medical interpreter training, etc.

Cantonese-English Court Interpreters and Korean-English Court Interpreters:

- The Interpreter's Edge
- Generic Edition with the Cantonese/Korean Ta-De Set, includes 8 tapes
- Glossary of Selected Legal Terms, English-Cantonese/English-Korean

Vietnamese-English Court Interpreters:

- Glossary of Selected Legal Terms, English-Vietnamese

Other Languages:

- The Interpreter's Edge, Generic Edition

Alicia Ernand Productions
P.O. Box 802382
Santa Clarita, CA 91380-2382
www.aliciaernand.com

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Ph: 661-296-4682

Fax: 661-296-5864

Audio Presentations for Interpreters of All Languages:

(available on cassette or compact disc)

- Arraignment to Sentencing
- A Comparison of Civil and Criminal Law
- Interpreting at Depositions
- Interpreting at medical malpractice, Personal injury and Wrongful Death Proceedings
- Interpreting at Sexual Harassment Proceedings

LIST OF INTERPRETER/TRANSLATOR TRAINING PROGRAMS

The following is a list of universities that offer court interpreter training programs. This is not a complete list. You are encouraged to call your local universities and inquire if they offer court interpreter training programs. This list does not constitute an endorsement of these programs, but is provided for information only.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

UCLA Extension

10995 Le Conte Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90024
(310) 825-1898

<http://www.uclaextension.edu/interpretation>

Spanish/English and Mandarin/English Legal Translation and Interpretation Certificate Programs. These are one year programs.

UC Riverside Extension

1200 University Ave., Rm. 333
Riverside, CA 92507-4596
(951) 827-7820 ext. 22564

<http://www.extension.ucr.edu/certificates/interpretation.html>

Spanish/English Interpretation and Translation Certificate Program. This is a one year program.

UC San Diego

UCSD Extension

9500 Gilman Drive, 0170-A
La Jolla, CA 92093-0170
(858) 964-1046

Translation and Interpretation Certificate Program (Spanish/English)
Spanish/English Professional Certificate in Translation and Interpretation.
CIMCE credits available for select classes.
This is a one to two year program.

California State University, Fresno

Extension and Non-Credit Programs
California State University, Fresno
Division of Continuing and Global Education
Extension Programs Office
5005 North Maple Avenue, M/S ED76
Fresno, CA 93740-8025
Ph: (559) 278-0418; Fax: (559) 278-0395

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<http://www.csufresno.edu/ExtendedEd/>

Certificate Award in Interpreting (Spanish-English/English-Spanish)

California State University, Los Angeles

Office of Continuing Education

5151 State University Drive

Los Angeles, CA 90032-8629

Ph: (323) 343-4900, Fax: (323) 343-4954

<http://www.calstatela.edu/exed/certificate/legaltrans.htm>

Spanish/English Certificate Program in Legal Interpretation and Translation.

This is a year-and-a-half program.

California State University, Northridge

Division of English as a Second Language

18111 Nordhoff Street - CEES

Northridge, CA 91330-8218

Ph: (818) 677-1200 Fax: (818) 677-7370

<http://tsengcollege.csun.edu/int-trans.html>

Spanish/English court interpretation classes offered.

See website for information on interpretations classes offered in other-than-Spanish languages.

Cal State University, Stanislaus

Extended Education

801 West Monte Vista Avenue

Turlock, CA 95382

Ph: (209) 667-3111

http://www.csustan.edu/ExtendedEd/pdf/cat_certs_leg.pdf

Spanish/English court interpreting courses offered.

San Francisco State University

College of Extended Learning

SFSU Downtown Center

425 Market Street

San Francisco, CA 94105

415-405-7770

www.cel.sfsu.edu/interpretation

Spanish/English Legal & Court Interpretation Certificate Program.

COMMUNITY COLLEGES

American River College

4700 College Oak Drive

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Sacramento, CA 95841

(916) 484-8011

<http://www.arc.losrios.edu/catalog/SignLanguageStudies.pdf>

Vocational Certificate in Sign Language Interpreting; A.A. degree in Sign Language Studies.

East L.A. Community College

1301 Avenida Cesar Chavez

Building J3, Room 101

Monterey Park, CA 91754

(323) 265-8793

<http://www.elac.edu/departments/commsvcs/index.html> (See Schedule of Classes page 28)

Spanish/English Court Interpretation and Translation Certificate Program.

This is a year-and-a-half program.

Southwestern College

Business Division

900 Otay Lakes Road

Chula Vista, CA 91945

(619) 482-6461

Spanish/English training and continuing education classes offered.

PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES & SCHOOLS

College of the Sequoias

915 S. Mooney Blvd.

Visalia, CA 93277 -

(559) 730-3700

<http://www.cos.edu>. or see page 147 of the course catalog

<http://www.cos.edu/ImageUpload/Links/WEBMASTER-2005-7Catalog.pdf>.

Spanish/English Certificate Program prepares students for the oral portion of the state exam.

Del Sol Academy of Interpretation

701 Seagaze Drive

Oceanside, CA 92054

760-722-9999

<http://www.delsolacademy.com/>

Spanish/English Court Interpreter Certificate Program.

Monterey Institute of International Studies

International Interpretation Resource Center

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460 Pierce Street

Monterey, CA 93940

Phone and FAX: 831-647-4100

www.miis.edu/gsti-progs-short.html

Masters Degree in Translation and Interpretation.

National Hispanic University

1427 Story Road

San Jose, CA 95127-3823

(408) 254-6900

Spanish/English Business, Legal and Medical Translation and Interpretation Certificate Program.

This is a one to two year program.

Southern California School of Interpretation

10012 Norwalk Blvd., Suite 120

Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670

(562) 906-9787 FAX (562) 906-9780

<http://www.interpreting.com/> E-Mail: SCSINTER@ix.netcom.com

Additional branches are located in San Diego, Corona and Las Vegas, Nevada.

A distance learning program is also available.

Spanish/English court translation and interpretation courses for interpreters at pre-certification and continuing education stages.

This is a six month program.

OUT-OF-STATE PROGRAMS

University of Arizona

Federal Court Interpreter Certification Project

Modern Languages Building, Room 445

Tucson, AZ 85721

(520) 621-3615

Spanish/English Court Interpreting course offered through the Summer Institute for Court Interpretation.

This is a three week course.

Georgetown University

Division of Interpretation and Translation

Intercultural Center 225

Washington D.C., 20057-0993

(202) 687-5848

Conference Interpreting Certificate Program.

This is a one year program.

University of Charleston, S.C.

Bilingual Legal Interpreting

c/o Office of Graduate Studies

Randolph Hall, 66 George Street

Charleston, South Carolina 29424-0001

(803) 953-5614

Masters Degree in Bilingual Legal Interpreting.

LIST OF PROFESSIONAL INTERPRETER ASSOCIATIONS

The following list does not constitute an endorsement of any of these associations, but is provided for informational use only.

American Translators Association (ATA)

225 Reinekers Lane, Suite 590

Alexandria, VA 22314

703-683-6100

www.atanet.org

California Court Interpreters Association (CCIA)

345 So. Hwy. 101, Suite F2

Encinitas, CA 92024

760-635-0273

www.ccia.org

California Federation of Interpreters (CFI)

12215 Telegraph Road, Suite 210

Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670

562-236-2112

<http://www.cfinews.org/>

Northern California Translators Association (NCTA)

P. O. Box 14015

Berkeley, CA 94712-5015

510-845-8712

www.ncta.org

Southern California Translators Association (SCATIA)

P.O. Box 802696

Santa Clarita, CA 91380-2696

818-785-3889

www.scatia.org

Translators and Interpreters Guild (TTIG)

8611 Second Avenue

Silver Spring, MD 20910

301-563-6450 or 800-992-0367

FAX: 301-563-6451

<http://www.ttig.org>

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National Association of Judiciary Interpreters & Translators (NAJIT)

603 Stewart Street, Suite 610

Seattle, WA 98101

206-267-2300

FAX 206-626-0392

www.najit.org



**THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS
455 Golden Gate Avenue
San Francisco, California 94102-3688**

The AOC has contracted with Thomson Prometric to administer the Certified Court Interpreter and Registered Interpreter examinations. Test dates and registration deadlines for the Winter 2006-2007 and Spring 2007 test cycles are posted below. More detailed information on the test dates and locations, registration, study materials, and appeals process will be available on the Thomson Prometric Web site by November 15, 2006. The AOC will post a link to the new Thomson Prometric site when it becomes available.

The following are the dates and locations for the Interpreter Examinations for Certified and Registered Interpreters.

CERTIFIED AND REGISTERED INTERPRETER EXAMINATIONS

EXAMINATION DATES

Written Examination Dates

December 16, 2006
April 14, 2007

Final Filing Dates

December 6, 2006
April 2, 2007

Oral Examination Dates

February 12 - 16, 2007
June 11 - 15, 2007

Final Filing Dates

January 29, 2007
May 28, 2007

Examination Sites

Exams will be offered in the Bay Area, Los Angeles, Sacramento, and San Diego.

* Additional dates and locations may be added to accommodate demand.