

CREDENTIALING PROCESS

1. The Nevada Orientation Workshop is the first step necessary in the certification and registration process. The workshop covers the fundamentals of court interpretation; modes, ethics, and role of the interpreter. Also an introduction to Nevada's court system and criminal procedure.

2. Pass the NV Certified Court Interpreter Written Exam with a minimum score of 80%. This consists of 4 sections

- General English Language Vocabulary
- Court Related Terms and Usage
- Ethics
- Professional Conduct

3. Pass the NV Certified Court Interpreter Oral Examination with a minimum score of 70%. This consists of 3 sections:

- Sight translation, a two-part skills test
- Consecutive skills test
- Simultaneous skills test

Or* Pass the Oral Proficiency Interview (OPI) with a minimum score of Advanced Mid.

4. Submit a NV Certified Court Interpreter Credential Request with:

- Verification of Nevada courtroom observation or work, 40 hours in total for the previous 12 months
- Two (2) fingerprint cards for a criminal background check
- Pay a filing and processing fee of \$50.00
- Provide a passport size photograph

*For interpreters whom no oral examination has been developed by CLAC in their particular language.

HELPFUL LINKS AND RESOURCES

Court Interpreter Program Overview
<http://tinyurl.com/InterpOverview>

National Center of State Courts Exam
<http://bit.ly/NCSCExamResources>

Certification and Registration Process
<http://tinyurl.com/BecomeCI>

Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) 1.510
<http://bit.ly/NRS001Sec510>

Workshop and Exam Announcements
<http://tinyurl.com/CIProgramNews>



Court Interpreter Program
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Carson City, NV 89701
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775-687-9806

NEVADA SUPREME COURT

Credentialed Court Interpreter Program



CURRENT CREDENTIALLED LANGUAGES

Amharic, Armenian, Farsi, French,
German, Haitian Creole, Hindi,
Japanese, Korean, Mandarin, Nepali,
Portuguese, Punjabi, Russian, Spanish,
Swahili, Tigrinya, and Urdu –Feb 2023

CREDENTIALLED INTERPRETER PROGRAM

The Nevada Certified Court Interpreter Program was established in 2002 through **Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) 1.510.**

The Program's primary function is to administer the credentialing of court interpreters for courts to use with defendants, witnesses, and litigants who speak a language other than English and do not know or have limited English proficiency (LEP).

The Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) administers the examinations (written and oral) required of credentialed interpreters within the State of Nevada. The examinations are developed by the National Center for State Courts Consortium for Language Access in the Courts.

Interpreters must swear an oath to uphold the
NEVADA CODE OF PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR COURT INTERPRETERS

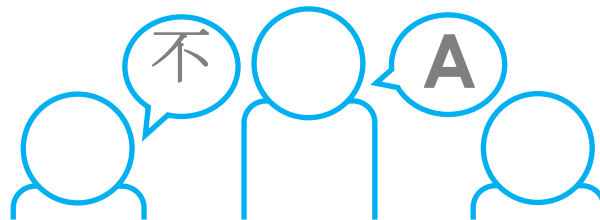
- Accuracy and Completeness
- Representation of Qualifications
- Impartiality and Avoidance of Conflict of Interest
- Professional Demeanor
- Confidentiality
- Restriction of Public Comment
- Scope of Practice
- Assessing and Reporting Impediments to Performance
- Duty to Report Ethical Violations
- Professional Development

MODES OF INTERPRETING



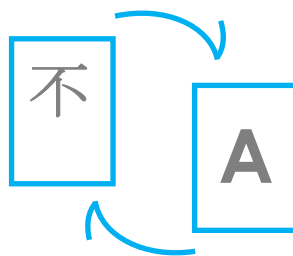
Simultaneous:

Rendering interpretation continuously at the same time someone is speaking.



Consecutive:

Rendering statements from the source language into the target language after a pause between each statement.



Sight Translation:

Reading a document written in one language while translating it orally into the target language.

*Judges should ensure that interpreters are credentialed either in Nevada or by another state. The Nevada Supreme Court issues a badge and certificate to each credentialed interpreter, which includes their unique license number.

ROLE OF THE COURT INTERPRETER

The duty of the Court Interpreter is to serve as a conduit between LEP speakers and English-speaking officials in legal forums. As they convert one language to another, interpreters play a critical role in the administration of justice and make it possible to ensure the rights of due process.

The goal of a court interpreter is to enable the judge and jury to react in the same manner to a LEP-speaking witness as they do with one who speaks English. Also, the LEP speaking defendant should be enabled to hear everything that an English speaker has the privilege to hear.

The goal of a court interpreter is to produce a legal equivalent, a linguistically true and legally appropriate interpretation.

Interpreting requires the use of several cognitive and motor skills, including:

1. Listening
2. Comprehending
3. Abstracting the message from the words and word order
4. Storing ideas
5. Searching for the conceptual and semantic matches
6. Reconstructing the message in the other language
7. WHILE . . . speaking and listening for the next chunk of language to process