

Superior Court of Solano County

Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Plan

I. Legal Basis and Purpose

This document serves as the plan for the Superior Court of Solano County to provide to persons with limited English proficiency (LEP) services that are in compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000d et seq.; 45 C.F.R. § 80.1 et seq.; and 28 C.F.R. § 42.101–42.112). The purpose of this plan is to provide a framework for the provision of timely and reasonable language assistance to LEP persons who come in contact with the Superior Court of Solano County.

This LEP plan was developed to ensure meaningful access to court services for persons with limited English proficiency. Although court sign language interpreters are provided for persons with a hearing loss, access services for them are covered under the Americans with Disabilities Act rather than Title VI of the Civil Rights Act, and therefore will not be addressed in this plan.

II. Needs Assessment

A. Statewide

The State of California provides court services to a wide range of people, including those who speak limited or no English. Service providers include the California Supreme Court, the Courts of Appeal, and the superior courts of the 58 counties.

According to the Judicial Council’s Court Interpreter Data Collection System (CIDCS), which aggregates court interpreter usage data received from the California trial courts, the most frequently used spoken languages for interpreters in California courts in 2022-23 Fiscal Year were (in descending order of frequency):

1. Spanish
2. Mandarin
3. Vietnamese
4. Cantonese
5. Punjabi

B. Superior Court of Solano County

The Superior Court of Solano County will make every effort to provide services to all LEP persons. The following list shows the foreign spoken languages that are most frequently used in Solano County.

1. Spanish

2. Punjabi
3. Tagalog
4. Mandarin
5. Mam

This information is based on data collected from the Judicial Council's Court Interpreters Data Collection System-Interpreter Usage Report for Fiscal Year 2022-2023.

III. Language Assistance Resources

A. Interpreters Used in the Courtroom

1. Providing Interpreters in the Courtroom

Providing spoken-language interpreters in court proceedings are based in whole or in part on statutory and case law. In the Superior Court of California, County of Solano, interpreters will be provided at no cost to court customers who need such assistance in all case types.

2. Determining the Need for an Interpreter in the Courtroom

The Superior Court of Solano County may determine whether an LEP court customer needs an interpreter for a court hearing in various ways.

The need for a court interpreter may be identified prior to a court proceeding by the LEP person or on the LEP person's behalf by clerk's office staff, self-help center staff, or outside justice partners such as the public defender, district attorney, probation department or the litigant's attorney.

The need for an interpreter also may be made known in the courtroom at the time of the proceeding. The Superior Court of California, County of Solano will display a sign translated into Spanish, Traditional Chinese, Arabic, Farsi, Korean, Punjabi, Russian, Tagalog and Vietnamese that states "Need help in your language? Free help with: Interpreters, Court forms and information, Bilingual Staff." The Superior Court of California, County of Solano will display this sign at the following locations: 1) All Clerk's Offices; and 2) All Court Calendar posting locations at courtroom and the front entrance to buildings. On all the Court's Docket Call monitors the following notice is also translated into Spanish, "Inform Court Staff if you need an interpreter." Additionally, language cards are provided to all courtroom staff.

Also, the judge may determine that it is appropriate to provide an interpreter for a court matter. California's Standards of Judicial Administration offer instruction to judges for determining whether an interpreter is needed. Section 2.10 provides that an "interpreter is needed if, after an examination of the party or a witness, the court concludes that: (1) the party cannot understand and speak English well enough to participate fully in the proceedings and to assist counsel, or (2) the witness cannot speak English so as to be understood directly by counsel, court, and jury."

The court is directed to examine the party or witness “on the record to determine whether an interpreter is needed if: (1) a party or counsel requests such examination or (2) it appears to the court that the person may not understand or speak English well enough to participate fully in the proceedings.”

To determine if an interpreter is needed, standard 2.10(c) provides that “the court should normally ask questions on the following: (1) identification (for example: name, address, birth date, age, place of birth); (2) active vocabulary in vernacular English (for example: ‘How did you come to the court today?’ ‘What kind of work do you do?’ ‘Where did you go to school?’ ‘What was the highest grade you completed?’ ‘Describe what you see in the courtroom.’ ‘What have you eaten today?’ Questions should be phrased to avoid ‘yes’ or ‘no’ replies; (3) the court proceedings (for example: the nature of the charge or the type of case before the court), the purpose of the proceedings and function of the court, the rights of a party or criminal defendant, and the responsibilities of a witness.”

Standard 2.10(d) calls on the court to state its conclusion on the record regarding the need for an interpreter. “The file in the case should be clearly marked and data entered electronically when appropriate by court personnel to ensure that an interpreter will be present when needed in any subsequent proceeding.”

Many people who need an interpreter will not request one because they do not realize that interpreters are available or because they do not recognize the level of English proficiency or communication skills needed to understand the court proceeding.

In a case where the court is mandated to provide an interpreter, but one is not available at the time of the proceeding, even after the court has made all reasonable efforts to locate one, as previously outlined in this plan, the case will be postponed and continued on a date when an interpreter can be provided.

When an interpreter is unavailable for a case in which the court is not mandated to provide one, the court may continue the case until an interpreter may be located, may attempt the use of video remote interpretation or may provisionally qualify an interpreter brought in by a party.

3. Court Interpreter Qualifications

The Superior Court of Solano County hires interpreters for courtroom hearings in compliance with the rules and policies set forth by Government Code section 68561 and California Rules of Court, rule 2.893. The Judicial Council maintains a statewide roster of certified and registered interpreters who may work in the courts. This roster is available to court staff and the public on the Internet at www.courts.ca.gov/35273

When an interpreter coordinator has made a “due diligence” effort to find a certified or registered court interpreter and none is available, the interpreter coordinator then seeks a noncertified, nonregistered court interpreter. Whenever a noncertified interpreter is used in the courtroom, to

either provisionally qualify the interpreter or find cause to permit him or her to interpret the proceeding, judges must, pursuant to the Government Code and rule 2.893, inquire into the interpreter's skills, professional experience, and potential conflicts of interest. A provisionally qualified interpreter is one who, upon findings prescribed in the rule, is designated by the judge as eligible to interpret in a court proceeding for a period of six months.

B. Video Remote Interpreting (VRI)

The Superior Court of Solano County offers this service which was established in 2020 as another method to provide access for LEP individuals and to a larger degree due to the need for social distancing to combat the COVID-19 pandemic. VRI allows interpreters and LEP individuals to appear remotely by using specialized remote video equipment. We currently utilize VRI via Zoom in all our courtrooms at the discretion of each court.

C. Language Services Outside the Courtroom

The Superior Court of Solano County is also responsible for taking reasonable steps to ensure that LEP individuals have meaningful access to services outside the courtroom. This is perhaps the most challenging situation facing court staff, because in most situations they are charged with assisting LEP individuals without an interpreter present. LEP individuals may come in contact with court personnel via the phone, the public counter, the front entrance or the Self-Help Center.

The two most common points of service outside the courtroom are at the court's public counters and self-help center. Bilingual assistance is provided at the public counter by the placement of bilingual staff as is practical. The court also periodically calls on other bilingual staff from elsewhere in the court to assist at a public counter and on the telephone. Not all frequently used languages may be represented at any point in time by the court's bilingual staff. Similarly, the court's self-help center recruits and employs bilingual staff to provide self-represented litigants with assistance in understanding and completing necessary forms.

Providing language services outside the courtroom entails both daily communications and interactions between court staff and LEP individuals to provide accessibility of court services, such as self-help and mediation services to LEP court users.

To facilitate communication between LEP individuals and court staff, the Superior Court of Solano County uses the following resources to the degree that resources are available.

- Court Interpreters
- Bilingual Employees;
- "I Speak" cards, to identify the individual's primary language;
- Multilingual signage throughout courthouse locations in English and Spanish;
- Posts Court Closure signs in Spanish, Vietnamese, Chinese and Korean;
- Maintains a complaint form for language services on its website, which is available in Spanish;
- A court public phone line with key instructions provided in Spanish to request court

services.

To provide linguistically accessible services for LEP individuals, the Superior Court of Solano County provides the following:

- Self-help center services that include bilingual staff and telephonic language assistance;
- Bilingual family court services mediators for custody and visitation matters;
- Written informational and educational materials and instructions in multiple languages.

D. Translated Forms and Documents

The California courts understand the importance of translating forms and documents so that LEP individuals have greater access to the courts' services. The Superior Court of Solano County currently uses Judicial Council forms and instructional materials translated into commonly used languages.

- These translated forms are available at the court's Web site for internal use and are available to the public at www.selfhelp.courts.ca.gov as well as at the court's self-help center;
- The court also has access to instructional materials that have been translated by other The Judicial Council and courts on the Language Access Toolkit at <https://languageaccess.courts.ca.gov/language-access-resources>

Interpreters at court hearings are expected to provide sight translations of court documents and correspondence associated with the case.

IV. Court Staff Recruitment

A. Recruitment of Bilingual Staff for Language Access

The Superior Court of Solano County is an equal opportunity employer and recruits and hires bilingual staff to serve its LEP constituents. Primary examples include but are not limited to:

- Court interpreters to serve as permanent employees of the court;
- Bilingual staff to serve at public counters;
- Bilingual staff in the court's self-help center.

V. Judicial and Staff Training:

The Superior Court of Solano County is committed to providing LEP training opportunities for all judicial officers and staff members. Training and learning opportunities currently offered by the Judicial Council/CJER are made available to all Superior Court judges and Superior Court of Solano County employees. Examples of these trainings include:

- Interpreter coordinator training;
- Diversity Training;
- Cultural competency training;
- LEP plan training;
- Statewide conferences on language access or conferences that include sessions dedicated to topics on language access; and
- Judicial officer orientation on the use of court interpreters and language competency.

VI. Public Notification and Evaluation of LEP Plan

A. LEP Plan Approval and Notification

The Superior Court of Solano County's LEP plan is subject to approval by the presiding judge and court executive officer. Upon approval, a copy will be forwarded to the Judicial Council's LEP Coordinator. Any revisions to the plan will be submitted to the presiding judge and court executive officer for approval, and then forwarded to the Judicial Council. Copies of the Superior Court of Solano County's LEP plan will be provided to the public on request. In addition, the court will post this plan on its public Web site along with a Spanish translation, and the Judicial Council will post a link to it on the Judicial Council's public website at *www.courts.ca.gov*

B. Evaluation of the LEP Plan

The Superior Court of Solano County will routinely assess whether changes to the LEP plan are needed. The plan may be changed or updated at any time but reviewed not less frequently than every two years.

Every two years the court will review the effectiveness of the court's LEP plan and update it as necessary. The evaluation will include identification of any problem areas and development of corrective action strategies. Elements of the evaluation will include the following:

- Number of LEP persons requesting court interpreters.
- Assessment of current language needs to determine if additional services or translated materials should be provided;
- Assessment of whether court staff adequately understand LEP policies and procedures and how to carry them out;
- Review of feedback from court employees; and,
- Customer satisfaction feedback.

C. Trial Court LEP Plan Coordinators:

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D. AOC LEP Plan Coordinator:

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E. LEP Plan Effective date: March 1, 2025 to February 28, 2027

F. Approved by:

Presiding Judge:



Hon. Alesia Jones

Date:

2.20.25

Court Executive Officer



Brian K. Taylor

Date:

02/20/25

Senior Interpreter



Rebecca Montgomery

Date:

2/20/25