



## How to Become a Certified Deaf Interpreter (CDI)

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Becoming a Certified Deaf Interpreter (CDI) is not a quick and easy process, and involves much more than simply being fluent in ASL and comfortable with written English. It requires a significant amount of training, passing national exams, becoming licensed by the state of New Mexico, maintaining membership in the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf (RID), and earning Continuing Education Units (CEUs) each year.

### Language Fluency

The first requirements to becoming a CDI are to be fluent in ASL, comfortable with written English, and highly competent in communicating effectively with Deaf individuals with a broad range of language skills, including those who use ASL, SEE, signed languages from other countries, or no formal language at all.

### Training

A prospective CDI must meet the training requirements established by the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf (RID), which includes 40 hours of training covering the following topics:

- NAD-RID Code of Professional Conduct - 8 hours
- Introduction to Interpreting - 8 hours
- Process of Interpretation - 8 hours
- Other topics of your choice - 16 hours

Details about the training requirements can be found on the RID website at this link:

<http://rid.org/rid-certification-overview/cdi-certification>.

Additional information is available from the Center for the Assessment of Sign Language Interpretation (CASLI) - the testing organization for RID certifications. See their website:

[www.casli.org/certified-deaf-interpreter-exam-cdi](http://www.casli.org/certified-deaf-interpreter-exam-cdi).

There is no centralized organization that offers training for Deaf Interpreters, but here are links to entities that provide training periodically:

Deaf Interpreter Workshops - intensive workshops: <http://diworkshops.com/home>.

True-Biz ASL - online DI training: [www.truebizaasl.com/dito](http://www.truebizaasl.com/dito).

Deaf Interpreter Conference - held every two years: [www.deafterpconf.com](http://www.deafterpconf.com).

Deaf Interpreting Intensive - held periodically: <https://onenonlyrup.wixsite.com/diit>.

Gallaudet University: [www.gallaudet.edu/center-for-continuing-and-online-education/working-as-a-deaf-interpreter](http://www.gallaudet.edu/center-for-continuing-and-online-education/working-as-a-deaf-interpreter).

## Certification

Signed Language Interpreters, including CDIs, are certified by the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf (RID), the national professional organization of signed language interpreters. The process includes passing a written test and a performance test administered by CASLI. The cost to take the written test is \$225. At this time, the performance test is being revised and is not available. RID expects to have the new test ready sometime in 2020, but there are no further details currently available. Detailed information about the test and plans to release the revised test can be found at this link: <http://rid.org/rid-certification-overview/cdi-certification>.

In order to be eligible to take RID's certification tests, interpreters must satisfy the RID Education Requirement. Applicants must hold a bachelor's degree in any field, and interpreters who don't hold a degree may satisfy the education requirement via RID's Alternative Pathway. Details regarding the educational requirement and alternative pathway are available here: <http://rid.org/rid-certification-overview/alternative-pathway>.

## Licensure

New Mexico requires all signed language interpreters to be licensed in order to protect deaf and hard of hearing consumers. Practicing without a license is a misdemeanor punishable by up to 364 days in jail and/or up to a \$1000 fine. Interpreting is defined as any form of facilitating communication in a visual form, regardless of the individual's job title or position description. The statute, rules, forms, and other details may be found at the website of the New Mexico Signed Language Interpreting Practice Board (SLIPB): [www.rld.state.nm.us/boards/Signed\\_Language\\_Interpreting\\_Practices.aspx](http://www.rld.state.nm.us/boards/Signed_Language_Interpreting_Practices.aspx).

After completing the 40 hours of required training, prospective CDIs are eligible for a Provisional License, which costs \$40 the first year and \$25 subsequent years. This may be held for up to five years while working toward certification. This license also requires an interpreter to be an Associate Member of RID, which costs \$150 per year. Once the CDI certification is achieved, the interpreter is eligible for a Community License, which allows the CDI to work in any setting except court. Community License cost is \$65 for the first application, then \$50 every two years. At that time, the interpreter will be a Certified Member of RID, at a cost of \$180 per year. CDIs who wish to interpret in court and legal settings will have to take additional training specific to legal work.

## Continuing Education Requirements

All signed language interpreters are required to earn Continuing Education Units (CEUs) to maintain their license and certification. Interpreters with Provisional Licenses must earn 2 CEUs per year - which equates to 20 contact hours. CEUs are offered around the country, including in New Mexico, and tend to cost between \$10 and \$50 per contact hour. Certified interpreters must earn 8 CEUs (80 contact hours) within a four-year cycle. More information on CEUs can be found at <http://rid.org/continuing-education>.

## Business Practices

Most signed language interpreters work as self-employed freelance interpreters. They must maintain their own records, file and pay their federal income taxes as a business, and pay their Gross Receipts Taxes (in New Mexico). Gross Receipts Tax information is available through New Mexico Taxation and Revenue ([www.tax.newmexico.gov/Businesses/gross-receipts.aspx](http://www.tax.newmexico.gov/Businesses/gross-receipts.aspx)) and most interpreters file their taxes with the assistance of a CPA or other professional tax preparer. Costs for membership dues, license fees, CEUs, and other training can be deducted from federal income taxes, but interpreters must maintain detailed records to do so.