

(5) ~~\$(10,400,000)~~ 8,950,000 for purchase of the land and building known as the McKay Parcel; ~~((and))~~

(6) \$3,000,000 for development of low-income housing. Low-income housing as used in this section shall mean all of the rentable housing units heretofore or hereafter developed by or on behalf of the state convention and trade center located in the city of Seattle which (i) do not exceed an aggregate expenditure by the convention center of three million dollars; (ii) have been defined by the United States department of housing and urban development as affordable to tenants of low income; and (iii) have been found by the state convention and trade center corporation board of directors to be (A) owned and operated by a public or a nonprofit private organization dedicated to low-income housing and (B) reasonably related to effects, of the construction and operation of the convention center upon the availability of low-income housing in the city of Seattle; and

(7) \$300,000 for Eagles building exterior cleanup and repair.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. Section 3 of this act is added to chapter 67-.40 RCW.

Passed the House February 13, 1990.

Passed the Senate March 1, 1990.

Approved by the Governor March 26, 1990.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State March 26, 1990.

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## CHAPTER 182

[House Bill No. 2492]

### PRO TEMPORE JUDGES

AN ACT Relating to pro tempore judges; and amending RCW 35.20.200.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. Section 35.20.200, chapter 7, Laws of 1965 as amended by section 2, chapter 32, Laws of 1972 ex. sess. and RCW 35.20.200 are each amended to read as follows:

The mayor shall, from attorneys residing in the city and qualified to hold the position of judge of the municipal court as provided in RCW 35-.20.170, appoint judges pro tempore who shall act in the absence of the regular judges of the court or in addition to the regular judges when the administration of justice and the accomplishment of the work of the court make it necessary. The mayor may appoint, as judges pro tempore, any full-time district court judges serving in the county in which the city is situated. The judges of the municipal court shall promulgate rules establishing general standards for the use of judges pro tempore. A copy of said rules shall be filed with the legislative authority of the city at the time of budget consideration. Such appointments of attorneys shall be made from a list of attorneys in accordance herewith furnished by the judges of the municipal

court, which list shall contain not less than five names in addition to the number of judges pro tempore requested. Appointment of judges pro tempore shall be for the term of office of the regular judges unless sooner removed in the same manner as they were appointed. While acting as judge of the court judges pro tempore shall have all of the powers of the regular judges. Before entering upon his or her duties, each judge pro tempore shall take, subscribe and file an oath as is taken by a municipal judge. Judges pro tempore shall not practice before the municipal court during their term of office as judge pro tempore. Such municipal judges pro tempore shall receive such compensation as shall be fixed by ordinance by the legislative body of the city and such compensation shall be paid by the city except that district court judges shall not be compensated by the city other than pursuant to an interlocal agreement.

Passed the House February 6, 1990.

Passed the Senate March 1, 1990.

Approved by the Governor March 26, 1990.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State March 26, 1990.

## CHAPTER 183

[Senate Bill No. 6571]

### INTERPRETERS IN LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

AN ACT Relating to interpreters in legal proceedings; amending RCW 2.42.220; and recodifying RCW 2.42.200, 2.42.210, 2.42.220, 2.42.230, 2.42.240, 2.42.250, 2.42.260, and 2.42.270.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. Section 3, chapter 358, Laws of 1989 and RCW 2.42.220 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Whenever an interpreter is appointed to assist a non-English-speaking person in a legal proceeding, the appointing authority shall, in the absence of a written waiver by the person, appoint a certified or a qualified interpreter to assist the person throughout the proceedings.

(a) Except as otherwise provided for in (b) of this subsection, the interpreter appointed shall be a qualified interpreter.

(b) Beginning on July 1, 1990, when a non-English-speaking person is a party to a legal proceeding, or is subpoenaed or summoned by an appointing authority or is otherwise compelled by an appointing authority to appear at a legal proceeding, the appointing authority shall use the services of only those language interpreters who have been certified by the office of the administrator for the courts, unless good cause is found and noted on the record by the appointing authority. For purposes of this act, "good cause" includes but is not limited to a determination that:

(i) Given the totality of the circumstances, including the nature of the proceeding and the potential penalty or consequences involved, the services