HOUSE BILL 1174

State of Washington 69th Legislature 2025 Regular Session

By Representatives Peterson, Thai, and Ryu; by request of Administrative Office of the Courts

Prefiled 01/07/25.

AN ACT Relating to court interpreters; amending RCW 2.43.010, 2.43.030, 2.43.050, 2.43.060, 2.43.080, 2.43.070, 2.43.040, 2.43.090, 3.2.56.030, 7.105.245, 13.04.043, and 2.42.120; reenacting and amending 4. RCW 2.43.020; adding new sections to chapter 2.43 RCW; and 5. recodifying RCW 2.43.040 and 2.43.080.

6 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

7 Sec. 1. RCW 2.43.010 and 1989 c 358 s 1 are each amended to read 8 as follows:

It is hereby declared to be the policy of this state to secure 9 10 the rights, constitutional or otherwise, of persons who, because of a 11 non-English-speaking cultural background, are unable to readily 12 understand or communicate in the English language, and who 13 consequently cannot be fully protected in legal proceedings unless 14 ((qualified)) interpreters are available to assist them.

15 It is the intent of the legislature in the passage of this 16 chapter to provide for the use and procedure for the appointment of 17 such interpreters. ((Nothing in chapter 358, Laws of 1989 abridges 18 the parties' rights or obligations under other statutes or court 19 rules or other law.))

1	Sec. 2. RCW 2.43.020 and 2010 c 190 s 2 are each reenacted and
2	amended to read as follows:
3	As used in this chapter:
4	(1) (("Appointing authority" means the presiding officer or
5	similar official of any court, department, board, commission, agency,

6 licensing authority, or legislative body of the state or of any 7 political subdivision thereof.

8 (2) "Certified interpreter" means an interpreter who is certified
9 by the administrative office of the courts.

10 (3)) "Credentialed interpreter" means an interpreter who is 11 credentialed by the administrative office of the courts in a spoken 12 language.

13 <u>(2) "Judicial officer" means a judge, commissioner, or magistrate</u> 14 <u>of any court.</u>

15 (3) "Language access plan" means a plan that is publicly 16 available which contains the elements required by RCW 2.43.090.

17 <u>(4)</u> "Legal proceeding" means ((a)) any proceeding in any court 18 ((in this state, grand jury hearing, or hearing)), and in any type of 19 hearing before ((an inquiry judge,)) a judicial officer, an 20 administrative law judge, or before an administrative board, 21 commission, agency, or licensing body of the state or any political 22 subdivision ((thereof)).

((<u>(4) "Non-English-speaking person"</u>)) <u>(5) "Person with limited</u> English proficiency" means ((any)) <u>a</u> person involved in a legal proceeding who cannot readily speak or understand the English language, but does not include ((hearing-impaired persons)) <u>deaf,</u> <u>deaf-blind, and hard of hearing individuals</u> who are covered under chapter 2.42 RCW.

29 (((5) "Qualified interpreter" means a person who is able readily 30 to interpret or translate spoken and written English for non-English-31 speaking persons and to interpret or translate oral or written 32 statements of non-English-speaking persons into spoken English.))

33 (6) (("Registered interpreter" means an interpreter who is 34 registered by the administrative office of the courts.)) "Presiding 35 officer" means the judicial officer or similar official of any court, 36 department, board, commission, agency, or licensing authority of the 37 state or of any political subdivision thereof.

38 Sec. 3. RCW 2.43.030 and 2005 c 282 s 3 are each amended to read 39 as follows: 1 (1) ((Whenever an interpreter is appointed to assist a non-2 English-speaking person in a legal proceeding, the appointing 3 authority shall, in the absence of a written waiver by the person, 4 appoint a certified or a qualified interpreter to assist the person 5 throughout the proceedings.

6 (a) Except as otherwise provided for in (b) of this subsection, 7 the interpreter appointed shall be a qualified interpreter.

(b) Beginning on July 1, 1990, when a non-English-speaking person 8 is a party to a legal proceeding, or is subpoenaed or summoned by an 9 10 appointing authority or is otherwise compelled by an appointing 11 authority to appear at a legal proceeding, the appointing authority shall use the services of only those language interpreters who have 12 been certified by the administrative office of the courts, unless 13 good cause is found and noted on the record by the appointing 14 authority. For purposes of chapter 358, Laws of 1989, "good cause" 15 includes but is not limited to a determination that: 16

17 (i) Given the totality of the circumstances, including the nature 18 of the proceeding and the potential penalty or consequences involved, 19 the services of a certified interpreter are not reasonably available 20 to the appointing authority; or

21 (ii) The current list of certified interpreters maintained by the 22 administrative office of the courts does not include an interpreter 23 certified in the language spoken by the non-English-speaking person.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in this section, when a nonEnglish-speaking person is involved in a legal proceeding, the
appointing authority shall appoint a qualified interpreter.)) (a)
Credentialed interpreters shall be appointed in legal proceedings
involving participation of persons with limited English proficiency,
unless good cause is found on the record for appointing a
noncredentialed interpreter.

31 (b) For purposes of this chapter, "good cause" includes, but is 32 not limited to, a determination that:

33 (i) Given the totality of the circumstances, including the nature 34 of the proceeding and the potential penalty or consequences involved, 35 the services of a credentialed interpreter are not reasonably 36 available; or

37 <u>(ii) The current list of interpreters maintained by the</u> 38 <u>administrative office of the courts does not include an interpreter</u> 39 <u>credentialed in the language spoken by the person with limited</u> 40 English proficiency. 1 (2) If good cause is found for using an interpreter who is not ((certified or if a qualified interpreter is appointed, the 2 appointing authority shall make a preliminary determination, on the 3 basis of testimony or stated needs of the non-English-speaking 4 person, that the proposed interpreter is able to interpret accurately 5 6 all communications to and from such person in that particular 7 proceeding. The appointing authority shall satisfy itself on the 8 record that the proposed interpreter:

9 (a) Is capable of communicating effectively with the court or 10 agency and the person for whom the interpreter would interpret; and

11 (b) Has read, understands, and will abide by the code of ethics 12 for language interpreters established by court rules)) credentialed, 13 the judicial or presiding officer shall make a preliminary 14 determination that the proposed interpreter is able to interpret 15 accurately all communications to and from the person with limited English proficiency in that particular proceeding. The determination 16 17 shall be made on the basis of testimony or stated needs of the person 18 with limited English proficiency.

19 <u>(3) The judicial or presiding officer shall satisfy itself and</u> 20 <u>state on the record that:</u>

21 (a) The proposed interpreter is capable of communicating 22 effectively in English and in the non-English language. If the 23 interpreter is assigned to interpret between two non-English 24 languages (relay interpreter), the interpreter shall not be required 25 to communicate in English;

(b) The proposed interpreter has read, understands, and will abide by the code of professional responsibility for judiciary interpreters established by court rule. If the interpreter does not meet this requirement, the interpreter may be given time to review the code of professional responsibility for judiciary interpreters; and

32 (c) The person with limited English proficiency can understand 33 the interpreter.

34 (4) The court shall inquire whether the interpreter can
 35 accurately interpret in the consecutive mode and whether the
 36 interpreter can accurately interpret in the simultaneous mode.

37 (5) If the proposed interpreter does not meet the criteria in
 38 subsection (3) of this section, another interpreter must be used.

1 Sec. 4. RCW 2.43.050 and 2017 c 83 s 2 are each amended to read 2 as follows:

3 Upon ((certification or registration with the (1)<u>(a)</u> administrative office of the courts, certified or registered)) 4 obtaining an interpreter credential with the administrative office of 5 6 the courts, credentialed interpreters shall take ((an)) a permanent oath, affirming that the interpreter will make a true interpretation 7 ((to the person being examined)) of all the proceedings ((in a 8 language which the person understands,)) and that the interpreter 9 will repeat the statements of the person ((being examined)) with 10 limited English proficiency to the court or agency conducting the 11 12 proceedings, in the English language, to the best of the interpreter's skill and judgment. 13

14 <u>(b)</u> The administrative office of the courts shall maintain <u>the</u> 15 <u>list of credentialed interpreters and</u> a record of the oath in the 16 same manner ((that the list of certified and registered interpreters 17 is maintained)).

18 (2) Before any person serving as an interpreter for the court or 19 agency begins to interpret, the ((appointing authority)) judicial or presiding officer shall require the interpreter to state the 20 21 interpreter's name on the record and whether the interpreter is a 22 ((certified or registered)) <u>credentialed</u> interpreter. Ιf the 23 interpreter is not a ((certified or registered)) credentialed interpreter, the interpreter must ((submit the interpreter's 24 25 qualifications)) be qualified on the record.

26 (3) Before beginning to interpret, every interpreter appointed 27 under this chapter shall take an oath unless the interpreter is a 28 ((certified or registered)) credentialed interpreter who has taken the oath as required in subsection (1) of this section. The oath must 29 affirm that the interpreter will make a true interpretation to the 30 31 person being examined of all the proceedings in a language which the 32 person understands, and that the interpreter will repeat the 33 statements of the person being examined to the court or agency conducting the proceedings, in the English language, to the best of 34 the interpreter's skill and judgment. 35

36 Sec. 5. RCW 2.43.060 and 1989 c 358 s 6 are each amended to read 37 as follows:

38 (1) The right to ((a qualified)) an interpreter may not be waived 39 except when: (a) A ((non-English-speaking)) person with limited English
 proficiency requests a waiver on the record; and

3 (b) The ((appointing authority)) judicial or presiding officer 4 determines on the record that the waiver has been made knowingly, 5 voluntarily, and intelligently.

6 (2) ((Waiver of a qualified interpreter)) The waiver of the right
7 to an interpreter may be set aside and an interpreter appointed((7
8 in)) at the discretion of the ((appointing authorityr)) judicial or
9 presiding officer at any time during the proceedings.

10 <u>(3) The waiver of the right to an interpreter does not preclude a</u> 11 person with limited English proficiency from exercising the right to 12 an interpreter at a later time.

13 Sec. 6. RCW 2.43.080 and 1989 c 358 s 8 are each amended to read 14 as follows:

15 All language interpreters serving in a legal proceeding, whether 16 or not ((certified or qualified)) credentialed, shall abide by a code 17 of ((ethics)) professional responsibility for judiciary interpreters 18 established by supreme court rule.

19 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> Sec. 7. A new section is added to chapter 2.43 RCW 20 to read as follows:

The court shall appoint a team of interpreters as required by supreme court rule.

23 Sec. 8. RCW 2.43.070 and 2005 c 282 s 4 are each amended to read 24 as follows:

(1) Subject to the availability of funds, the administrative office of the courts shall establish and <u>maintain a credentialing</u> <u>program for spoken language interpreters and</u> administer ((a)) comprehensive testing ((and certification program for language <u>interpreters</u>)).

administrative office of 30 The (2)the courts shall work cooperatively with ((community colleges and other)) public or private 31 ((or public)) educational institutions, and with other public or 32 private organizations to establish ((a certification preparation 33 curriculum and)) suitable training programs and engage in recruitment 34 efforts to ensure the availability of ((certified)) credentialed 35 36 interpreters. Training programs shall be made readily available in both eastern and western Washington locations. 37

1 (3) The administrative office of the courts shall establish and 2 adopt standards of proficiency, written and oral, in English and the 3 language to be interpreted.

4 (4) The administrative office of the courts shall conduct
5 periodic examinations to ensure the availability of ((certified))
6 credentialed interpreters. Periodic examinations shall be made
7 readily available in both eastern and western Washington locations.

8 (5) The administrative office of the courts shall compile, 9 maintain, and disseminate a current list of interpreters 10 ((certified)) credentialed by the office.

11 (6) The administrative office of the courts may charge reasonable 12 fees for testing, training, and ((certification)) credentialing.

13 <u>(7) The administrative office of the courts may create different</u> 14 <u>credentials and provide guidance for the selection and use of</u> 15 <u>credentialed and noncredentialed interpreters to ensure the highest</u> 16 <u>standards of accuracy are maintained in all judicial proceedings.</u>

17 Sec. 9. RCW 2.43.040 and 2023 c 102 s 1 are each amended to read 18 as follows:

(1) Interpreters appointed according to this chapter are entitled
 to a reasonable fee for their services and shall be reimbursed for
 actual expenses which are reasonable as provided in this section.

22 (2) (a) In all legal proceedings ((in which the non-English-23 speaking person is a party, or is subpoenaed or summoned by the 24 appointing authority or is otherwise compelled by the appointing 25 authority to appear, including criminal proceedings, grand jury proceedings, coroner's inquests, mental health commitment 26 27 proceedings, and other legal proceedings initiated by agencies of government, the cost of providing the interpreter shall be borne by 28 29 the governmental body initiating the legal proceedings.

30 (3) In other legal proceedings, the cost of providing the 31 interpreter shall be borne by the non-English-speaking person unless 32 such person is indigent according to adopted standards of the body. 33 In such a case the cost shall be an administrative cost of the 34 governmental body under the authority of which the legal proceeding 35 is conducted.

36 (4)) and court-mandated classes, a person with limited English 37 proficiency is not responsible for the cost of the interpreter if 38 that person is: 39 (i) A party; 1

(ii) Subpoenaed or summoned;

2 <u>(iii) A parent, guardian, or custodian of a juvenile; or</u>

3 <u>(iv) Compelled to appear.</u>

(b) In legal proceedings initiated by agencies of government, the
cost of providing the interpreter shall be borne by the governmental
body initiating the legal proceedings.

7 availability of Subject to the funds (3) specifically appropriated ((therefor)) for this purpose, the administrative office 8 of the courts shall reimburse the ((appointing authority for up to 9 10 one-half of the payment to the interpreter where an interpreter is 11 appointed by a judicial officer in a proceeding before a court at public expense and: 12

13 (a) The interpreter appointed is an interpreter certified by the 14 administrative office of the courts or is a qualified interpreter 15 registered by the administrative office of the courts in a 16 noncertified language, or where the necessary language is not 17 certified or registered, the interpreter has been qualified by the 18 judicial officer pursuant to this chapter;

19 (b) The court conducting the legal proceeding has an approved 20 language assistance plan that complies with RCW 2.43.090; and

(c) The fee paid to the interpreter for services is in accordance with standards established by the administrative office of the courts)) participating state court for language access services costs and one-half of the payment of interpreter costs unless a higher reimbursement rate is established in the omnibus budget.

26 Sec. 10. RCW 2.43.090 and 2008 c 291 s 1 are each amended to 27 read as follows:

(1) ((Each trial court)) Trial courts organized under this title 28 29 and Titles 3 and 35 RCW must develop and maintain a written language 30 ((assistance)) access plan to provide a framework for the provision 31 ((interpreter)) language access services for ((non-Englishof 32 speaking)) persons with limited English proficiency accessing the court system and its programs in both civil and criminal legal 33 matters. Courts may use a template developed by the administrative 34 office of the courts in developing their language access plan. 35

36 <u>(2)</u> The language ((assistance)) access plan must at a minimum 37 include((, at a minimum, provisions addressing)) provisions designed 38 to provide procedures for court staff and the public, as may be 39 necessary, that address the following: (a) Procedures to identify and ((assess)) provide the language
 needs of ((non-English-speaking)) persons with limited English
 proficiency using the court system;

(b) Procedures for ((the appointment of)) requesting and
<u>appointing</u> interpreters as required under RCW 2.43.030((. Such
procedures shall not require the non-English-speaking person to make
the arrangements for the interpreter to appear in court));

8 (c) Procedures for notifying court users of the right to <u>an</u> 9 <u>interpreter</u> and <u>the</u> availability of interpreter services. Such 10 information shall be prominently displayed in the courthouse in the 11 five ((foreign)) <u>or more</u> languages <u>other than English</u> that ((census)) 12 <u>reputable</u> data indicates are predominate in the jurisdiction;

(d) A process for providing timely communication ((with non-English speakers by)) between individuals with limited English proficiency and all court employees who have regular contact with the public and ((meaningful)) effective access to court ((services, including access to)) services provided by the clerk's office and other court-managed programs;

(e) Procedures for evaluating the need for translation of written materials, <u>and</u> prioritizing <u>and providing</u> those ((translation needs, and translating the highest priority materials. These procedures)) translated materials. Courts should take into account the frequency of use of forms by the language group, and the cost of ((orally interpreting)) providing the forms <u>by other means</u>;

(f) A process for ((requiring and providing)) training ((to)) judges, court clerks, and ((other)) court staff on ((the requirements of the language assistance plan)) best practices in serving individuals with limited English proficiency in legal proceedings and how to effectively ((access)) assign and work with interpreters and provide interpretation; and

31 (g) A process for <u>an</u> ongoing evaluation of the language 32 ((assistance)) <u>access</u> plan and <u>a process for</u> monitoring ((of)) the 33 implementation of the language ((assistance)) <u>access</u> plan.

34 Each court, when developing its language ((-(2))) (3) ((assistance)) access plan, must consult with 35 judges, court administrators ((and)), court staff, court clerks, interpreters, and 36 37 members of the community, such as domestic violence organizations, pro bono programs, courthouse facilitators, legal services programs, 38 39 and/or other community groups whose members speak a language other 40 than English.

1 (((3) Each court must provide a copy of its language assistance 2 plan to the interpreter commission established by supreme court rule 3 for approval prior to receiving state reimbursement for interpreter 4 costs under this chapter.

(4) Each court receiving reimbursement for interpreter costs 5 under RCW 2.42.120 or 2.43.040 must provide to the administrative 6 7 office of the courts by November 15, 2009, a report detailing an assessment of the need for interpreter services for non-English 8 speakers in court-mandated classes or programs, the extent to which 9 10 interpreter services are currently available for court-mandated classes or programs, and the resources that would be required to 11 ensure that interpreters are provided to non-English speakers in 12 13 court-mandated classes or programs. The report shall also include the amounts spent annually on interpreter services for fiscal years 2005, 14 15 2006, 2007, 2008, and 2009. The administrative office of the courts 16 shall compile these reports and provide them along with the specific 17 reimbursements provided, by court and fiscal year, to the appropriate committees of the legislature by December 15, 2009.)) 18

19 <u>(4) Beginning January 1, 2026, and every two years thereafter,</u> 20 <u>all courts must submit their most recent language access plan to the</u> 21 <u>administrative office of the courts.</u>

22 (5) The administrative office of the courts shall provide 23 technical assistance to trial courts in developing their language 24 access plans.

25 (6) Each court must provide a copy of its language access plan to 26 the administrative office of the courts in accordance with criteria 27 for approval recommended by the interpreter and language access 28 commission for approval prior to receiving state reimbursement for 29 interpreter costs under this chapter.

30 <u>(7) Each court shall make available on its website translated</u> 31 <u>information that informs the public of procedures necessary to access</u> 32 <u>a court's language access services and programs. The information</u> 33 <u>shall be provided in five or more languages other than English that</u> 34 <u>reputable data indicates are predominant in the jurisdiction.</u>

35 Sec. 11. RCW 2.56.030 and 2019 c 271 s 5 are each amended to 36 read as follows:

37 The administrator for the courts shall, under the supervision and 38 direction of the chief justice:

1 (1) Examine the administrative methods and systems employed in 2 the offices of the judges, clerks, stenographers, and employees of 3 the courts and make recommendations, through the chief justice, for 4 the improvement of the same;

5 (2) Examine the state of the dockets of the courts and determine 6 the need for assistance by any court;

7 (3) Make recommendations to the chief justice relating to the 8 assignment of judges where courts are in need of assistance and carry 9 out the direction of the chief justice as to the assignments of 10 judges to counties and districts where the courts are in need of 11 assistance;

12 (4) Collect and compile statistical and other data and make 13 reports of the business transacted by the courts and transmit the 14 same to the chief justice to the end that proper action may be taken 15 in respect thereto;

16 (5) Prepare and submit budget estimates of state appropriations 17 necessary for the maintenance and operation of the judicial system 18 and make recommendations in respect thereto;

19 (6) Collect statistical and other data and make reports relating 20 to the expenditure of public moneys, state and local, for the 21 maintenance and operation of the judicial system and the offices 22 connected therewith;

(7) Obtain reports from clerks of courts in accordance with law or rules adopted by the supreme court of this state on cases and other judicial business in which action has been delayed beyond periods of time specified by law or rules of court and make report thereof to supreme court of this state;

(8) Act as secretary of the judicial conference referred to inRCW 2.56.060;

30 (9) Submit annually, as of February 1st, to the chief justice, a 31 report of the activities of the administrator's office for the 32 preceding calendar year including activities related to courthouse 33 security;

34 (10) Administer programs and standards for the training and 35 education of judicial personnel;

36 (11) Examine the need for new superior court and district court 37 judge positions under an objective workload analysis. The results of 38 the objective workload analysis shall be reviewed by the board for 39 judicial administration which shall make recommendations to the 40 legislature. It is the intent of the legislature that an objective 1 workload analysis become the basis for creating additional district 2 and superior court positions, and recommendations should address that 3 objective;

4 (12) Provide staff to the judicial retirement account plan under 5 chapter 2.14 RCW;

6 (13) Attend to such other matters as may be assigned by the 7 supreme court of this state;

(14) Within available funds, develop a curriculum for a general 8 understanding of child development, placement, and treatment 9 resources, as well as specific legal skills and knowledge of relevant 10 statutes including chapters 13.32A, 13.34, and 13.40 RCW, cases, 11 court rules, interviewing skills, and special needs of the abused or 12 neglected child. This curriculum shall be completed and made 13 available to all juvenile court judges, court personnel, and service 14 providers and be updated yearly to reflect changes in statutes, court 15 rules, or case law; 16

17 (15) Develop, in consultation with the entities set forth in RCW 2.56.150(3), a comprehensive statewide curriculum for persons who act 18 as guardians ad litem under Title 13 or 26 RCW. The curriculum shall 19 be made available July 1, 2008, and include specialty sections on 20 21 child development, child sexual abuse, child physical abuse, child 22 neglect, domestic violence, clinical and forensic investigative and 23 interviewing techniques, family reconciliation and mediation services, and relevant statutory and legal requirements. 24 The 25 curriculum shall be made available to all superior court judges, court personnel, and all persons who act as guardians ad litem; 26

(16) Develop a curriculum for a general understanding of hate crime offenses, as well as specific legal skills and knowledge of RCW 9A.36.080, relevant cases, court rules, and the special needs of hate crime offense victims. This curriculum shall be made available to all superior court and court of appeals judges and to all justices of the supreme court;

33 (17) Develop, in consultation with the criminal justice training commission and the commissions established under chapters 43.113, 34 43.115, and 43.117 RCW, a curriculum for a general understanding of 35 ethnic and cultural diversity and its implications for working with 36 youth of color and their families. The curriculum shall be available 37 to all superior court judges and court commissioners assigned to 38 39 juvenile court, and other court personnel. Ethnic and cultural 40 diversity training shall be provided annually so as to incorporate

1 cultural sensitivity and awareness into the daily operation of 2 juvenile courts statewide;

3 (18) Authorize the use of closed circuit television and other 4 electronic equipment in judicial proceedings. The administrator shall 5 promulgate necessary standards and procedures and shall provide 6 technical assistance to courts as required;

7 (19) Develop a Washington family law handbook in accordance with 8 RCW 2.56.180;

9 (20) Administer state funds for improving the operation of the 10 courts and provide support for court coordinating councils, under the 11 direction of the board for judicial administration;

12 (21) Administer the family and juvenile court improvement grant 13 program;

14 (22)(a) Administer and distribute amounts appropriated under RCW 15 43.08.250(2) for district court judges' and qualifying elected 16 municipal court judges' salary contributions. The administrator for 17 the courts shall develop a distribution formula for these amounts 18 that does not differentiate between district and elected municipal 19 court judges.

(b) A city qualifies for state contribution of elected municipalcourt judges' salaries under (a) of this subsection if:

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(i) The judge is serving in an elected position;

(ii) The city has established by ordinance that a full-time judge is compensated at a rate equivalent to at least ninety-five percent, but not more than one hundred percent, of a district court judge salary or for a part-time judge on a pro rata basis the same equivalent; and

(iii) The city has certified to the office of the administrator for the courts that the conditions in (b)(i) and (ii) of this subsection have been met;

31 (23) Subject to the availability of funds specifically 32 appropriated therefor, assist courts in the development and 33 implementation of language ((assistance)) access plans required under 34 RCW 2.43.090.

35 Sec. 12. RCW 7.105.245 and 2021 c 215 s 33 are each amended to 36 read as follows:

(1) Pursuant to chapter 2.42 RCW, in order to ensure that parties have meaningful access to the court, an interpreter shall be appointed for any party who is deaf, hard of hearing, deaf-blind, or has a speech impairment and cannot readily understand or communicate in spoken language. Notwithstanding the provisions of chapter 2.42 RCW, the court shall not:

4 (a) Appoint an interpreter who is not credentialed or duly 5 qualified by the court to provide interpretation services; or

6 (b) Appoint a person to provide interpretation services if that 7 person is serving as an advocate for the party.

8 (2) Pursuant to chapter 2.43 RCW, in order to ensure that parties 9 have meaningful access to the court, an interpreter shall be 10 appointed for any party who ((cannot readily speak or understand the 11 English language)) has limited English proficiency. Notwithstanding 12 the provisions of chapter 2.43 RCW, the court shall not:

(a) Appoint an interpreter who is not credentialed or dulyqualified by the court to provide interpretation services; or

15 (b) Appoint a person to provide interpretation services if that 16 person is serving as an advocate for the party.

(3) Once an interpreter has been appointed for a party, the party shall no longer be required to make further requests for the appointment of an interpreter for subsequent hearings or proceedings. The clerk shall identify the party as a person who needs interpreter services and the clerk or the court administrator shall be responsible for ensuring that an interpreter is available for every subsequent hearing.

(4) The interpreter shall interpret for the party meeting with
either counsel or court staff, or both, for the purpose of preparing
forms and participating in the hearing and court-ordered assessments,
and the interpreter shall sight translate any orders.

28 (5) The same interpreter shall not serve parties on both sides of 29 the proceeding when not on the record, nor shall the interpreter appointed by the court for the proceeding be the same interpreter 30 31 appointed for any court-ordered assessments, unless the court finds 32 good cause on the record to do so because it is not possible to 33 obtain more than one interpreter for the proceeding, or the safety of the litigants is not compromised, or any other reasons identified by 34 35 the court.

(6) Courts shall make a private space available for parties,
 counsel, and/or court staff and interpreters to sight translate any
 written documents or to meet and confer.

1 (7) When a hearing is conducted through telephone, video, or 2 other electronic means, the court must make appropriate arrangements 3 to permit interpreters to serve the parties and the court as needed.

4 **Sec. 13.** RCW 13.04.043 and 1993 c 415 s 6 are each amended to 5 read as follows:

6 The administrator of juvenile court shall obtain interpreters as 7 needed consistent with the intent and practice of chapter 2.43 RCW, 8 to enable ((non-English-speaking)) youth with limited English 9 proficiency and their families to participate in detention, 10 probation, or court proceedings and programs.

11 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> Sec. 14. RCW 2.43.040 and 2.43.080 are each 12 recodified as sections in chapter 2.43 RCW.

13 Sec. 15. RCW 2.42.120 and 2008 c 291 s 2 are each amended to 14 read as follows:

(1) If a hearing impaired person is a party or witness at any 15 16 stage of a judicial or quasi-judicial proceeding in the state or in a political subdivision, including but not limited to civil and 17 criminal court proceedings, grand jury proceedings, proceedings 18 before a magistrate, juvenile proceedings, adoption proceedings, 19 mental health commitment proceedings, and any proceeding in which a 20 hearing impaired person may be subject to confinement or criminal 21 22 sanction, the appointing authority shall appoint and pay for a 23 qualified interpreter to interpret the proceedings.

(2) If the parent, guardian, or custodian of a juvenile brought before a court is hearing impaired, the appointing authority shall appoint and pay for a qualified interpreter to interpret the proceedings.

(3) ((If a hearing impaired person participates in a program or activity ordered by a court as part of the sentence or order of disposition, required as part of a diversion agreement or deferred prosecution program, or required as a condition of probation or parole, the appointing authority shall appoint and pay for a qualified interpreter to interpret exchange of information during the program or activity.

35 (4) If a law enforcement agency conducts a criminal investigation 36 involving the interviewing of a hearing impaired person, whether as a 37 victim, witness, or suspect, the appointing authority shall appoint

and pay for a qualified interpreter throughout the investigation. 1 Whenever a law enforcement agency conducts a criminal investigation 2 involving the interviewing of a minor child whose parent, guardian, 3 or custodian is hearing impaired, whether as a victim, witness, or 4 suspect, the appointing authority shall appoint and pay for a 5 qualified interpreter throughout the investigation. No employee of 6 the law enforcement agency who has responsibilities other than 7 interpreting may be appointed as the qualified interpreter. 8

9 (5) If a hearing impaired person is arrested for an alleged 10 violation of a criminal law the arresting officer or the officer's 11 supervisor shall, at the earliest possible time, procure and arrange 12 payment for a qualified interpreter for any notification of rights, 13 warning, interrogation, or taking of a statement. No employee of the 14 law enforcement agency who has responsibilities other than 15 interpreting may be appointed as the qualified interpreter.

(6)) Where it is the policy and practice of a court of this state or of a political subdivision to appoint and pay counsel for persons who are indigent, the appointing authority shall appoint and pay for a qualified interpreter for hearing impaired persons to facilitate communication with counsel in all phases of the preparation and presentation of the case.

(((7))) (4) Subject to the availability of funds specifically appropriated therefor, the administrative office of the courts shall reimburse the appointing authority for up to one-half of the payment to the interpreter where a qualified interpreter is appointed for a hearing impaired person by a judicial officer in a proceeding before a court under subsection $(1)((\tau))$ or $(2)((\tau - \sigma - (3)))$ of this section in compliance with the provisions of RCW 2.42.130 and 2.42.170.

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