

(c) Request the appropriate sheriff or director of public safety to take custody of the property and remove it for disposition in accordance with law.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 12. A minor prevailing in a civil action arising from violation of this chapter is entitled to recover the costs of the suit, including an award of reasonable attorneys' fees.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 13. The following acts or parts of acts are each repealed:

- (1) Section 1, chapter 53, Laws of 1980 and RCW 9.68A.010;
- (2) Section 2, chapter 53, Laws of 1980 and RCW 9.68A.020;
- (3) Section 3, chapter 53, Laws of 1980 and RCW 9.68A.030;
- (4) Section 5, chapter 53, Laws of 1980 and RCW 9.68A.900; and
- (5) Section 9A.88.020, chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW 9A.44.110.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 14. Sections 1 through 12 of this act are each added to chapter 9.68A RCW.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 15. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.

Passed the Senate March 5, 1984.

Passed the House March 5, 1984.

Approved by the Governor March 28, 1984.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State March 28, 1984.

CHAPTER 263

[Substitute Senate Bill No. 4541]

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PREVENTION ACT

AN ACT Relating to domestic violence; amending section 9A.36.040, chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW 9A.36.040; amending section 1, chapter 198, Laws of 1969 ex. sess. as last amended by section 1, chapter 106, Laws of 1981 and RCW 10.31.100; amending section 2, chapter 105, Laws of 1979 ex. sess. and RCW 10.99.020; amending section 3, chapter 105, Laws of 1979 ex. sess. as amended by section 5, chapter 145, Laws of 1981 and RCW 10.99.030; amending section 4, chapter 105, Laws of 1979 ex. sess. as last amended by section 7, chapter 232, Laws of 1983 and RCW 10.99.040; amending section 7, chapter 145, Laws of 1981 as amended by section 8, chapter 232, Laws of 1983 and RCW 10.99.045; amending section 5, chapter 105, Laws of 1979 ex. sess. and RCW 10.99.050; amending section 8, chapter 145, Laws of 1981 as amended by section 9, chapter 232, Laws of 1983 and RCW 10.99.055; amending section 6, chapter 157, Laws of 1973 1st ex. sess. as last amended by section 1, chapter 41, Laws of 1983 1st ex. sess. and RCW 26.09.060; amending section 18, chapter 157, Laws of 1973 1st ex. sess. and RCW 26.09.180; amending section 1, chapter 99, Laws of 1974 ex. sess. and RCW 26.09.300; amending section 1, chapter 38, Laws of 1973 as last amended by section 5, chapter 330, Laws of 1981 and RCW 36.18.020; adding a new chapter to Title 26 RCW; creating a new section; prescribing penalties; and providing an effective date.

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

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. This chapter may be cited as the "Domestic Violence Prevention Act".

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. As used in this chapter, the following terms shall have the meanings given them:

(1) "Domestic violence" means: (a) Physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or the infliction of fear of imminent physical harm, bodily injury or assault, between family or household members; or (b) sexual assault of one family or household member by another.

(2) "Family or household members" means spouses, former spouses, adult persons related by blood or marriage, persons who are presently residing together, or who have resided together in the past, and persons who have a child in common regardless of whether they have been married or have lived together at any time.

(3) "Court" includes the superior, district, and municipal courts of the state of Washington.

(4) "Judicial day" does not include Saturdays, Sundays, or legal holidays.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. (1) Any person may seek relief under this chapter by filing a petition with a court alleging that the person has been the victim of domestic violence committed by the respondent. The person may petition for relief on behalf of himself or herself and on behalf of minor family or household members.

(2) The courts defined in section 2(3) of this act have jurisdiction over proceedings under this chapter. If a proceeding under chapter 26.09, 26.12, or 26.26 RCW is commenced in a superior court before or after the filing of an action in a district or municipal court under this chapter, then the superior court shall have exclusive jurisdiction over proceedings under this chapter. Any municipal or district court order entered while that court had jurisdiction remains valid until superseded by a superior court order.

(3) An action under this chapter shall be filed in the county or the municipality where the petitioner resides, unless the petitioner has left the residence or household to avoid abuse. In that case, the petitioner may bring an action in the county or municipality of the previous or the new household or residence.

(4) A person's right to petition for relief under this chapter is not affected by the person leaving the residence or household to avoid abuse.

(5) If an action under this chapter is commenced in a district or municipal court and a petitioner or respondent contests custody or visitation rights, then, upon the motion of either party containing proof that the petition for relief under this chapter has been filed with the superior court, the district or municipal court shall dismiss the action.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. There shall exist an action known as a petition for an order for protection in cases of domestic violence.

(1) A petition for relief shall allege the existence of domestic violence, and shall be accompanied by an affidavit made under oath stating the specific facts and circumstances from which relief is sought.

(2) A petition for relief may be made regardless of whether or not there is a pending lawsuit, complaint, petition, or other action between the parties.

(3) All court clerk's offices shall make available simplified forms and instructional brochures. Any assistance or information provided by clerks under this section does not constitute the practice of law and clerks are not responsible for incorrect information contained in a petition.

(4) A filing fee of twenty dollars shall be charged for proceedings under this section. Forms and instructional brochures shall be provided free of charge.

(5) A person is not required to post a bond to obtain relief in any proceeding under this section.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. (1) Persons seeking relief under this chapter may file an application for leave to proceed in forma pauperis on forms supplied by the court. If the court determines that a petitioner lacks the funds to pay the costs of filing, the petitioner shall be granted leave to proceed in forma pauperis and no filing fee shall be charged by the court to the petitioner for relief sought under this chapter.

(2) For the purpose of determining whether a petitioner has the funds available to pay the costs of filing an action under this chapter, the income of the household or family member named as the respondent is not considered.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. Upon receipt of the petition, the court shall order a hearing which shall be held not later than fourteen days from the date of the order. Personal service shall be made upon the respondent not less than five court days prior to the hearing. If timely service cannot be made, the court may set a new hearing date.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. Upon notice and after hearing, the court may provide relief as follows:

(1) Restrain a party from committing acts of domestic violence;
(2) Exclude the respondent from the dwelling which the parties share or from the residence of the petitioner;

(3) On the same basis as is provided in chapter 26.09 RCW, award temporary custody and establish temporary visitation with regard to minor children of the parties, and restrain any party from interfering with the custody of the minor children;

(4) Order the respondent to participate in treatment or counseling services;

(5) Order other relief as it deems necessary for the protection of a family or household member, including orders or directives to a peace officer, as allowed under this chapter; and

(6) Require the respondent to pay the filing fee and court costs, including service fees, and to reimburse the petitioner for costs incurred in bringing the action, including a reasonable attorney's fee.

Any relief granted by the order for protection, other than a judgment for costs, shall be for a fixed period not to exceed one year.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. (1) Where an application under this section alleges that irreparable injury could result from domestic violence if an order is not issued immediately without prior notice to the respondent, the court may grant an ex parte temporary order for protection, pending a full hearing, and grant relief as the court deems proper, including an order:

(a) Restraining any party from committing acts of domestic violence;

(b) Excluding any party from the dwelling shared or from the residence of the other until further order of the court; and

(c) Restraining any party from interfering with the other's custody of the minor children or from removing the children from the jurisdiction of the court.

(2) Irreparable injury under this section includes but is not limited to situations in which the respondent has recently threatened petitioner with bodily injury or has engaged in acts of domestic violence against the petitioner.

(3) The court shall hold an ex parte hearing in person or by telephone on the day the petition is filed or on the following judicial day.

(4) An ex parte temporary order for protection shall be effective for a fixed period not to exceed fourteen days, but may be reissued. A full hearing, as provided in this chapter, shall be set for not later than fourteen days from the issuance of the temporary order. The respondent shall be served with a copy of the ex parte order along with a copy of the petition and notice of the date set for the hearing.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. When an order is issued under this chapter upon request of the petitioner, the court may order a peace officer to accompany the petitioner and assist in placing the petitioner in possession of the dwelling or residence, or otherwise assist in the execution of the order of protection. Orders issued under this chapter shall include a designation of the appropriate law enforcement agency to execute, serve, or enforce the order.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. (1) An order issued under this chapter shall be personally served upon the respondent, except as provided in subsection (6) of this section.

(2) The sheriff of the county or the peace officers of the municipality in which the respondent resides shall serve the respondent personally unless the petitioner elects to have the respondent served by a private party.

(3) If service by a sheriff or municipal peace officer is to be used, the clerk of the court shall have a copy of any order issued under this chapter forwarded on or before the next judicial day to the appropriate law enforcement agency specified in the order for service upon the respondent. Service of an order issued under this chapter shall take precedence over the service of other documents unless they are of a similar emergency nature.

(4) If the sheriff or municipal peace officer cannot complete service upon the respondent within ten days, the sheriff or municipal peace officer shall notify the petitioner. The petitioner shall provide information sufficient to permit notification.

(5) Returns of service under this chapter shall be made in accordance with the applicable court rules.

(6) If an order entered by the court recites that the respondent appeared in person before the court, the necessity for further service is waived and proof of service of that order is not necessary.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. A copy of an order for protection granted under this chapter shall be forwarded by the clerk of the court on or before the next judicial day to the appropriate law enforcement agency specified in the order.

Upon receipt of the order, the law enforcement agency shall forthwith enter the order for one year into any computer-based criminal intelligence information system available in this state used by law enforcement agencies to list outstanding warrants. Entry into the law enforcement information system constitutes notice to all law enforcement agencies of the existence of the order. The order is fully enforceable in any county in the state.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 12. (1) Whenever an order for protection is granted under this chapter and the respondent or person to be restrained knows of the order, a violation of the restraint provisions or of a provision excluding the person from a residence is a misdemeanor.

(2) A peace officer shall arrest without a warrant and take into custody a person whom the peace officer has probable cause to believe has violated an order issued under this chapter that restrains the person or excludes the person from a residence, if the person restrained knows of the order.

(3) A violation of an order for protection shall also constitute contempt of court, and is subject to the penalties prescribed by law.

(4) Upon the filing of an affidavit by the petitioner or any peace officer alleging that the respondent has violated an order for protection granted under this chapter, the court may issue an order to the respondent, requiring the respondent to appear and show cause within fourteen days why the respondent should not be found in contempt of court and punished accordingly. The hearing may be held in the court of any county or municipality

in which the petitioner or respondent temporarily or permanently resides at the time of the alleged violation.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 13. When a party alleging a violation of an order for protection issued under this chapter states that the party is unable to afford private counsel and asks the prosecuting attorney for the county or the attorney for the municipality in which the order was issued for assistance, the attorney shall initiate and prosecute a contempt proceeding if there is probable cause to believe that the violation occurred. In this action, the court may require the violator of the order to pay the costs incurred in bringing the action, including a reasonable attorney's fee.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 14. Upon application with notice to all parties and after a hearing, the court may modify the terms of an existing order for protection. In any situation where an order is terminated or modified before its expiration date, the clerk of the court shall forward on or before the next judicial day a true copy of the modified order or the termination order to the appropriate law enforcement agency specified in the modified or termination order. Upon receipt of the order, the law enforcement agency shall promptly enter it in the law enforcement information system.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 15. Nothing in this act may affect the title to real estate.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 16. Any proceeding under this act is in addition to other civil or criminal remedies.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 17. No peace officer may be held criminally or civilly liable for making an arrest under section 12 of this act if the police officer acts in good faith and without malice.

Sec. 18. Section 9A.36.040, chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW 9A.36.040 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Every person who shall commit an assault or an assault and battery not amounting to assault in either the first, second, or third degree shall be guilty of simple assault.

(2) Simple assault is a gross misdemeanor.

(3) Every person convicted of three offenses under this section against a family or household member as defined in RCW 10.99.020 is guilty of a class C felony.

Sec. 19. Section 1, chapter 198, Laws of 1969 ex. sess. as last amended by section 1, chapter 106, Laws of 1981 and RCW 10.31.100 are each amended to read as follows:

A police officer having probable cause to believe that a person has committed or is committing a felony shall have the authority to arrest the person without a warrant. A police officer may arrest a person without a warrant for committing a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor only when

the offense is committed in the presence of the officer, except as provided in subsections (1) through ~~((3))~~ (4) of this section.

(1) Any police officer having probable cause to believe that a person has committed or is committing a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor, involving physical harm or threats of harm to any person or property or the unlawful taking of property or involving the use or possession of cannabis shall have the authority to arrest the person.

(2) A police officer shall arrest and take into custody, pending release on bail, personal recognizance, or court order, a person without a warrant when the officer has probable cause to believe that:

(a) An order has been issued of which the person has knowledge under RCW 10.99.040(2), 10.99.050, 26.09.060, chapter 26.26 RCW, or chapter 26.... RCW (sections 1 through 17 of this 1984 act) restraining the person and the person has violated the terms of the order restraining the person from acts or threats of violence or excluding the person from a residence; or

(b) The person within the preceding four hours has assaulted that person's spouse, former spouse, or other person with whom the person resides or has formerly resided.

(3) Any police officer having probable cause to believe that a person has committed or is committing a violation of any of the following traffic laws shall have the authority to arrest the person:

(a) RCW 46.52.010, relating to duty on striking an unattended car or other property;

(b) RCW 46.52.020, relating to duty in case of injury to or death of a person or damage to an attended vehicle;

(c) RCW 46.61.500 or 46.61.530, relating to reckless driving or racing of vehicles;

(d) RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504, relating to persons under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs;

(e) RCW 46.20.342, relating to driving a motor vehicle while operator's license is suspended or revoked;

(f) RCW 46.61.525, relating to operating a motor vehicle in a negligent manner.

~~((3))~~ (4) A law enforcement officer investigating at the scene of a motor vehicle accident may arrest the driver of a motor vehicle involved in the accident if the officer has probable cause to believe that the driver has committed in connection with the accident a violation of any traffic law or regulation.

~~((4))~~ (5) Except as specifically provided in subsections (2) ~~((and))~~, (3), and (4) of this section, nothing in this section extends or otherwise affects the powers of arrest prescribed in Title 46 RCW.

(6) No police officer may be held criminally or civilly liable for making an arrest pursuant to RCW 10.31.100(2) if the police officer acts in good faith and without malice.

Sec. 20. Section 2, chapter 105, Laws of 1979 ex. sess. and RCW 10-99.020 are each amended to read as follows:

Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) (~~"Cohabitant" means a person who is married or who is cohabiting with a person as husband and wife at the present time or at some time in the past. Any person who has one or more children in common with another person, regardless of whether they have been married or lived together at any time, shall be treated as a cohabitant~~) "Family or household members" means spouses, former spouses, adult persons related by blood or marriage, persons who are presently residing together or who have resided together in the past, and persons who have a child in common regardless of whether they have been married or have lived together at any time.

(2) "Domestic violence" includes but is not limited to any of the following crimes when committed by one (~~cohabitant~~) family or household member against another:

- (a) Assault in the first degree (RCW 9A.36.010);
 - (b) Assault in the second degree (RCW 9A.36.020);
 - (c) Simple assault (RCW 9A.36.040);
 - (d) Reckless endangerment (RCW 9A.36.050);
 - (e) Coercion (RCW 9A.36.070);
 - (f) Burglary in the first degree (RCW 9A.52.020);
 - (g) Burglary in the second degree (RCW 9A.52.030);
 - (h) Criminal trespass in the first degree (RCW 9A.52.070);
 - (i) Criminal trespass in the second degree (RCW 9A.52.080);
 - (j) Malicious mischief in the first degree (RCW 9A.48.070);
 - (k) Malicious mischief in the second degree (RCW 9A.48.080);
 - (l) Malicious mischief in the third degree (RCW 9A.48.090);
 - (m) Kidnapping in the first degree (RCW 9A.40.020);
 - (n) Kidnapping in the second degree (RCW 9A.40.030); (~~and~~)
 - (o) Unlawful imprisonment (RCW 9A.40.040);
 - (p) Violation of the provisions of a restraining order restraining the person or excluding the person from a residence (RCW 26.09.300);
 - (q) Violation of the provisions of a protection order restraining the person or excluding the person from a residence (section 7, 8, or 14 of this 1984 act);
 - (r) Rape in the first degree (RCW 9.79.170); and
 - (s) Rape in the second degree (RCW 9.79.180).
- (3) "Victim" means a (~~cohabitant~~) family or household member who has been subjected to domestic violence.

Sec. 21. Section 3, chapter 105, Laws of 1979 ex. sess. as amended by section 5, chapter 145, Laws of 1981 and RCW 10.99.030 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) All training relating to the handling of domestic violence complaints by law enforcement officers shall stress enforcement of criminal laws in domestic situations, availability of community resources, and protection of the victim. Law enforcement agencies and community organizations with expertise in the issue of domestic violence shall cooperate in all aspects of such training.

(2) The primary duty of peace officers, when responding to a domestic violence situation, is to enforce the laws allegedly violated and to protect the complaining party.

(3)(a) When a peace officer responds to a domestic violence call and has probable cause to believe that a crime has been committed, the peace officer (~~may~~) shall exercise arrest powers with reference to the criteria in RCW 10.31.100. The officer shall notify the victim of the victim's right to initiate a criminal proceeding in all cases where the officer has not exercised arrest powers or decided to initiate criminal proceedings by citation or otherwise. The parties in such cases shall also be advised of the importance of preserving evidence.

(b) A peace officer responding to a domestic violence call shall take a complete offense report including the officer's disposition of the case.

(4) When a peace officer responds to a domestic violence call, the officer shall advise victims of all reasonable means to prevent further abuse, including advising each person of the availability of a shelter or other services in the community, and giving each person immediate notice of the legal rights and remedies available. The notice shall include handing each person a copy of the following statement:

"IF YOU ARE THE VICTIM OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, you can ask the city or county prosecuting attorney to file a criminal complaint. You also have the right to file a petition in superior, district, or municipal court requesting an order for protection from domestic abuse which could include any of the following: (a) An order restraining your abuser from further acts of abuse; (b) an order directing your abuser to leave your household; (c) an order preventing your abuser from entering your residence, school, business, or place of employment; (d) an order awarding you or the other parent custody of or visitation with your minor child or children; and (e) an order restraining your abuser from molesting or interfering with minor children in your custody. The forms you need to obtain a protection order are available in any municipal, district, or superior court.

Information about shelters and alternatives to domestic violence is available from a state-wide twenty-four-hour toll-free hotline at 1-800-562-6025. The battered women's shelter and other resources in your area are — (include local information)"

(5) The peace officer may offer, arrange, or facilitate transportation for the victim to a hospital for treatment of injuries or to a place of safety or shelter.

((5)) (6) The law enforcement agency shall forward the offense report to the appropriate prosecutor within ten days of making such report if there is probable cause to believe that an offense has been committed, unless the case is under active investigation.

((6)) (7) Each law enforcement agency shall make as soon as practicable a written record and shall maintain records of all incidents of domestic violence reported to it.

((7)) (8) Records kept pursuant to subsections (3) and ((6)) (7) of this section shall be made identifiable by means of a departmental code for domestic violence.

Sec. 22. Section 4, chapter 105, Laws of 1979 ex. sess. as last amended by section 7, chapter 232, Laws of 1983 and RCW 10.99.040 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Because of the serious nature of domestic violence, the court in domestic violence actions:

(a) Shall not dismiss any charge or delay disposition because of concurrent dissolution or other civil proceedings;

(b) Shall not require proof that either party is seeking a dissolution of marriage prior to instigation of criminal proceedings;

(c) Shall waive any requirement that the victim's location be disclosed to any person, other than the attorney of a criminal defendant, upon a showing that there is a possibility of further violence: PROVIDED, That the court may order a criminal defense attorney not to disclose to his client the victim's location; and

(d) Shall identify by any reasonable means on docket sheets those criminal actions arising from acts of domestic violence.

(2) Because of the likelihood of repeated violence directed at those who have been victims of domestic violence in the past, when any defendant charged with a crime involving domestic violence is released from custody before trial on bail or personal recognizance, the court authorizing the release may prohibit the defendant from having any contact with the victim. The arresting jurisdiction authorizing the release shall determine whether the defendant should be prohibited from having any contact with the victim. If there is no outstanding restraining or protective order prohibiting the defendant from having contact with the victim, the court authorizing release may issue, by telephone, a no-contact order prohibiting the defendant from having contact with the victim. The no-contact order shall also be issued in writing as soon as possible. If the court has probable cause to believe that the defendant is likely to use or display or threaten to use a deadly weapon as defined in RCW 9A.04.110 in any further acts of violence, the court may

also require the defendant to surrender any deadly weapon in the defendant's immediate possession or control, or subject to the defendant's immediate possession or control, to the sheriff of the county or chief of police of the municipality in which the defendant resides or to the defendant's counsel for safekeeping.

(3) Wilful violation of a court order issued under subsection (2) of this section is a misdemeanor. The written order releasing the defendant shall contain the court's directives and shall bear the legend: Violation of this order is a criminal offense under chapter 10.99 RCW and will subject a violator to arrest. A certified copy of ((such)) the order shall be provided to the victim.

(4) Whenever an order prohibiting contact is issued under subsection (2) of this section, the clerk of the court shall forward a copy of the order on or before the next judicial day to the appropriate law enforcement agency specified in the order. Upon receipt of the copy of the order the law enforcement agency shall forthwith enter the order for one year into any computer-based criminal intelligence information system available in this state used by law enforcement agencies to list outstanding warrants. Entry into the law enforcement information system constitutes notice to all law enforcement agencies of the existence of the order. The order is fully enforceable in any jurisdiction in the state.

Sec. 23. Section 7, chapter 145, Laws of 1981 as amended by section 8, chapter 232, Laws of 1983 and RCW 10.99.045 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A defendant arrested for an offense involving domestic violence as defined by RCW 10.99.020(2) shall be required to appear in person before a magistrate within one judicial day after the arrest((~~or~~)).

(2) A defendant who is charged by citation, complaint, or information with an offense involving domestic violence as defined by RCW 10.99.020(2) and not arrested shall appear in court for arraignment in person as soon as practicable, but in no event later than fourteen days after the next day on which court is in session following the issuance of the citation or the filing of the complaint or information.

(3) At the time of the appearances provided in subsection (1) or (2) of this section, the court shall determine the necessity of imposing a no contact order or other conditions of pretrial release according to the procedures established by court rule for a preliminary appearance or an arraignment. If the court has probable cause to believe that the defendant is likely to use or display or threaten to use a deadly weapon as defined in RCW 9A.04.110 in any further acts of violence, as one of the conditions of pretrial release, the court may require the defendant to surrender any deadly weapon in the defendant's immediate possession or control, or subject to the defendant's immediate possession or control, to the sheriff of the county or chief of police of the municipality in which the defendant resides or to the defendant's

counsel for safekeeping. The decision of the judge and findings of fact in support thereof shall be in writing.

(4) Appearances required pursuant to this section are mandatory and cannot be waived.

(5) The no-contact order shall be issued and entered with the appropriate law enforcement agency pursuant to the procedures outlined in RCW 10.99.040 (2) and (4).

Sec. 24. Section 5, chapter 105, Laws of 1979 ex. sess. and RCW 10.99.050 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) When a defendant is found guilty of a crime and a condition of the sentence restricts the defendant's ability to have contact with the victim, such condition shall be recorded and a written certified copy of that order shall be provided to the victim.

(2) Whenever an order prohibiting contact is issued pursuant to this section, the clerk of the court shall forward a copy of the order on or before the next judicial day to the appropriate law enforcement agency specified in the order. Upon receipt of the copy of the order the law enforcement agency shall forthwith enter the order for one year into any computer-based criminal intelligence information system available in this state used by law enforcement agencies to list outstanding warrants. Entry into the law enforcement information system constitutes notice to all law enforcement agencies of the existence of the order. The order is fully enforceable in any jurisdiction in the state.

Sec. 25. Section 8, chapter 145, Laws of 1981 as amended by section 9, chapter 232, Laws of 1983 and RCW 10.99.055 are each amended to read as follows:

~~((Any law enforcement agency in this state may enforce this chapter as it relates to orders restricting the defendants' ability to have contact with the victim and orders requiring defendants to surrender firearms:))~~ A peace officer in this state shall enforce an order issued by any court in this state restricting a defendant's ability to have contact with a victim by arresting and taking the defendant into custody, pending release on bail, personal recognizance, or court order, when the officer has probable cause to believe that the defendant has violated the terms of that order.

Sec. 26. Section 6, chapter 157, Laws of 1973 1st ex. sess. as last amended by section 1, chapter 41, Laws of 1983 1st ex. sess. and RCW 26.09.060 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) In a proceeding for:

(a) Dissolution of marriage, legal separation, or a declaration of invalidity; or

(b) Disposition of property or liabilities, maintenance, or support following dissolution of the marriage by a court which lacked personal jurisdiction over the absent spouse; either party may move for temporary

maintenance or for temporary support of children entitled to support. The motion shall be accompanied by an affidavit setting forth the factual basis for the motion and the amounts requested.

(2) As a part of a motion for temporary maintenance or support or by independent motion accompanied by affidavit, either party may request the court to issue a temporary restraining order or preliminary injunction, providing relief proper in the circumstances, and restraining or enjoining any person from:

(a) Transferring, removing, encumbering, concealing, or in any way disposing of any property except in the usual course of business or for the necessities of life, and, if so restrained or enjoined, requiring him to notify the moving party of any proposed extraordinary expenditures made after the order is issued;

(b) Molesting or disturbing the peace of the other party or of any child and, upon a showing by clear and convincing evidence that the party so restrained or enjoined has used or displayed or threatened to use a deadly weapon as defined in RCW 9A.04.110 in an act of violence or has previously committed acts of domestic violence and is likely to use or display or threaten to use a deadly weapon in an act of domestic violence, requiring the party to surrender any deadly weapon in his immediate possession or control or subject to his immediate possession or control to the sheriff of the county having jurisdiction of the proceeding or to the restrained or enjoined party's counsel or to any person designated by the court. The court may order temporary surrender of deadly weapons without notice to the other party only if it finds on the basis of the moving affidavit or other evidence that irreparable injury could result if an order is not issued until the time for response has elapsed;

(c) Entering the family home or the home of the other party upon a showing of the necessity therefor;

(d) Removing a child from the jurisdiction of the court.

(3) The court may issue a temporary restraining order without requiring notice to the other party only if it finds on the basis of the moving affidavit or other evidence that irreparable injury could result if an order is not issued until the time for responding has elapsed.

(4) The court may issue a temporary restraining order or preliminary injunction and an order for temporary maintenance or support in such amounts and on such terms as are just and proper in the circumstances.

(5) Restraining orders issued under this section restraining the person from molesting or disturbing another party or from entering a party's home shall bear the legend: VIOLATION OF THIS ORDER WITH ACTUAL NOTICE OF ITS TERMS IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE UNDER CHAPTER 26.09 RCW AND WILL SUBJECT A VIOLATOR TO ARREST.

(6) The court may order that any temporary restraining order granted under this section be forwarded by the clerk of the court on or before the next judicial day to the appropriate law enforcement agency specified in the order. Upon receipt of the order, the law enforcement agency shall forthwith enter the order for one year into any computer-based criminal intelligence information system available in this state used by law enforcement agencies to list outstanding warrants. Entry into the law enforcement information system constitutes notice to all law enforcement agencies of the existence of the order. The order is fully enforceable in any county in the state.

(7) A temporary order, temporary restraining order, or preliminary injunction:

- (a) Does not prejudice the rights of a party or any child which are to be adjudicated at subsequent hearings in the proceeding;
- (b) May be revoked or modified;
- (c) Terminates when the final decree is entered or when the petition for dissolution, legal separation, or declaration of invalidity is dismissed;
- (d) May be entered in a proceeding for the modification of an existing decree.

~~((6))~~ (8) A support debt owed to the state for public assistance expenditures which has been charged against a party pursuant to RCW 74.20A.040 and/or 74.20A.055 shall not be merged in, or otherwise extinguished by, the final decree or order, unless the office of support enforcement has been given notice of the final proceeding and an opportunity to present its claim for the support debt to the court and has failed to file an affidavit as provided in this subsection. Notice of the proceeding shall be served upon the office of support enforcement personally, or by certified mail, and shall be given no fewer than thirty days prior to the date of the final proceeding. An original copy of the notice shall be filed with the court either before service or within a reasonable time thereafter. The office of support enforcement may present its claim, and thereby preserve the support debt, by filing an affidavit setting forth the amount of the debt with the court, and by mailing a copy of the affidavit to the parties or their attorney prior to the date of the final proceeding.

Sec. 27. Section 18, chapter 157, Laws of 1973 1st ex. sess. and RCW 26.09.180 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Except as authorized for proceedings brought under chapter 26.—RCW (sections 1 through 17 of this 1984 act) in district or municipal courts, a child custody proceeding is commenced in the superior court:

- (a) By a parent:
 - (i) By filing a petition for dissolution of marriage, legal separation or declaration of invalidity; or
 - (ii) By filing a petition seeking custody of the child in the county where the child is permanently resident or where he is found; or

(b) By a person other than a parent, by filing a petition seeking custody of the child in the county where the child is permanently resident or where he is found, but only if the child is not in the physical custody of one of its parents or if the petitioner alleges that neither parent is a suitable custodian.

(2) Notice of a child custody proceeding shall be given to the child's parent, guardian and custodian, who may appear and be heard and may file a responsive pleading. The court may, upon a showing of good cause, permit the intervention of other interested parties.

Sec. 28. Section 1, chapter 99, Laws of 1974 ex. sess. and RCW 26-09.300 are each amended to read as follows:

~~(1) ((Any person having had actual notice of the existence of a restraining order issued by a court of competent jurisdiction in an action for the dissolution of a marriage under this chapter who refuses to comply with the provisions of such order when requested by any peace officer of the state shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.~~

~~(2) The notice requirements of subsection (1) may be satisfied by the peace officer giving oral or written evidence to the person subject to the order by reading from or handing to that person a copy certified to be an accurate copy of the original on file by a notary public or the clerk of the court of the court order which copy may be supplied by the court, the complainant or the complainant's attorney.~~

~~(3) The remedies provided by this section shall not apply unless restraining orders subject to this section shall bear the legend: VIOLATION OF THIS ORDER WITH ACTUAL NOTICE OF ITS TERMS IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE UNDER CHAPTER 26.09 RCW AND IS ALSO SUBJECT TO CIVIL CONTEMPT PROCEEDINGS.~~

~~(4)) Whenever a restraining order is issued under this chapter, and the person to be restrained knows of the order, a violation of the provisions restricting the person from acts or threats of violence or of a provision excluding the person from the residence is a misdemeanor.~~

(2) A person is deemed to have notice of a restraining order if:

(a) The person to be restrained or the person's attorney signed the order;

(b) The order recites that the person to be restrained or the person's attorney appeared in person before the court;

(c) The order was served upon the person to be restrained; or

(d) The peace officer gives the person oral or written evidence of the order by reading from it or handing to the person a certified copy of the original order, certified to be an accurate copy of the original by a notary public or by the clerk of the court.

(3) A peace officer shall verify the existence of a restraining order by:

(a) Obtaining information confirming the existence and terms of the order from a law enforcement agency; or

(b) Obtaining a certified copy of the order, certified to be an accurate copy of the original by a notary public or by the clerk of the court.

(4) A peace officer shall arrest and take into custody, pending release on bail, personal recognizance, or court order, a person without a warrant when the officer has probable cause to believe that:

(a) A restraining order has been issued under this chapter;

(b) The respondent or person to be restrained knows of the order; and

(c) The person to be arrested has violated the terms of the order restraining the person from acts or threats of violence or excluding the person from the residence.

(5) It is a defense to prosecution under subsection (1) of this section that the court order was issued contrary to law or court rule(~~(- PROVIDED, That no right of action shall accrue against any peace officer acting upon a properly certified copy of a court order lawful on its face if such officer employs otherwise lawful means to effect the arrest)).~~

(6) No peace officer may be held criminally or civilly liable for making an arrest under subsection (4) of this section if the officer acts in good faith and without malice.

Sec. 29. Section 1, chapter 38, Laws of 1973 as last amended by section 5, chapter 330, Laws of 1981 and RCW 36.18.020 are each amended to read as follows:

Clerks of superior courts shall collect the following fees for their official services:

(1) The party filing the first or initial paper in any civil action, including an action for restitution, or change of name, shall pay, at the time said paper is filed, a fee of seventy dollars except in proceedings filed under section 4 of this 1984 act where the petitioner shall pay a filing fee of twenty dollars.

(2) Any party filing the first or initial paper on an appeal from justice court or on any civil appeal, shall pay, when said paper is filed, a fee of seventy dollars.

(3) The party filing a transcript or abstract of judgment or verdict from a United States court held in this state, or from the superior court of another county or from a justice court in the county of issuance, shall pay at the time of filing, a fee of fifteen dollars.

(4) For the filing of a tax warrant by the department of revenue of the state of Washington, a fee of five dollars shall be paid.

(5) The party filing a demand for jury of six in a civil action, shall pay, at the time of filing, a fee of twenty-five dollars; if the demand is for a jury of twelve the fee shall be fifty dollars. If, after the party files a demand for a jury of six and pays the required fee, any other party to the action requests a jury of twelve, an additional twenty-five dollar fee will be required of the party demanding the increased number of jurors.

(6) For filing any paper, not related to or a part of any proceeding, civil or criminal, or any probate matter, required or permitted to be filed in his office for which no other charge is provided by law, the clerk shall collect two dollars.

(7) For preparing, transcribing or certifying any instrument on file or of record in his office, with or without seal, for the first page or portion thereof, a fee of two dollars, and for each additional page or portion thereof, a fee of one dollar. For authenticating or exemplifying any instrument, a fee of one dollar for each additional seal affixed.

(8) For executing a certificate, with or without a seal, a fee of two dollars shall be charged.

(9) For each garnishee defendant named in an affidavit for garnishment and for each writ of attachment, a fee of five dollars shall be charged.

(10) For approving a bond, including justification thereon, in other than civil actions and probate proceedings, a fee of two dollars shall be charged.

(11) In probate proceedings, the party instituting such proceedings, shall pay at the time of filing the first paper therein, a fee of seventy dollars: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, A fee of two dollars shall be charged for filing a will only, when no probate of the will is contemplated.

(12) For filing any petition to contest a will admitted to probate or a petition to admit a will which has been rejected, there shall be paid a fee of seventy dollars.

(13) For the issuance of each certificate of qualification and each certified copy of letters of administration, letters testamentary or letters of guardianship there shall be a fee of two dollars.

(14) For the preparation of a passport application there shall be a fee of four dollars.

(15) For searching records for which a written report is issued there shall be a fee of eight dollars per hour.

(16) Upon conviction or plea of guilty or upon failure to prosecute his appeal from a lower court as provided by law, a defendant in a criminal case shall be liable for a fee of seventy dollars.

(17) With the exception of demands for jury hereafter made and garnishments hereafter issued, civil actions and probate proceedings filed prior to midnight, July 1, 1972, shall be completed and governed by the fee schedule in effect as of January 1, 1972: PROVIDED, That no fee shall be assessed if an order of dismissal on the clerk's record be filed as provided by rule of the supreme court.

(18) No fee shall be collected when a petition for relinquishment of parental rights is filed pursuant to RCW 26.36.010 or for forms and instructional brochures provided under section 4 of this 1984 act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 30. Sections 1 through 17 of this act shall constitute a new chapter in Title 26 RCW.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 31. The administrator for the courts shall develop and prepare, in consultation with interested persons, the forms and instructional brochures required under section 4(3) of this act. These forms shall be distributed to and available for use by the court clerks before September 1, 1984.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 32. Sections 1 through 29 of this act shall take effect on September 1, 1984.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 33. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.

Passed the Senate March 2, 1984.

Passed the House February 23, 1984.

Approved by the Governor March 28, 1984.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State March 28, 1984.

CHAPTER 264

[Substitute Senate Bill No. 3942]

COMMUNITY COLLEGES—UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON—CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT BONDS

AN ACT Relating to higher education; adding new sections to chapter 28B.14F RCW; and declaring an emergency.

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

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. For the purpose of acquiring land and providing needed capital improvements consisting of the acquisition, design, construction, repair, modification, and equipping of state buildings and facilities, including heating and utility distribution systems, for the community college system and the University of Washington, the state finance committee is authorized to issue general obligation bonds of the state of Washington in the sum of eight million six hundred seventy thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be required, to finance these projects and all costs incidental thereto. Bonds authorized in this section may be sold at such price as the state finance committee shall determine. No bonds authorized in this section may be offered for sale without prior legislative appropriation of the net proceeds of the sale of the bonds.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. The proceeds from the sale of the bonds authorized in section 1 of this act, together with all grants, donations, transferred funds, and all other moneys which the state finance committee may direct the state treasurer to deposit therein, shall be deposited in the state higher education construction account in the general fund and shall be used exclusively for the purposes specified in section 1 of this act and for the payment of expenses incurred in the issuance and sale of the bonds.