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**SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 2884**

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**State of Washington**

**56th Legislature**

**2000 Regular Session**

**By** House Committee on Judiciary (originally sponsored by Representatives Constantine, Carlson, Grant, Radcliff, Kastama, Mastin, Keiser, Ruderman, Kessler, Dickerson, Tokuda, D. Sommers and Stensen)

Read first time 02/03/2000. Referred to Committee on .

1 AN ACT Relating to relocation of children; amending RCW 26.09.260,  
2 26.26.160, and 26.10.190; adding new sections to chapter 26.09 RCW; and  
3 creating new sections.

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

5 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 1.** By this act, the legislature intends to  
6 supersede the state supreme court's decisions *In Re the Marriage of*  
7 *Littlefield*, 133 Wn.2d 39 (1997), and *In Re the Marriage of Pape*,  
8 Docket No. 67527-9, December 23, 1999.

9 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 2.** DEFINITIONS. The definitions in this  
10 section apply throughout sections 2 through 18 of this act and RCW  
11 26.09.260 unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

12 (1) "Court order" means a temporary or permanent parenting plan,  
13 custody order, visitation order, or other order governing the residence  
14 of a child under this title.

15 (2) "Relocate" means a change in principal residence either  
16 permanently or for a protracted period of time.

1        NEW SECTION.    **Sec. 3.**    APPLICABILITY.    (1) The provisions of this  
2 act apply to a court order regarding residential time or visitation  
3 with a child issued:

4        (a) After the effective date of this act; and

5        (b) Before the effective date of this act, if the existing court  
6 order does not expressly govern relocation of the child or if a person  
7 entitled to residential time or visitation with the child under a court  
8 order is planning to relocate.

9        (2) To the extent that a provision of this act conflicts with the  
10 express terms of a court order existing prior to the effective date of  
11 this act, then this act does not apply to those terms of that order  
12 governing relocation of the child or an adult.

13       NEW SECTION.    **Sec. 4.**    GRANT OF AUTHORITY.    When entering or  
14 modifying a court order, the court has the authority to allow or not  
15 allow a person to relocate the child.

16       NEW SECTION.    **Sec. 5.**    NOTICE REQUIREMENT.    Except as provided in  
17 section 8 of this act, a person who is entitled to residential time or  
18 visitation with a child under a court order shall notify every other  
19 person entitled to residential time or visitation with the child under  
20 a court order if the person intends to relocate. Notice shall be given  
21 as prescribed in sections 6 and 7 of this act.

22       NEW SECTION.    **Sec. 6.**    NOTICE--CONTENTS AND DELIVERY.    (1) Except  
23 as provided in sections 7 and 8 of this act, the notice of an intended  
24 relocation must be given by:

25        (a) Personal service or any form of mail requiring a return  
26 receipt; and

27        (b) No less than:

28        (i) Sixty days before the date of the intended relocation; or

29        (ii) No more than five days after the date that the person knows  
30 the information required to be furnished under subsection (2) of this  
31 section, if the person did not know and could not reasonably have known  
32 the information in sufficient time to provide the sixty-days' notice,  
33 and it is not reasonable to delay the relocation.

34        (2)(a) The notice of intended relocation must include: (i) An  
35 address at which service of process may be accomplished during the  
36 period for objection; (ii) a brief statement of the specific reasons

1 for the intended relocation; and (iii) a notice to the nonrelocating  
2 person that an objection to the intended relocation of the child or to  
3 the proposed revised residential schedule must be filed with the court  
4 and served on the opposing person within thirty days or the relocation  
5 of the child will be permitted. The notice shall not be deemed to be  
6 in substantial compliance for purposes of section 9 of this act unless  
7 the notice contains the following statement: "THE RELOCATION OF THE  
8 CHILD WILL BE PERMITTED UNLESS, WITHIN THIRTY DAYS, YOU FILE A PETITION  
9 AND MOTION WITH THE COURT TO BLOCK THE RELOCATION OR OBJECT TO THE  
10 PROPOSED REVISED RESIDENTIAL SCHEDULE AND SERVE THE PETITION AND MOTION  
11 ON THE PERSON PROPOSING RELOCATION AND ALL OTHER PERSONS ENTITLED BY  
12 COURT ORDER TO RESIDENTIAL TIME OR VISITATION WITH THE CHILD."

13 (b) Except as provided in sections 7 and 8 of this act, the  
14 following information shall also be included in every notice of  
15 intended relocation, if available:

16 (i) The specific street address of the intended new residence, if  
17 known, or as much of the intended address as is known, such as city and  
18 state;

19 (ii) The new mailing address, if different from the intended new  
20 residence address;

21 (iii) The new home telephone number;

22 (iv) The name and address of the child's new school and day care  
23 facility, if applicable;

24 (v) The date of the intended relocation; and

25 (vi) A proposal in the form of a proposed parenting plan for a  
26 revised schedule of residential time or visitation with the child, if  
27 any.

28 (3) A person required to give notice of an intended relocation has  
29 a continuing duty to promptly update the information required with the  
30 notice as that new information becomes known.

31 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 7.** NOTICE--RELOCATION WITHIN THE SAME SCHOOL  
32 DISTRICT. (1) When the intended relocation is within the school  
33 district in which the child currently resides the majority of the time,  
34 the person intending to relocate, in lieu of notice prescribed in  
35 section 6 of this act, may provide actual notice by any reasonable  
36 means to every other person entitled to residential time or visitation  
37 with the child under a court order.

1 (2) A person who is entitled to residential time or visitation with  
2 the child under a court order may not object to the intended relocation  
3 of the child within the school district in which the child currently  
4 resides the majority of the time, but he or she retains the right to  
5 move for modification under RCW 26.09.260.

6 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 8.** LIMITATION OF NOTICES. (1) If a person is  
7 entering a domestic violence shelter due to the danger imposed by  
8 another person, notice may be delayed for twenty-one days. This  
9 section shall not be construed to compel the disclosure by any domestic  
10 violence shelter of information protected by confidentiality except as  
11 provided by RCW 70.123.075 or equivalent laws of the state in which the  
12 shelter is located.

13 (2) If a person is a participant in the address confidentiality  
14 program pursuant to chapter 40.24 RCW or has a court order which  
15 permits the party to withhold some or all of the information required  
16 by section 6(2)(b) of this act, the confidential or protected  
17 information is not required to be given with the notice.

18 (3) If a person is relocating to avoid a clear, immediate, and  
19 unreasonable risk to the health or safety of a person, including a  
20 child, notice may be delayed for twenty-one days.

21 (4) A person who believes that his or her health or safety or the  
22 health or safety of the child would be unreasonably put at risk by  
23 notice or disclosure of certain information in the notice may request  
24 an ex parte hearing with the court to have all or part of the notice  
25 requirements waived. If the court finds that the health or safety of  
26 a person or a child would be unreasonably put at risk by notice or the  
27 disclosure of certain information in the notice, the court may:

28 (a) Order that the notice requirements be less than complete or  
29 waived to the extent necessary to protect confidentiality or the health  
30 or safety of a person or child; or

31 (b) Provide such other relief as the court finds necessary to  
32 facilitate the legitimate needs of the parties and the best interests  
33 of the child under the circumstances.

34 (5) This section does not deprive a person entitled to residential  
35 time or visitation with a child under a court order the opportunity to  
36 object to the intended relocation before the relocation occurs.

1        NEW SECTION.    **Sec. 9.**    FAILURE TO GIVE NOTICE.    (1) The failure to  
2 provide the required notice is grounds for sanctions, including  
3 contempt if applicable.

4        (2) In determining whether a person has failed to comply with the  
5 notice requirements for the purposes of this section, the court may  
6 consider whether:

7        (a) The person has substantially complied with the notice  
8 requirements;

9        (b) The court order in effect at the time of the relocation was  
10 issued prior to the effective date of this act and the person  
11 substantially complied with the notice requirements, if any, in the  
12 existing order;

13        (c) A waiver of notice was granted;

14        (d) A person entitled to receive notice was substantially harmed;  
15 and

16        (e) Any other factor the court deems relevant.

17        (3) A person entitled to file an objection to the intended  
18 relocation of a child may file such objection whether or not the person  
19 has received proper notice.

20        NEW SECTION.    **Sec. 10.**    OBJECTION TO RELOCATION OR PROPOSED REVISED  
21 RESIDENTIAL SCHEDULE.    (1) A party objecting to the intended relocation  
22 of a child or the proposed revised residential schedule shall do so by  
23 filing the objection with the court and serving the objection on the  
24 relocating party and all other persons entitled by court order to  
25 residential time or visitation with the child by means of personal  
26 service or mailing by any form of mail requiring a return receipt to  
27 the relocating party at the address designated for service on the  
28 notice of intended relocation and to other parties requiring notice at  
29 their mailing address.    The objection must be filed and served,  
30 including a three-day waiting period if the objection is served by  
31 mail, within thirty days of receipt of the notice of intended  
32 relocation.    The objection shall be in the form of:    (a) A petition for  
33 modification of the parenting plan pursuant to relocation; or (b) other  
34 court proceeding adequate to provide grounds for relief.

35        (2) Unless the special circumstances described in section 8 of this  
36 act apply, the person intending to relocate the child shall not,  
37 without a court order, change the principal residence of the child  
38 during the period in which a party may object.    The order required

1 under this subsection may be obtained ex parte. If the objecting party  
2 notes a court hearing to prevent the relocation for a date not more  
3 than fifteen days following timely service of an objection to  
4 relocation, the party intending to relocate shall not change the  
5 principal residence of the child pending the hearing unless the special  
6 circumstances described in section 8(3) of this act apply.

7 (3) The administrator for the courts shall develop a standard form,  
8 separate from existing dissolution or modification forms, for use in  
9 filing an objection to relocation.

10 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 11.** REQUIRED PROVISION IN RESIDENTIAL ORDERS.  
11 Unless waived by court order, after the effective date of this act,  
12 every court order shall include a clear restatement of the provisions  
13 in sections 5 through 10 of this act.

14 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 12.** FAILURE TO OBJECT. (1) Except for good  
15 cause shown, if a person entitled to object to the relocation of the  
16 child does not file an objection with the court within thirty days  
17 after receipt of the relocation notice, then the relocation of the  
18 child shall be permitted.

19 (2) A nonobjecting person shall be entitled to the residential time  
20 or visitation with the child specified in the proposed residential  
21 schedule included with the relocation notice.

22 (3) Any person entitled to residential time or visitation with a  
23 child under a court order retains his or her right to move for  
24 modification under RCW 26.09.260.

25 (4) If a person entitled to object to the relocation of the child  
26 does not file an objection with the court within thirty days after  
27 receipt of the relocation notice, a person entitled to residential time  
28 with the child may not be held in contempt of court for any act or  
29 omission that is in compliance with the proposed revised residential  
30 schedule set forth in the notice given.

31 (5) Any party entitled to residential time or visitation with the  
32 child under a court order may, after thirty days have elapsed since the  
33 receipt of the notice, obtain ex parte and file with the court an order  
34 modifying the residential schedule in conformity with the proposed  
35 residential schedule specified in the notice upon filing a copy of the  
36 notice and proof of service of such notice. A party may obtain ex  
37 parte and file with the court an order modifying the residential

1 schedule in conformity with the proposed residential schedule specified  
2 in the notice before the thirty days have elapsed if the party files a  
3 copy of the notice, proof of service of such notice, and proof that no  
4 objection will be filed.

5 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 13.** TEMPORARY ORDERS. (1) The court may grant  
6 a temporary order restraining relocation of a child or ordering return  
7 of the child if the child's relocation has occurred if the court finds:

8 (a) The required notice of an intended relocation of the child was  
9 not provided in a timely manner and the nonrelocating party was  
10 substantially prejudiced;

11 (b) The relocation of the child has occurred without agreement of  
12 the parties, court order, or the notice required by this act; or

13 (c) After examining evidence presented at a hearing for temporary  
14 orders in which the parties had adequate opportunity to prepare and be  
15 heard, there is a likelihood that on final hearing the court will not  
16 approve the intended relocation of the child or no circumstances exist  
17 sufficient to warrant a relocation of the child prior to a final  
18 determination at trial.

19 (2) The court may grant a temporary order authorizing the intended  
20 relocation of the child pending final hearing if the court finds:

21 (a) The required notice of an intended relocation of a child was  
22 provided in a timely manner or that the circumstances otherwise warrant  
23 issuance of a temporary order in the absence of compliance with the  
24 notice requirements and issues an order for a revised schedule for  
25 residential time with the child; and

26 (b) After examining the evidence presented at a hearing for  
27 temporary orders in which the parties had adequate opportunity to  
28 prepare and be heard, there is a likelihood that on final hearing the  
29 court will approve the intended relocation of the child.

30 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 14.** BASIS FOR DETERMINATION. The person  
31 proposing to relocate with the child shall provide his or her reasons  
32 for the intended relocation. There is a rebuttable presumption that  
33 the intended relocation of the child will be permitted. A person  
34 entitled to object to the intended relocation of the child may rebut  
35 the presumption by demonstrating that the detrimental effect of the  
36 relocation outweighs the benefit of the change to the child and the  
37 relocating person, based upon the following factors:

- 1 (1) The relative strength, nature, quality, extent of involvement,  
2 and stability of the child's relationship with each parent, siblings,  
3 and other significant persons in the child's life;
- 4 (2) Whether disrupting the contact between the child and the person  
5 with whom the child resides a majority of the time would be more  
6 detrimental to the child than disrupting contact between the child and  
7 the person objecting to the relocation;
- 8 (3) Whether either parent or a person entitled to residential time  
9 with the child is subject to limitations under RCW 26.09.191;
- 10 (4) The reasons of each person for seeking or opposing the  
11 relocation and the good faith of each of the parties in requesting or  
12 opposing the relocation;
- 13 (5) The age, developmental stage, and needs of the child, and the  
14 likely impact the relocation or its prevention will have on the child's  
15 physical, educational, and emotional development, taking into  
16 consideration any special needs of the child;
- 17 (6) The quality of life, resources, and opportunities available to  
18 the child and to the relocating party in the current and proposed  
19 geographic locations;
- 20 (7) The availability of alternative arrangements to foster and  
21 continue the child's relationship with and access to the other parent;
- 22 (8) The alternatives to relocation and whether it is feasible and  
23 desirable for the other party to relocate also;
- 24 (9) The financial impact and logistics of the relocation or its  
25 prevention; and
- 26 (10) For a temporary order, the amount of time before a final  
27 decision can be made at trial.

28 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 15.** FACTOR NOT TO BE CONSIDERED. In  
29 determining whether to permit or restrain the relocation of the child,  
30 the court may not admit evidence on the issue of whether the person  
31 seeking to relocate the child will forego his or her own relocation if  
32 the child's relocation is not permitted or whether the person opposing  
33 relocation will also relocate if the child's relocation is permitted.  
34 Evidence may be admitted and considered after the decision to allow or  
35 restrain relocation is made and other parenting, custody, or visitation  
36 issues remain before the court, such as a reversal of the parent with  
37 whom the child will reside the majority of the time or other  
38 modification of the parenting plan.



1        NEW SECTION.    **Sec. 16.**    OBJECTIONS BY NONPARENTS.    A court may not  
2 restrict the right of a parent to relocate a child when the sole  
3 objection to the relocation is from a third party, unless that third  
4 party is entitled to residential time or visitation under a court order  
5 and has served as the primary residential care provider to the child  
6 for a substantial period of time during the thirty-six consecutive  
7 months preceding the intended relocation.

8        NEW SECTION.    **Sec. 17.**    SANCTIONS.    The court may sanction a party  
9 if it finds that a proposal to relocate or an objection to an intended  
10 relocation or proposed revised residential schedule was made to harass  
11 a person, to interfere in bad faith with the relationship between the  
12 child and another person entitled to residential time or visitation  
13 with the child, or to unnecessarily delay or needlessly increase the  
14 cost of litigation.

15        NEW SECTION.    **Sec. 18.**    PRIORITY FOR HEARING.    A hearing involving  
16 relocations or intended relocations of children shall be accorded  
17 priority on the court's motion calendar and trial docket.

18        **Sec. 19.**    RCW 26.09.260 and 1999 c 174 s 1 are each amended to read  
19 as follows:

20        (1) Except as otherwise provided in subsections (4), (5), (~~(7)~~)  
21 ~~(6)~~, ~~(8)~~, and (~~(9)~~) (10) of this section, the court shall not modify  
22 a prior custody decree or a parenting plan unless it finds, upon the  
23 basis of facts that have arisen since the prior decree or plan or that  
24 were unknown to the court at the time of the prior decree or plan, that  
25 a substantial change has occurred in the circumstances of the child or  
26 the nonmoving party and that the modification is in the best interest  
27 of the child and is necessary to serve the best interests of the child.

28        (2) In applying these standards, the court shall retain the  
29 residential schedule established by the decree or parenting plan  
30 unless:

31        (a) The parents agree to the modification;

32        (b) The child has been integrated into the family of the petitioner  
33 with the consent of the other parent in substantial deviation from the  
34 parenting plan;

35        (c) The child's present environment is detrimental to the child's  
36 physical, mental, or emotional health and the harm likely to be caused

1 by a change of environment is outweighed by the advantage of a change  
2 to the child; or

3 (d) The court has found the nonmoving parent in contempt of court  
4 at least twice within three years because the parent failed to comply  
5 with the residential time provisions in the court-ordered parenting  
6 plan, or the parent has been convicted of custodial interference in the  
7 first or second degree under RCW 9A.40.060 or 9A.40.070.

8 (3) A conviction of custodial interference in the first or second  
9 degree under RCW 9A.40.060 or 9A.40.070 shall constitute a substantial  
10 change of circumstances for the purposes of this section.

11 (4) The court may reduce or restrict contact between the  
12 ~~((nonprimary residential))~~ child and the parent ~~((and a child))~~ with  
13 whom the child does not reside a majority of the time if it finds that  
14 the reduction or restriction would serve and protect the best interests  
15 of the child using the criteria in RCW 26.09.191.

16 (5) The court may order adjustments to the residential aspects of  
17 a parenting plan upon a showing of a substantial change in  
18 circumstances of either parent or of the child, and without  
19 consideration of the factors set forth in subsection (2) of this  
20 section, if the proposed modification is only a minor modification in  
21 the residential schedule that does not change the residence the child  
22 is scheduled to reside in the majority of the time and:

23 (a) Does not exceed twenty-four full days in a calendar year; or

24 (b) Is based on ~~((a change of residence or))~~ an involuntary change  
25 in work schedule by a parent which makes the residential schedule in  
26 the parenting plan impractical to follow; or

27 (c) Does not result in a schedule that exceeds ninety overnights  
28 per year in total, if the court finds that, at the time the petition  
29 for modification is filed, the decree of dissolution or parenting plan  
30 does not provide reasonable time with the ~~((nonprimary residential))~~  
31 parent ~~((at the time the petition for modification is filed))~~ with whom  
32 the child does not reside a majority of the time, and further, the  
33 court finds that it is in the best interests of the child to increase  
34 residential time with the ~~((nonprimary residential))~~ parent in excess  
35 of the residential time period in (a) of this subsection. However, any  
36 motion under this subsection (5)(c) is subject to the factors  
37 established in subsection (2) of this section if the party bringing the  
38 ~~((motion))~~ petition has previously been granted a modification under  
39 this same subsection within twenty-four months of the current motion.

1 Relief granted under this section shall not be the sole basis for  
2 adjusting or modifying child support.

3       (6) The court may order adjustments to the residential aspects of  
4 a parenting plan pursuant to a proceeding to permit or restrain a  
5 relocation. The person objecting to the relocation of a child or the  
6 proposed revised residential schedule may file a petition to modify the  
7 parenting plan, including a change of the residence in which the child  
8 resides the majority of the time, without a showing of adequate cause  
9 other than the proposed relocation itself. A hearing to determine  
10 adequate cause for modification shall not be required so long as the  
11 request for relocation is being pursued. In making a determination of  
12 a modification pursuant to relocation, the court shall first determine  
13 whether to permit or restrain the relocation of the child using the  
14 procedures and standards provided in sections 2 through 18 of this act.  
15 Following that determination, the court shall determine what  
16 modification pursuant to relocation should be made, if any, to the  
17 parenting plan or custody order or visitation order.

18       (7) A ~~((nonprimary residential))~~ parent with whom the child does  
19 not reside a majority of the time and whose residential time with the  
20 child is subject to limitations pursuant to RCW 26.09.191 (2) or (3)  
21 may not seek expansion of residential time under subsection (5)(c) of  
22 this section unless that parent demonstrates a substantial change in  
23 circumstances specifically related to the basis for the limitation.

24       ~~((+7))~~ (8) If a ~~((nonprimary residential))~~ parent with whom the  
25 child does not reside a majority of the time voluntarily fails to  
26 exercise residential time for an extended period, that is, one year or  
27 longer, the court upon proper motion may make adjustments to the  
28 parenting plan in keeping with the best interests of the minor child.

29       ~~((+8))~~ (9) A ~~((nonprimary))~~ parent with whom the child does not  
30 reside a majority of the time who is required by the existing parenting  
31 plan to complete evaluations, treatment, parenting, or other classes  
32 may not seek expansion of residential time under subsection (5)(c) of  
33 this section unless that parent has fully complied with such  
34 requirements.

35       ~~((+9))~~ (10) The court may order adjustments to any of the  
36 nonresidential aspects of a parenting plan upon a showing of a  
37 substantial change of circumstances of either parent or of a child, and  
38 the adjustment is in the best interest of the child. Adjustments

1 ordered under this section may be made without consideration of the  
2 factors set forth in subsection (2) of this section.

3 ~~((10))~~ (11) If the court finds that a motion to modify a prior  
4 decree or parenting plan has been brought in bad faith, the court shall  
5 assess the attorney's fees and court costs of the nonmoving parent  
6 against the moving party.

7 **Sec. 20.** RCW 26.26.160 and 1992 c 229 s 8 are each amended to read  
8 as follows:

9 (1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section the court  
10 has continuing jurisdiction to prospectively modify a judgment and  
11 order for future education and future support, and with respect to  
12 matters listed in RCW 26.26.130 (3) and ~~((4))~~ (5), and RCW  
13 26.26.150(2) upon showing a substantial change of circumstances. The  
14 procedures set forth in RCW 26.09.175 shall be used in modification  
15 proceedings under this section.

16 (2) A judgment or order entered under this chapter may be modified  
17 without a showing of substantial change of circumstances upon the same  
18 grounds as RCW 26.09.170 permits support orders to be modified without  
19 a showing of a substantial change of circumstance.

20 (3) The court may modify a parenting plan or residential provisions  
21 adopted pursuant to RCW 26.26.130~~((6))~~ (7) in accordance with the  
22 provisions of chapter 26.09 RCW.

23 (4) The court shall hear and review petitions for modifications of  
24 a parenting plan, custody order, visitation order, or other order  
25 governing the residence of a child, and conduct any proceedings  
26 concerning a relocation of the residence where the child resides a  
27 majority of the time, pursuant to chapter 26.09 RCW.

28 **Sec. 21.** RCW 26.10.190 and 1989 c 375 s 24 are each amended to  
29 read as follows:

30 ~~(1) ((The court shall not modify a prior custody decree unless it~~  
31 ~~finds, upon the basis of facts that have arisen since the prior decree~~  
32 ~~or that were unknown to the court at the time of the prior decree, that~~  
33 ~~a change has occurred in the circumstances of the child or the~~  
34 ~~custodian and that the modification is necessary to serve the best~~  
35 ~~interests of the child. In applying these standards, the court shall~~  
36 ~~retain the custodian established by the prior decree unless:~~

37 ~~(a) The custodian agrees to the modification;~~

1       ~~(b) The child has been integrated into the family of the petitioner~~  
2 ~~with the consent of the custodian; or~~

3       ~~(c) The child's present environment is detrimental to his or her~~  
4 ~~physical, mental, or emotional health and the harm likely to be caused~~  
5 ~~by a change of environment is outweighed by the advantage of a change~~  
6 ~~to the child.)~~) The court shall hear and review petitions for  
7 modifications of a parenting plan, custody order, visitation order, or  
8 other order governing the residence of a child, and conduct any  
9 proceedings concerning a relocation of the residence where the child  
10 resides a majority of the time, pursuant to chapter 26.09 RCW.

11       (2) If the court finds that a motion to modify a prior custody  
12 decree has been brought in bad faith, the court shall assess the  
13 attorney's fees and court costs of the custodian against the  
14 petitioner.

15       NEW SECTION. Sec. 22. Captions used in this act are not any part  
16 of the law.

17       NEW SECTION. Sec. 23. Sections 2 through 18 of this act are each  
18 added to chapter 26.09 RCW and codified with the subchapter heading  
19 "Notice requirements and standards for parental relocation."

--- END ---