
SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1088

State of Washington

68th Legislature

2023 Regular Session

By House Civil Rights & Judiciary (originally sponsored by Representatives Walen and Reeves; by request of Uniform Law Commission)

READ FIRST TIME 01/31/23.

1 AN ACT Relating to the uniform family law arbitration act; adding
2 a new chapter to Title 26 RCW; and providing an effective date.

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

4 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 1.** SHORT TITLE. This act may be known and
5 cited as the uniform family law arbitration act.

6 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 2.** DEFINITIONS. The definitions in this
7 section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly
8 requires otherwise.

9 (1) "Arbitration agreement" means an agreement that subjects a
10 family law dispute to arbitration.

11 (2) "Arbitration organization" means an association, agency,
12 board, commission, or other entity that is neutral and initiates,
13 sponsors, or administers an arbitration or is involved in the
14 selection of an arbitrator.

15 (3) "Arbitrator" means an individual selected, alone or with
16 others, to make an award in a family law dispute that is subject to
17 an arbitration agreement.

18 (4) "Child-related dispute" means a family law dispute regarding
19 legal custody, physical custody, custodial responsibility, parental

1 responsibility or authority, parenting time, right to access,
2 visitation, or financial support regarding a child.

3 (5) "Court" means the family court.

4 (6) "Family law dispute" means a contested issue arising under
5 the domestic relations law of this state.

6 (7) "Party" means an individual who signs an arbitration
7 agreement and whose rights will be determined by an award.

8 (8) "Person" means an individual, estate, business or nonprofit
9 entity, public corporation, government or governmental subdivision,
10 agency, or instrumentality, or any other legal entity.

11 (9) "Record," used as a noun, means information that is inscribed
12 on a tangible medium or that is stored in an electronic or other
13 medium and is retrievable in perceivable form.

14 (10) "Sign" means, with present intent to authenticate or adopt a
15 record:

16 (a) To execute or adopt a tangible symbol; or

17 (b) To attach to or logically associate with the record an
18 electronic symbol, sound, or process.

19 (11) "State" means a state of the United States, the District of
20 Columbia, Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, or any
21 territory or insular possession subject to the jurisdiction of the
22 United States. The term includes a federally recognized Indian tribe.

23 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 3.** SCOPE. (1) This chapter governs
24 arbitration of a family law dispute.

25 (2) This chapter does not authorize an arbitrator to make an
26 award that:

27 (a) Grants a legal separation or dissolution of marriage or
28 domestic partnership, or annulment;

29 (b) Terminates parental rights;

30 (c) Grants an adoption or a guardianship of a child or
31 incapacitated individual; or

32 (d) Determines the status of dependency.

33 (3) This chapter does not apply to:

34 (a) Any arbitration governed by chapter 7.06 RCW;

35 (b) Proceedings under Title 13 RCW;

36 (c) Jurisdictional determinations under chapter 26.27 RCW;

37 (d) Proceedings under RCW 26.26A.465;

38 (e) Writs of habeas corpus;

39 (f) Disputes as to personal or subject matter jurisdiction;

1 (g) Determination of venue;

2 (h) Issuance, modification, or termination of protection orders
3 under chapter 7.105 RCW; and

4 (i) Delegation of the court's authority to permanently modify a
5 parenting plan based on a finding of substantial change in
6 circumstances.

7 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 4.** APPLICABLE LAW. (1) Except as otherwise
8 provided in this chapter, the law applicable to arbitration is
9 chapter 7.04A RCW.

10 (2) In determining the merits of a family law dispute, an
11 arbitrator shall apply the law of this state, including its choice of
12 law rules.

13 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 5.** ARBITRATION AGREEMENT. (1) An arbitration
14 agreement must:

15 (a) Be in a record signed by the parties;

16 (b) Identify the arbitrator, an arbitration organization, or a
17 method of selecting an arbitrator; and

18 (c) Identify the family law dispute the parties intend to
19 arbitrate.

20 (2) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (3) of this
21 section, an agreement in a record to arbitrate a family law dispute
22 that arises between the parties before, at the time, or after the
23 agreement is made is valid and enforceable as any other contract and
24 irrevocable except on a ground that exists at law or in equity for
25 the revocation of a contract.

26 (3) An agreement to arbitrate a child-related dispute that arises
27 between the parties after the agreement is made is unenforceable
28 unless:

29 (a) The parties affirm the agreement in a record after the
30 dispute arises; or

31 (b) The agreement was entered during a family law proceeding and
32 the court approved or incorporated the agreement in an order issued
33 in the proceeding.

34 (4) If a party objects to arbitration on the ground the
35 arbitration agreement is unenforceable or the agreement does not
36 include a family law dispute, the court shall decide whether the
37 agreement is enforceable or includes the family law dispute.

1 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 6.** NOTICE OF ARBITRATION. A party may
2 initiate arbitration by giving notice to arbitrate to the other party
3 in the manner specified in the arbitration agreement or, in the
4 absence of a specified manner, under the law and procedural rules of
5 this state other than this chapter governing contractual arbitration.

6 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 7.** MOTION FOR JUDICIAL RELIEF. (1) A motion
7 for judicial relief under this chapter must be made to the court in
8 which a proceeding is pending involving a family law dispute subject
9 to arbitration.

10 (2) On motion of a party, the court may compel arbitration if the
11 parties have entered into an arbitration agreement that complies with
12 section 5 of this act unless the court determines under section 12 of
13 this act that the arbitration should not proceed.

14 (3) On motion of a party, the court shall terminate arbitration
15 if it determines that:

16 (a) The agreement to arbitrate is unenforceable;

17 (b) The family law dispute is not subject to arbitration; or

18 (c) Under section 12 of this act, the arbitration should not
19 proceed.

20 (4) Unless prohibited by an arbitration agreement, on motion of a
21 party, the court may order consolidation of separate arbitrations
22 involving the same parties and a common issue of law or fact if
23 necessary for the fair and expeditious resolution of the family law
24 dispute.

25 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 8.** QUALIFICATION AND SELECTION OF ARBITRATOR.

26 (1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (2) of this section,
27 unless waived in a record by the parties, an arbitrator must be:

28 (a) An attorney in good standing admitted to practice in this
29 state, with a minimum of five years of experience practicing family
30 law, which must make up no less than 50 percent of the attorney's
31 practice, or a former judicial officer, including a former pro tem
32 judicial officer; and

33 (b) Trained in child development, child and juvenile mental
34 health issues, identifying domestic violence and child abuse, and
35 trauma-informed practices. This training must consist of at least
36 seven hours every year. Former judicial officers are not required to
37 receive additional training for one year following the end of their
38 judicial service.

1 (2) The identification of an arbitrator, arbitration
2 organization, or method of selection of the arbitrator in the
3 arbitration agreement controls.

4 (3) If an arbitrator is unable or unwilling to act or if the
5 agreed-on method of selecting an arbitrator fails, on motion of a
6 party, the court shall select an arbitrator.

7 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 9.** DISCLOSURE BY ARBITRATOR;
8 DISQUALIFICATION. (1) Before agreeing to serve as an arbitrator, an
9 individual, after making reasonable inquiry, shall disclose to all
10 parties any known fact a reasonable person would believe is likely to
11 affect:

12 (a) The impartiality of the arbitrator in the arbitration,
13 including bias, a financial or personal interest in the outcome of
14 the arbitration, or an existing or past relationship with a party,
15 attorney representing a party, or witness; or

16 (b) The arbitrator's ability to make a timely award.

17 (2) An arbitrator, the parties, and the attorneys representing
18 the parties have a continuing obligation to disclose to all parties
19 any known fact a reasonable person would believe is likely to affect
20 the impartiality of the arbitrator or the arbitrator's ability to
21 make a timely award.

22 (3) An objection to the selection or continued service of an
23 arbitrator and a motion for a stay of arbitration and
24 disqualification of the arbitrator must be made under the law and
25 procedural rules of this state other than this chapter governing
26 arbitrator disqualification.

27 (4) If a disclosure required by subsection (1)(a) or (2) of this
28 section is not made, the court may:

29 (a) On motion of a party not later than thirty days after the
30 failure to disclose is known or by the exercise of reasonable care
31 should have been known to the party, suspend the arbitration;

32 (b) On timely motion of a party, vacate an award under section
33 19(1)(b) of this act; or

34 (c) If an award has been confirmed, grant other appropriate
35 relief under law of this state other than this chapter.

36 (5) If the parties agree to discharge an arbitrator or the
37 arbitrator is disqualified, the parties by agreement may select a new
38 arbitrator or request the court to select another arbitrator as
39 provided in section 8 of this act.

1 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 10.** PARTY PARTICIPATION. (1) A party may:

2 (a) Be represented in an arbitration by an attorney;

3 (b) Be accompanied by an individual who will not be called as a
4 witness or act as an advocate; and

5 (c) Participate in the arbitration to the full extent permitted
6 under the law and procedural rules of this state other than this
7 chapter governing a party's participation in contractual arbitration.

8 (2) A party or representative of a party may not communicate ex
9 parte with the arbitrator except to the extent allowed in a family
10 law proceeding for communication with a judge.

11 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 11.** TEMPORARY ORDER OR AWARD. (1) Before an
12 arbitrator is selected and able to act, on motion of a party, the
13 court may enter a temporary order granting any of the relief provided
14 in RCW 26.09.060 and 26.09.197.

15 (2) After an arbitrator is selected:

16 (a) The arbitrator may make a temporary award granting any of the
17 relief provided in RCW 26.09.060 and 26.09.197, except for relief
18 pertaining to a protection order as defined in section 12 of this
19 act, in which case the procedures under section 12 of this act apply;
20 and

21 (b) If the matter is urgent and the arbitrator is not able to act
22 in a timely manner or provide an adequate remedy, on motion of a
23 party, the court may enter a temporary order, pending further hearing
24 by the arbitrator or the court.

25 (3) On motion of a party, before the court confirms a final
26 award, the court under section 16, 18, or 19 of this act may confirm,
27 correct, vacate, or amend a temporary award made under subsection
28 (2)(a) of this section.

29 (4) On motion of a party, the court may enforce a subpoena or
30 interim award issued by an arbitrator for the fair and expeditious
31 disposition of the arbitration.

32 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 12.** PROTECTION OF PARTY OR CHILD. (1) For the
33 purposes of this section, "protection order" means an injunction or
34 other order, issued under the domestic violence, family violence, or
35 stalking laws of the issuing jurisdiction, to prevent an individual
36 from engaging in a violent or threatening act against, harassment of,
37 contact or communication with, or being in physical proximity to

1 another individual who is a party or a child under the custodial
2 responsibility of a party.

3 (2) If a party is subject to a protection order or has been
4 convicted of a domestic violence offense, including child abuse, or
5 if an arbitrator determines there is a reasonable basis to believe a
6 party's safety or ability to participate effectively in arbitration
7 is at risk, the arbitrator shall stay the arbitration and refer the
8 parties to court. The arbitration may not proceed unless the party at
9 risk affirms the arbitration agreement in a record and the court
10 determines:

11 (a) The affirmation is informed and voluntary;

12 (b) Arbitration is not inconsistent with the protection order;

13 and

14 (c) Reasonable procedures are in place to protect the party from
15 risk of harm, harassment, or intimidation.

16 (3) This section supplements remedies available under law of this
17 state other than this chapter for the protection of victims of
18 domestic violence, family violence, stalking, harassment, or similar
19 abuse.

20 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 13.** POWERS AND DUTIES OF ARBITRATOR. (1) An
21 arbitrator shall conduct an arbitration in a manner the arbitrator
22 considers appropriate for a fair and expeditious disposition of the
23 dispute.

24 (2) An arbitrator shall provide each party a right to be heard
25 and to present evidence material to the family law dispute.

26 (3) Unless the parties otherwise agree in a record, an
27 arbitrator's powers include the power to:

28 (a) Select the rules for conducting the arbitration;

29 (b) Hold conferences with the parties before a hearing;

30 (c) Determine the date, time, and place of a hearing;

31 (d) Require a party to provide:

32 (i) A copy of a relevant court order;

33 (ii) Information required to be disclosed in a family law
34 proceeding under law of this state other than this chapter; and

35 (iii) A proposed award that addresses each issue in arbitration;

36 (e) Appoint a private expert at the expense of the parties;

37 (f) Administer an oath or affirmation and issue a subpoena for
38 the attendance of a witness or the production of documents and other
39 evidence at a hearing;

1 (g) Compel discovery concerning the family law dispute and
2 determine the date, time, and place of discovery;

3 (h) Determine the admissibility and weight of evidence;

4 (i) Permit deposition of a witness for use as evidence at a
5 hearing;

6 (j) Issue a protective order to prevent the disclosure of
7 privileged information, confidential information, and other
8 information protected from disclosure as if the controversy were the
9 subject of a civil action in this state;

10 (k) Appoint an attorney, guardian ad litem, or other
11 representative for a child at the expense of the parties;

12 (l) Impose a procedure to protect a party or child from risk of
13 harm, harassment, or intimidation;

14 (m) Allocate arbitration fees, attorneys' fees, expert witness
15 fees, and other costs to the parties; and

16 (n) Impose a sanction on a party for bad faith or misconduct
17 during the arbitration according to standards governing imposition of
18 a sanction for litigant misconduct in a family law proceeding.

19 (4) An arbitrator may not allow ex parte communication except to
20 the extent allowed in a family law proceeding for communication with
21 a judge.

22 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 14.** RECORDING OF HEARING. (1) Except as
23 otherwise provided in subsection (2) of this section or required by
24 law of this state other than this chapter, an arbitration hearing
25 need not be recorded unless required by the arbitrator, provided by
26 the arbitration agreement, or requested by a party.

27 (2) An arbitrator shall record, electronically or otherwise, any
28 part of an arbitration hearing concerning a child-related dispute.

29 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 15.** AWARD. (1) An arbitrator shall make an
30 award in a record, dated and signed by the arbitrator. The arbitrator
31 shall give notice of the award to each party by a method agreed on by
32 the parties or, if the parties have not agreed on a method, under the
33 law and procedural rules of this state other than this chapter
34 governing notice in contractual arbitration.

35 (2) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (3) of this
36 section, the award under this chapter must state the reasons on which
37 it is based unless otherwise agreed by the parties.

1 (3) An award determining a child-related dispute must state the
2 reasons on which it is based as required by law of this state other
3 than this chapter for a court order in a family law proceeding.

4 (4) An award under this chapter is not enforceable as a judgment
5 until confirmed under section 16 of this act.

6 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 16.** CONFIRMATION OF AWARD. (1) After an
7 arbitrator gives notice under section 15(1) of this act of an award,
8 including an award corrected under section 17 of this act, a party
9 may move the court for an order confirming the award.

10 (2) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (3) of this
11 section, the court shall confirm an award under this chapter if:

12 (a) The parties agree in a record to confirmation; or

13 (b) The time has expired for making a motion, and no motion is
14 pending, under section 18 or 19 of this act.

15 (3) If an award determines a child-related dispute, the court
16 shall confirm the award under subsection (2) of this section if the
17 court finds, after a review of the record if necessary, that the
18 award on its face:

19 (a) Complies with section 15 of this act and law of this state
20 other than this chapter governing a child-related dispute; and

21 (b) Is in the best interests of the child.

22 (4) On confirmation, an award under this chapter is enforceable
23 as a judgment.

24 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 17.** CORRECTION BY ARBITRATOR OF UNCONFIRMED
25 AWARD. On motion of a party made not later than thirty days after an
26 arbitrator gives notice under section 15(1) of this act of an award,
27 the arbitrator may correct the award:

28 (1) If the award has an evident mathematical miscalculation or an
29 evident mistake in the description of a person, thing, or property;

30 (2) If the award is imperfect in a matter of form not affecting
31 the merits on the issues submitted; or

32 (3) To clarify the award.

33 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 18.** CORRECTION BY COURT OF UNCONFIRMED AWARD.

34 (1) On motion of a party made not later than ninety days after an
35 arbitrator gives notice under section 15(1) of this act of an award,
36 including an award corrected under section 17 of this act, the court
37 shall correct the award if:

1 (a) The award has an evident mathematical miscalculation or an
2 evident mistake in the description of a person, thing, or property;

3 (b) The award is imperfect in a matter of form not affecting the
4 merits of the issues submitted; or

5 (c) The arbitrator made an award on a dispute not submitted to
6 the arbitrator and the award may be corrected without affecting the
7 merits of the issues submitted.

8 (2) A motion under this section to correct an award may be joined
9 with a motion to vacate or amend the award under section 19 of this
10 act.

11 (3) Unless a motion under section 19 of this act is pending, the
12 court may confirm a corrected award under section 16 of this act.

13 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 19.** VACATION OR AMENDMENT BY COURT OF
14 UNCONFIRMED AWARD. (1) On motion of a party, the court shall vacate
15 an unconfirmed award if the moving party establishes that:

16 (a) The award was procured by corruption, fraud, or other undue
17 means;

18 (b) There was:

19 (i) Evident partiality by the arbitrator;

20 (ii) Corruption by the arbitrator; or

21 (iii) Misconduct by the arbitrator substantially prejudicing the
22 rights of a party;

23 (c) The arbitrator refused to postpone a hearing on showing of
24 sufficient cause for postponement, refused to consider evidence
25 material to the controversy, or otherwise conducted the hearing
26 contrary to section 13 of this act, so as to prejudice substantially
27 the rights of a party;

28 (d) The arbitrator exceeded the arbitrator's powers;

29 (e) No arbitration agreement exists, unless the moving party
30 participated in the arbitration without making a motion under section
31 7 of this act not later than the beginning of the first arbitration
32 hearing; or

33 (f) The arbitration was conducted without proper notice under
34 section 6 of this act of the initiation of arbitration, so as to
35 prejudice substantially the rights of a party.

36 (2) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (3) of this
37 section, on motion of a party, the court shall vacate an unconfirmed
38 award that determines a child-related dispute if the moving party
39 establishes that:

1 (a) The award does not comply with section 15 of this act or law
2 of this state other than this chapter governing a child-related
3 dispute or is contrary to the best interests of the child;

4 (b) The record of the hearing or the statement of reasons in the
5 award is inadequate for the court to review the award; or

6 (c) A ground for vacating the award under subsection (1) of this
7 section exists.

8 (3) If an award is subject to vacation under subsection (2)(a) of
9 this section, on motion of a party, the court may amend the award if
10 amending rather than vacating is in the best interests of the child.

11 (4) The court may determine a motion under subsection (2) or (3)
12 of this section based on the record of the arbitration hearing and
13 facts occurring after the hearing or may exercise de novo review.

14 (5) A motion under this section to vacate or amend an award must
15 be filed not later than ninety days:

16 (a) After an arbitrator gives the party filing the motion notice
17 of the award or a corrected award; or

18 (b) For a motion under subsection (1)(a) of this section, after
19 the ground of corruption, fraud, or other undue means is known or by
20 the exercise of reasonable care should have been known to the party
21 filing the motion.

22 (6) If the court under this section vacates an award for a reason
23 other than the absence of an enforceable arbitration agreement, the
24 court may order a rehearing before an arbitrator. If the reason for
25 vacating the award is that the award was procured by corruption,
26 fraud, or other undue means or there was evident partiality,
27 corruption, or misconduct by the arbitrator, the rehearing must be
28 before another arbitrator.

29 (7) If the court under this section denies a motion to vacate or
30 amend an award, the court may confirm the award under section 16 of
31 this act unless a motion is pending under section 18 of this act.

32 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 20.** CLARIFICATION OF CONFIRMED AWARD. If the
33 meaning or effect of an award confirmed under section 16 of this act
34 is in dispute, the parties may:

35 (1) Agree to arbitrate the dispute before the original arbitrator
36 or another arbitrator; or

37 (2) Proceed in court under law of this state other than this
38 chapter governing clarification of a judgment in a family law
39 proceeding.

1 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 21.** JUDGMENT ON AWARD. (1) On granting an
2 order confirming, vacating without directing a rehearing, or amending
3 an award under this chapter, the court shall enter judgment in
4 conformity with the order.

5 (2) On motion of a party, the court may order that a document or
6 part of the arbitration record be sealed or redacted to prevent
7 public disclosure of all or part of the record or award to the extent
8 permitted under law of this state other than this chapter.

9 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 22.** MODIFICATION OF CONFIRMED AWARD OR
10 JUDGMENT. If a party requests under law of this state other than this
11 chapter a modification of an award confirmed under section 16 of this
12 act or judgment on the award based on a fact occurring after
13 confirmation:

14 (1) The parties shall proceed under the dispute resolution method
15 specified in the award or judgment; or

16 (2) If the award or judgment does not specify a dispute
17 resolution method, the parties may:

18 (a) Agree to arbitrate the modification before the original
19 arbitrator or another arbitrator; or

20 (b) Absent agreement, proceed under law of this state other than
21 this chapter governing modification of a judgment in a family law
22 proceeding.

23 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 23.** ENFORCEMENT OF CONFIRMED AWARD. (1) The
24 court shall enforce an award confirmed under section 16 of this act,
25 including a temporary award, in the manner and to the same extent as
26 any other order or judgment of a court.

27 (2) The court shall enforce an arbitration award in a family law
28 dispute confirmed by a court in another state in the manner and to
29 the same extent as any other order or judgment from another state.

30 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 24.** APPEAL. (1) An appeal may be taken under
31 this chapter from:

32 (a) An order denying a motion to compel arbitration;

33 (b) An order granting a motion to stay arbitration;

34 (c) An order confirming or denying confirmation of an award;

35 (d) An order correcting an award;

36 (e) An order vacating an award without directing a rehearing; or

37 (f) A final judgment.

1 (2) An appeal under this section may be taken as from an order or
2 a judgment in a civil action.

3 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 25.** IMMUNITY OF ARBITRATOR. (1) An arbitrator
4 or arbitration organization acting in that capacity in a family law
5 dispute is immune from civil liability to the same extent as a judge
6 of a court of this state acting in a judicial capacity.

7 (2) The immunity provided by this section supplements any
8 immunity under law of this state other than this chapter.

9 (3) An arbitrator's failure to make a disclosure required by
10 section 9 of this act does not cause the arbitrator to lose immunity
11 under this section.

12 (4) An arbitrator is not competent to testify, and may not be
13 required to produce records, in a judicial, administrative, or
14 similar proceeding about a statement, conduct, decision, or ruling
15 occurring during an arbitration, to the same extent as a judge of a
16 court of this state acting in a judicial capacity. This subsection
17 does not apply:

18 (a) To the extent disclosure is necessary to determine a claim by
19 the arbitrator or arbitration organization against a party to the
20 arbitration; or

21 (b) To a hearing on a motion under section 19(1)(a) or (b) to
22 vacate an award, if there is prima facie evidence that a ground for
23 vacating the award exists.

24 (5) If a person commences a civil action against an arbitrator
25 arising from the services of the arbitrator or seeks to compel the
26 arbitrator to testify or produce records in violation of subsection
27 (4) of this section and the court determines that the arbitrator is
28 immune from civil liability or is not competent to testify or
29 required to produce the records, the court shall award the arbitrator
30 reasonable attorneys' fees, costs, and reasonable expenses of
31 litigation.

32 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 26.** UNIFORMITY OF APPLICATION AND
33 CONSTRUCTION. In applying and construing this uniform act,
34 consideration must be given to the need to promote uniformity of the
35 law with respect to its subject matter among states that enact it.

36 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 27.** RELATION TO ELECTRONIC SIGNATURES IN
37 GLOBAL AND NATIONAL COMMERCE ACT. This chapter modifies, limits, or

1 supersedes the electronic signatures in global and national commerce
2 act, 15 U.S.C. Sec. 7001 et seq., but does not modify, limit, or
3 supersede section 101(c) of that act, 15 U.S.C. Sec. 7001(c), or
4 authorize electronic delivery of any of the notices described in
5 section 103(b) of that act, 15 U.S.C. Sec. 7003(b).

6 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 28.** TRANSITIONAL PROVISION. This chapter
7 applies to arbitration of a family law dispute under an arbitration
8 agreement made on or after the effective date of this section. If an
9 arbitration agreement was made before the effective date of this
10 section, the parties may agree in a record that this chapter applies
11 to the arbitration.

12 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 29.** EFFECTIVE DATE. This act takes effect
13 January 1, 2024.

14 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 30.** Sections 1 through 29 of this act
15 constitute a new chapter in Title 26 RCW.

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