



1 **B. [ ] IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that this court will retain consideration of the motion  
2 because the following conditions have been met: 1) the petition is not barred by the one year  
3 time bar in RCW 10.73.090, and either.

4 [ ] the defendant has made a substantial showing that he or she is entitled to relief; or

5 [ ] the resolution of the motion will require a factual hearing

6 **IT IS FURTHERED ORDERED** that the defendant's motion shall be heard on its merits  
7 The State is directed to.

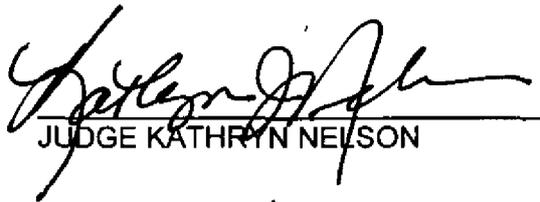
8 [ ] file a response by \_\_\_\_\_ After reviewing  
9 the response, the Court will determine whether this case will be transferred to the  
10 Court of Appeals, or if a hearing shall be scheduled.

11 [ ] appear and show cause why the defendant's motion should not be granted. That  
12 hearing shall be held on \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ a.m. / p.m.

13 [ ] As the defendant is in custody at the Department of Corrections, the State is further  
14 directed to arrange for defendant's transport for that hearing.

15 **If box "B" above is checked, the clerk is directed to send a copy of this Order to**  
16 **the Appellate Division of the Pierce County Prosecutor's Office.**

17 DATED this 26 of September, 2013.

18   
19 JUDGE KATHRYN NELSON

20  
21 \*\*Copy mailed to Ronald Holtz and Erica Eggertsen



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8 **SUPERIOR COURT OF WASHINGTON FOR PIERCE COUNTY**

9 State of Washington

October 3, 2013

10 Plaintiff

11 vs.

No.: 11-1-03845-1

12 RONALD HODGE HOLTZ

Court of Appeals No.: 43995-6

13 Defendant

14 CLERK'S PAPERS PER  
15 REQUEST OF APPELLANT  
TO THE  
COURT OF APPEALS,  
DIVISION II

---

16 HONORABLE KATHRYN J. NELSON

17 Trial Judge

18 CHRIS BATEMAN

19 APPELLATE INTERN

20 STEPHANIE C. CUNNINGHAM

21 4616 25TH AVE NE STE 552

22 SEATTLE, WA 98105

ATTORNEY FOR APPELLANT

23 THOMAS C. ROBERTS

24 PIERCE COUNTY PROSECTUING ATTORNEY

946 COUNTY CITY BUILDING

25 TACOMA, WA 98402

ATTORNEY FOR RESPONDENT

1  
2  
3 **SUPERIOR COURT OF WASHINGTON FOR PIERCE COUNTY**

4 State of Washington

Plaintiff

October 3, 2013

5 vs.

6 RONALD HODGE HOLTZ

Defendant

No.: 11-1-03845-1  
Court of Appeals No.: 43995-6

7  
8 CLERK'S PAPERS PER  
9 REQUEST OF APPELLANT  
10 TO THE  
11 COURT OF APPEALS,  
DIVISION II

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11-1-03845-1 41266265 MT 09-24-13

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A.M. SEP 24 2013 PM

PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON  
KEVIN STOCK, County Clerk  
BY *[Signature]* DEP

# SUPERIOR COURT OF WASHINGTON FOR PIERCE COUNTY

STATE OF WASHINGTON

CAUSE No. 11-1-03845-1

Respondent

MOTION FOR RELIEF  
FROM JUDGMENT

VS.

PURSUANT TO CrR 7.8 et seq.

RONALD HODGE HOLTZ

(CLERK'S ACTION REQUIRED)

Petitioner

## I. - IDENTITY OF MOVANT -

Petitioner/Appellant Ronald Holtz, hereby moves this Court in a "MOTION FOR RELIEF FROM JUDGMENT" pursuant to CrR 7.8

## II. - FACTS OF CASE -

The Petitioner Ronald Holtz, comes before this Court after a conviction for felony violation of a No Contact Order RCW 10.99.020 and RCW 26.50.110(5) on September 6, 2012, before Judge Kathryn J. Nelson, Dept #3. Sentenced to 60 months on September 21, 2012 in Department of Corrections and is timely within RCW 10.73.090 to 100 ONE YEAR.

III. ARGUMENT

A. CONSTITUTIONALLY DEFICIENT COMPLAINTS OF NO CONTACT ORDER VIOLATIONS

The Petitioner/Appellant, Ronald Holtz, challenges the validity of the prior misdemeanor complaints and Superior Court of Pierce County Judge Kathryn J. Nelson, Dept #13 use of information in order to substantiate prior convictions and current charges.

These were used for initial charge on 9/19/11, conviction by jury trial September 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup> 2011 and at 9/21/12 sentencing where he was sentenced to the maximum of 60 months in the Department of Corrections by way of insufficiently defective and unconstitutional charging documents, complaints and information.

Thus, rendering Mr. Holtz, conviction invalid upon it's face.

- LAKEWOOD MUNICIPAL COURT -

|         |              |                              |              |
|---------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------|
| EXH. #1 | No. 9L-1035  | 10/16/09 (amended Complaint) | VNCO         |
| EXH. #2 | No. 9L-1035  | 9/11/09 (original Complaint) | VNCO         |
| EXH. #3 | No. 9L-1203  | 10/23/09                     | VNCO         |
| EXH. #4 | No. 9L-1000  | 8/31/09                      | 2 DV ASSAULT |
| EXH. #5 | No. 11L-0369 | 3/17/11                      | 2 DV ASSAULT |

- PIERCE COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT -

|         |                  |                           |      |
|---------|------------------|---------------------------|------|
| EXH. #6 | No. 10-1-02212-2 | 9/19/11 corrected 7/20/10 | VNCO |
| EXH. #7 | No. 11-1-03845-1 | 7/20/10 corrected 9/19/11 | VNCO |

The violation of No Contact orders plainly fail to describe the conduct that, in fact, violated the order nor do they adequately state the required elements of the crime.

STATE V. TAYLOR, 140 Wn.2d 229, 237, n.32, 996 P.2d 571 (2000).

STATE V. BARRERO, 147 Wn.2d 353, 360, 58 P.3d 245 (2002). The "essential elements rule" requires that a charging document allege facts supporting every element of the offense, in addition to adequately identifying the crime charged. Form, requisites, and sufficiency omitting an essential element from the charging document violates a defendant's due process right to be informed of the charges. U.S.C.A. Const. Amend. 14; WEST'S RCWA Const. Art. 1 § 3.

When a charging document is not challenged until after the verdict, the reviewing court decides whether there is at least some charging language that gives notice of the allegedly missing elements and whether there was actual prejudice to the defendant.

see: City of Bothell v. Kaiser, 152 Wash. App. 466, 217 P.3d 339 (2009).

Defendant charged with misdemeanor violation of a no-contact order was not required to show that he was prejudiced by omission, from citation which also served as a complaint because it was signed and issued by a prosecutor, of information sufficient to identify the order he allegedly violated, in order to obtain dismissal of the complaint because it failed to satisfy the due process requirement of informing him of the essential elements of the charge.

The due process requirement of informing defendant of the essential elements of the charge; amended complaint merely stated that defendant knowingly violated a no-contact order and that the order contained a statement that a violation of its terms was a criminal offense and would subject defendant to arrest, and amended complaint merely cited the relevant statutes, but amended complaint did not identify the order by stating the date or court of issuance, or by naming the protected person. U.S.C.A. Const. Amend. 14; WEST'S RCWA Const.

ART. 183, RCWA 26.50.110; CrR 2.1(2). [SEE EXH. #1 AMENDED  
Complaint No. 9L1035.]

The Birth date of "Deborah Arlene Keal" is not present on the Complaint 10/16/09 placing in question the exact identification of this person. Also, this was a violation of a pre-trial (NCO) which merely constituted Contempt RCW 7.21.050(b); JAGGERS V. SHARP, 83 Wn. 532, 922 P.2d 145 (1996) RCW 26.50.060(b) CrR 3.2 is a misdemeanor when knowingly violated. See also STATE V. ARTHUR, 126 Wn. App. 243, 108 P.3d 169 (2005). Is not an element of a felony offense.

In reflection of the current case where Complaint No. #9L1035 fails to provide the birth date of the alleged victim; TN STATE V. LEACH, 113 WASH. 2d 679, 695, 782 P.2d 552 (1989). Leach also held that a complaint for public indecency was defective because it omitted the victim's age, an "essential elements rule" simply requires that the complaint "be a plain, concise and definite written statement of the essential facts constituting the offense charged." If a misdemeanor citation or complaint omits a statutory element of the charged offense, the document is constitutionally defective for failure to state an offense and is subject to dismissal.

In CITY OF SEATTLE V. TERMAIN, 124 Wn. App. 798, 103 P.3d 209 (Wash. App. Div. 1, 2004) where the Superior Court reversed, review was granted to prosecution but reversal was affirmed. THE COURT HELD: That a complaint alleging a misdemeanor violation of a domestic violence order must identify the order alleged to have been violated, or must include other sufficient facts to apprise the defendant of the actions supporting the charges to satisfy the essential elements rule. As we explained: In domestic violence cases, the culpable act necessary to establish the violation of a no-contact order is determined by the scope of the predicate order. The no-contact order is essential to the crime charged and had to guess at the crime he was alleged to have committed. TERMAIN'S held that "where there is no reference to

the identity of the victim or to the underlying domestic violence order or facts of the crime, the information lacks an essential element." Further, "Elements of the charged crime and the conduct of the defendant which is alleged to have constituted the crime must be found within the four corners of the charging document."

Observing Exhibits 1, 2, 3, 6, & 7, you will find that nowhere in the four corners of these documents "Complaints" for No Contact violations, will you even vaguely see elements of the charged crime or the conduct alleged to constitute the crime.

Therefore, these documents can not be used to substantiate prior (NCO) violations and must be dismissed as well as this current conviction/sentence of 60 months.

Further, see RCW 10.99.040(c)(c) "By January 11, 2011, the Administrative Office of the Courts shall develop a pattern form for all no-contact orders issued under this chapter. A no-contact order issued under this chapter must substantially comply with the pattern form developed by the Administrative Office of the Courts."... So, it is plain that prior to this date, fore mentioned, that all contact orders and complaints were defective and not in compliance with law. In light of these facts all petitioners/appellants must be dismissed.

## B. CONSTITUTIONALLY DEFECTIVE AND INSUFFICIENT CHARGING DOCUMENTS

The defective and insufficient Lakewood Municipal Court Complaints and information are considered "charging documents" merely for Arquendo Exhibits #4 & 5 No. #9L-1000 and No. #11-0369 both lack the conduct alleged to constitute the crime but all elements as a requirement for a charging document. As these documents are examined upon their prima facie value, they in turn render the current judgment and sentence invalid.

See, STATE V. FRANKS, 150 Wn. App. 950, 22 P.3d 269 (Wash. App. Div. 1 2001)

Information that fails to state the essential elements of the charged crime raises an issue that can be considered on appeal, despite the lack of an objection below, but the issue raised is lack of due process, not lack of jurisdiction. U.S.C.A. Const. Amend. 14; RCWA Const. Art. 4 § 6.

When a defendant challenges the charging document for the first time on appeal, the Appellate Court must liberally construe all of the information in the document in favor of validity. Test to determine the sufficiency of a charging document has two prongs: (1) whether the necessary facts appear in any form, or by fair construction can be found, in the charging document; and, if so, (2) whether the defendant can show that he or she was nonetheless actually prejudiced by the inartful language which caused a lack of notice. In determining, on a challenge to the sufficiency of a charging instrument, whether the necessary facts appear in any form, or by form, or by fair construction can be found, court looks at the face of the document only; the information must be written in such a manner as to enable persons of common understanding to know what is intended. Reviewing court asked to determine the sufficiency of a charging instrument does not reach the second prong of the test if, upon scrutiny of the document under the first prong, the necessary elements are not found or fairly implied; in that case, prejudice is presumed. The two crucial prongs: (1) inaccuracies in charging instrument. (2) It was his sister's name not defendants throughout the body of information amounted to failure to include a necessary fact.

A charging document must include all essential elements of a crime Taylor, 140 Wn.2d at 236. This essential elements rule is grounded in the federal and state constitutional requirements that criminal defendants be informed of the accusations against them. The United States Constitution provides: that in all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation U.S. Const. Amend. VI.

The Washington Constitution contains a similar provision. In criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him (and) to have a copy thereof Const. Art. I, Sec. 22. Also, as established by Court Rule, the initial pleading by the state in all criminal proceedings is to be plain, concise and definite written statement of the essential facts constituting the offense charged. Cr.R. 2.1(a)(1).

All essential elements of a crime must be included in the charging document, so as to apprise the defendant of the charges against him and to allow him to prepare a defense. *State v. Hopper*, 118 Wn.2d 151, 155 (1992). As one can examine the four corners of the exhibits presented this basic fundamental yet, critical elements are missing and even under closer scrutiny with liberal intent, the simple description of an event to display conduct is most certainly not present to satisfy the constitutional requirement.

Mr. Holtz, constitutional rights have most surely been abridged on all counts.

The standard of review for evaluating the sufficiency of a charging document is determined by the time at which the motion challenging its sufficiency is made. *Taylor*, 140 Wn.2d at 237. When a charging document is challenged for the first time after the verdict, it is to be liberally construed in favor of validity. *State v. Kjorsvik*, 117 Wn.2d 93, 102 (1991). In contrast, however when an information is challenged before the verdict, the charging language must be strictly construed. In *State v. Vanderpen*, 125 Wn.2d 782, 791 (1995) a strict construction case where the charging document was challenged just after the state rest its case, the court of appeals held that the remedy for an information's failure to include the essential element of premeditation was reversal of the defendant's attempted first degree murder charge. The Vanderpen court stated, "merely citing to the proper statute and naming the offense is insufficient to charge a crime unless the name of the offense

apprises the defendant of all essential elements of the crime. Id. at 487. This essential elements rule requires the defendant be apprised of the elements of the crime charged, and the "conduct" of the defendant which is alleged to have constituted that crime, citing *State v. Leach*, 113 Wn.2d 679, 782 P.2d 552 (1989) IF the state fails to do so, the defendant's constitutional rights of notice, and due process are violated and a new trial is required. The defendant must be notified of what elements the state intends to prove, see, *State v. Rouse*, 66 Wn.2d 552, 556 (1965) (expressly connecting what must be alleged, with what must be proved). *State v. Atkins*, 156 Wn. App. 799, 807 (2010). In recent decisions the only just remedy by law is dismissal.

#### IV. - CONCLUSION -

The Petitioner/Appellant, Ronald Holtz, prays the just remedy by law be granted in light of the unconstitutionally deficient complaints and information that they be dismissed enabling the modification of this 60 month sentence. As they are deficient and invalid upon their fact, rendering this conviction/sentence the same.

THIS 18<sup>th</sup> DAY OF September, 2013.

Sui Juris:

  
RONALD HOLTZ

MUNICIPAL COURT FOR THE CITY OF LAKEWOOD  
COUNTY OF PIERCE, STATE OF WASHINGTON

|                   |   |            |
|-------------------|---|------------|
| CITY OF LAKEWOOD, | ) | NO. 9L1000 |
|                   | ) |            |
| Plaintiff,        | ) | COMPLAINT  |
|                   | ) |            |
| vs.               | ) |            |
|                   | ) |            |
| KEAL, Ronald H,   | ) |            |
| DOB: 6/17/1966,   | ) |            |
|                   | ) |            |
| Defendant.        | ) |            |

FILED

AUG 31 2009

LAKEWOOD MUNICIPAL  
COURT

The City of Lakewood, a municipal corporation of the State of Washington, does hereby accuse the above-named defendant of the crime of Assault in the Fourth Degree, Domestic Violence, a gross misdemeanor, contrary to Section 9.14.900 of the Lakewood Municipal Code, which incorporates by reference RCW 9A.36.041, and against the peace and dignity of the City, committed as follows:

On or about 8/27/2009, within the corporate boundaries of the City of Lakewood, the defendant did intentionally touch or strike in a harmful or offensive manner another person, Deborah Arlene KEAL, DOB: 6/17/1959; and Furthermore, the defendant did commit the above crime against a family or household member; contrary to Revised Code of Washington 10.99 020.

The undersigned city prosecutor does certify, under penalty of perjury, that the city prosecutor has reasonable grounds to believe, and does believe that the above-named defendant committed the offense(s) described above, contrary to City Ordinance and law.

Dated this 31st day of August 2009.

- Heidi Ann Wachter, City Attorney, WSBA #18400
- Michael McKenzie, Asst. City Attorney, WSBA #23258
- Anita Booker-Hay, Asst. City Attorney, WSBA #23409
- Matthew S. Kaser, Assoc. City Attorney, WSBA# 32239

Lakewood Municipal Court

The document to which this certificate is attached is a full true and correct copy of the original on file and of record in my office same having been filed

Attest NOV 2 2011  
 By [Signature] clerk

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SUPERIOR COURT OF WASHINGTON FOR PIERCE COUNTY

STATE OF WASHINGTON,

Plaintiff,

CAUSE NO. 11-1-03845-1

vs.

RONALD HODGE HOLTZ,

INFORMATION

Defendant.

DOB: 6/17/1966  
PCN#: 540534454

SEX : MALE  
SID#: 12641502

RACE: BLACK  
DOL#: WA HOLTZRH345LP

COUNT I

I, MARK LINDQUIST, Prosecuting Attorney for Pierce County, in the name and by the authority of the State of Washington, do accuse RONALD HODGE HOLTZ of the crime of DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COURT ORDER VIOLATION, committed as follows:

That RONALD HODGE HOLTZ, in the State of Washington, on or about the 19th day of September, 2011, did unlawfully and feloniously violate the terms of a court order issued pursuant to RCW 7.90, 9.94A, 10.99, 26.09, 26.10, 26.26, 26.50, or 74.34, by willfully having contact with Clare Jane Strain when such contact was prohibited by a court order, to wit: Lakewood Municipal Court Cause No. 11L000369, and after having had actual notice of the existence of the court order, and that further, the defendant has two previous convictions for violating orders issued under chapter 7.90, 9.94A, 10.99, 26.09, 26.10, 26.26, 26.50, 74.34, or a valid foreign protection order as defined in RCW 26.52.020, thereby invoking the provisions of RCW 26.50.110(5) and increasing the classification of the crime, contrary to RCW 26.50.110 and 26.50.110(5), a domestic violence incident as defined in RCW 10.99.020, and against the peace and dignity of the State of Washington.

COUNT II

And I, MARK LINDQUIST, Prosecuting Attorney for Pierce County, in the name and by the authority of the State of Washington, do accuse RONALD HODGE HOLTZ of the crime of ASSAULT IN THE FOURTH DEGREE, a crime of the same or similar character, and/or a crime based on the same

INFORMATION- 1

1 conduct or on a series of acts connected together or constituting parts of a single scheme or plan, and/or  
2 so closely connected in respect to time, place and occasion that it would be difficult to separate proof of  
one charge from proof of the others, committed as follows

3 That RONALD HODGE HOLTZ, in the State of Washington, on or about the 19th day of  
4 September, 2011, under circumstances not amounting to assault in the first, second, or third degree, or  
5 custodial assault, did unlawfully, intentionally assault Clare Jane Strain, contrary to RCW 9A.36.041(1)  
6 and 9A.36.041(2), a domestic violence incident as defined in RCW 10.99.020, and against the peace and  
dignity of the State of Washington.

7 DATED this 20th day of September, 2011.

8 FIFE POLICE DEPARTMENT  
WA02707

MARK LINDQUIST  
Pierce County Prosecuting Attorney

9  
10 lak

By:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
LORI KOOIMAN  
Deputy Prosecuting Attorney  
WSB#: 30370



MUNICIPAL COURT FOR THE CITY OF LAKEWOOD  
COUNTY OF PIERCE, STATE OF WASHINGTON

|                     |   |            |
|---------------------|---|------------|
| CITY OF LAKEWOOD,   | ) | NO. 9L1035 |
|                     | ) |            |
| Plaintiff,          | ) | COMPLAINT  |
|                     | ) |            |
| vs.                 | ) |            |
|                     | ) |            |
| KEAL, Ronald Holtz, | ) |            |
| DOB: 6/17/1966,     | ) |            |
|                     | ) |            |
| Defendant.          | ) |            |

**FILED**  
SEP 11 2009  
LAKEWOOD MUNICIPAL  
COURT

The City of Lakewood, a municipal corporation of the State of Washington, does hereby accuse the above-named defendant of the crime of Violation of Order (Domestic Violence), a gross misdemeanor, committed as follows

That on or about, 9/10/2009, the above-named defendant did, within the corporate boundaries of the City of Lakewood, State of Washington, did unlawfully violate the terms of a court order issued pursuant to RCW 7.90, 10.99, 26.09, 26.10, 26.26, 26.50, and/or 74.34, by willfully having contact with Deborah Arlene KEAL, DOB: 6/17/1959, when such contact was prohibited by such court order(s), to wit: Lakewood Municipal Court No Contact Order No. 9L1000, and after having had actual notice of the existence of the court order(s) contrary to RCW 26.50.110(1) (which has been adopted by Section 9.26.900 of the Lakewood Municipal Code) and against the peace and dignity of the City; and Furthermore, the defendant did commit the above crime against a family or household member, contrary to Revised Code of Washington 10.99.020.

(Maximum Penalty For First or Second Offense—One (1) year in jail or \$5,000 fine, or both, pursuant to RCW 26.50.110(1) and RCW 9.92.020, plus restitution, assessments and court costs.)

The undersigned city prosecutor does certify, under penalty of perjury, that the city prosecutor has reasonable grounds to believe, and does believe that the above-named defendant committed the offense(s) described above, contrary to City Ordinance and law.

Dated this 11th day of September 2009.

- Heidi Ann Wachter, City Attorney, WSBA #18400
- Michael McKenzie, Asst. City Attorney, WSBA #23258
- Anita Booker-Hay, Asst. City Attorney, WSBA #23409
- Matthew S. Kaser, Assoc. City Attorney, WSBA# 32239

The document filed with this certificate is attached is a full true and correct copy of the original on file and of record in my office same having been filed

WAW  
JAKG  
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IN THE MUNICIPAL COURT OF THE CITY OF LAKEWOOD  
PIERCE COUNTY, STATE OF WASHINGTON

CITY OF LAKEWOOD.

Plaintiff,

Vs.

KEAL Ronald Holtz  
DOB: 6/17/1966,

Defendant.

No. 11L0369

COMPLAINT

MUNICIPAL COURT

MAR 18 2011

FILED

COMES NOW, the Plaintiff, City of Lakewood, by and through the undersigned attorney and hereby alleges that contrary to the form, force and effect of the ordinances and/or statutes in each case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the City of Lakewood, that the above-named defendant did commit the following offense(s) -

Count I

Assault In The Fourth Degree (Domestic Violence) - RCW 9A.36.041

On or about 3/17/2011, within the corporate boundaries of the City of Lakewood, the defendant did assault another person, Clare Jane STRAIN, DOB: 8/15/1962; and Furthermore, the defendant did commit the above crime against a family or household member; contrary to Revised Code of Washington 10.99.020; all in violation of RCW 9A.36.041.

NG

(Maximum Penalty - One (1) year in jail or \$5,000.00 fine, or both, pursuant to RCW 9A.36.041(2) and 9A.20.021(2), plus restitution, assessments and court costs.)

(Mandatory Penalty - Upon conviction, the defendant may not possess, own, or have under their control any firearm unless the right to do so is restored by a superior court in Washington State, and by a federal court if required. The defendant must immediately surrender any concealed pistol license. RCW 9.41.040.)

The undersigned city attorney does certify, under penalty of perjury, that the city attorney has reasonable grounds to believe, and does believe that the above-named defendant committed the offense(s) described above, contrary to City Ordinance and law.

Dated this 15 day of March 2011.

- Heidi Ann Wachter, City Attorney, WSBA #18400
- Michael McKenzie, Asst. City Attorney, WSBA #23258
- Anita Booker-Hay, Asst. City Attorney, WSBA #23409
- Matthew S. Kaser, Assoc. City Attorney, WSBA# 32239

The document to which this certificate is attached is a full true and correct copy of the original on file and of record in my office  
Lakewood Municipal Court  
Criminal Complaint  
Page 4 of 1  
2011  
Attest. [Signature] Clerk



CITY OF LAKEWOOD  
Legal Department  
6000 Main Street  
Lakewood, WA 98499  
(253) 589-2489 FAX (253) 589-3774

**PIERCE COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT**

**October 03, 2013 - 6:41 AM**

**Transmittal Letter**

Document Uploaded: prp-HOLTZPRP.pdf

Case Name: STATE OF WASHINGTON VS. RONALD HODGE HOLTZ

County Cause Number: 11-1-03845-1

Court of Appeals Case Number:

✔ Personal Restraint Petition (PRP) Transfer Order

Notice of Appeal/Notice of Discretionary Review

(Check All Included Documents)

Judgment & Sentence/Order/Judgment

Signing Judge: \_\_\_\_\_

Motion To Seek Review at Public Expense

Order of Indigency

Filing Fee Paid - Invoice No: \_\_\_\_

Affidavit of Service

Clerk's Papers - Confidential Sealed

Supplemental Clerk's Papers

Exhibits - Confidential Sealed

Verbatim Report of Proceedings - No. of Volumes: \_\_\_\_

Hearing Date(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Administrative Record - Pages: \_\_\_\_ Volumes: \_\_\_\_

Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Co-Defendant Information:

No Co-Defendant information was entered.

**Comments:**

No Comments were entered.

Sender Name: Emma J Gaddis