Rule 3.2
Release of Accused

Any defendant charged with a criminal offense shall at his first court appearance be ordered released on his personal recognizance pending trial unless the Court determines that such recognizance will not reasonably assure his appearance, when required, or the Court finds that release on personal recognizance should be denied based on other criteria in pre-trial release rules applicable to Courts of Limited Jurisdiction.

If the Court finds that release should be denied, the Court shall proceed to determine whether probable cause exists to believe that the accused committed the offense charged, unless this determination has previously been made by a Court. Before making this determination, the Court may only consider affidavits or certificates under oath filed, or sworn testimony and further may examine under oath the affiant and any other witnesses he may produce. If probable cause is not established, the defendant shall be released.

Any person arrested for a crime classified as Domestic Violence under RCW 10.99 shall be held in jail without bail pending his first appearance.

No bail pending first appearance shall apply to all such offenses listed under Section 10.99 irrespective of their classification as felony, gross misdemeanor or misdemeanor.

(m) Disposition by Forfeiture of Bail. The Court may permit the disposition of any case or class of cases by forfeiture of bail by the entry of a written order showing the reasons. If the Court allows forfeiture of bail, it may accept the bail as full payment including all statutory assessments.