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COURT OF APPEALS  
DIVISION III  
STATE OF WASHINGTON  
By \_\_\_\_\_

Case No. 339777

COURT OF APPEALS  
OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON  
DIVISION III

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MURRAY M. CAMPBELL, *Respondent*

v.

RUTH DROLLINGER, *Appellant*

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**BRIEF OF APPELLANT**

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RUTH L. DROLLINGER  
P.O. Box 257 #1677  
Olympia, WA. 98507-0257  
Pro Se

and

MURRAY M. CAMPBELL  
3004 S. 79<sup>th</sup> Ave.  
Yakima, WA. 98903  
Pro Se

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## **II. ASSIGNMENT OF ERROR & ISSUES PERTAINING TO ASSIGNMENTS OF ERROR**

### **A. Assignment of Error No. 1**

The trial court erred when it states that it is excluding Drollinger's 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment Protected speech in its conclusion, and then uses her free speech in its findings to justify unlawful harassment.

#### **Issues Pertaining to Assignment of Error No. 1**

Whether the trial court violated the appellant's First Amendment Right by relying on the content of appellant's publications in determining that the appellant had engaged in unlawful harassment.

### **B. Assignment of Error No. 2**

The trial court's findings that Ms. Drollinger's conduct demonstrated a deliberate attempt to keep Mr. Campbell under surveillance and to harass and annoy him is not supported by substantial evidence. RP71.

#### **Issues Pertaining to Assignment of Error No. 2.**

Whether a trial Court can issue an anti-harassment order, which lacks substantial evidence of "unlawful harassment" and/or "stalking" as defined by RCW 10.14.020 and stalking in RCW 9a.46.110 .

### **C. Assignment of Error No. 3**

The trial court erred when it made a determination of unlawful harassment when substantial evidence suggests that Campbell was never seriously distressed or threatened by Drollinger.

### **Issues Pertaining to Assignment of Error No. 3**

Whether the trial court can issue an anti-harassment order against someone who has not caused actual substantial emotional distress or that such distress was reasonable and whether a trial court can ignore whether the “course of conduct” factors required by RCW 10.14.030.

#### **D. Assignment of Error No. 4.**

The Trial Court failed to consider the relationship of the parties and history of domestic violence and in turn scrutinize Campbell’s motives for seeking out an order against Drollinger.

### **Issues Pertaining to Assignment of Error No. 4.**

Whether the trial court abused its discretion by failing to consider the ramifications of issuing an anti-harassment order against a victim of domestic violence in the interest of public policy.

## **III. INTRODUCTION**

As with family law, **civil harassment law** has a way of encouraging some judges to dispense freewheeling, Solomonian justice according to their visions of proper behavior and the best interests of the parties. Judges’ legal instincts are not helped by the accelerated and abbreviated procedures required by the statutes. Counsel rarely represents the parties and ex parte orders are encouraged, which means courts may not hear the necessary facts and legal arguments. Very few civil harassment cases lead to appeal, let alone appeals with published opinions. As a result, civil harassment law tends to operate with a shortage of two things we ordinarily rely upon to ensure accurate decision making by trial courts: the adversary system and appellate review.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> With permission of Professor Aaron H. Caplan, FREE SPEECH AND CIVIL HARASSMENT ORDERS (2013) Legal Studies Paper No. 2012-29, 64 Hastings J.L. 781 (April 2013) Loyola Law School.

The Washington Court of Appeals has this rare opportunity and the Appellant respectfully presents the following Opening Brief in a case from Yakima County Superior Court.

#### **IV BACKGROUND**

For too many Yakima County women, the system is untrustworthy and they are unable to report abuse at the hands of their intimate partners.<sup>2</sup> Ruth Drollinger was one such woman, ending a long-term relationship with boyfriend, Murray Campbell, due to violent rages, at times fueled by alcohol. Ms. Drollinger, fearing separation abuse, sought an order of protection from Yakima County Superior Court. Victimized once, by an unrepentant abuser, Ms. Drollinger is victimized a second time when Mr. Campbell's attorney places her "on trial" and attacks her credibility at the Protection Order Hearing. The trial court ruled key evidence; a surveillance video that exposed Mr. Campbell assaulting Ms. Drollinger, inadmissible, and all of Ms. Drollinger's witnesses were turned away. Mr. Campbell's ex-wife, Jamie Campbell, experienced similar treatment from the system, and together, the women comforted one another and publish an on-line warning on a special victims website. Mr. Campbell reacts and turns into "the boy who cried wolf" to punish Ms. Drollinger and a sympathetic court, without question, willingly complies.

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<sup>2</sup> Domestic Violence Fatality Review for Yakima County, Wa. Coalition Against Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault (2015)

## V. STATEMENT OF THE CASE

The facts of this case begin with the associated case, **15-2-0119-5**, described in the previous section. The Trial Judge presided in Ms. Drollinger's Protection Order hearing on May 7, 2015. CP 22.<sup>3</sup>

The facts in **15-2-02957-5** are as follows;

- 1) Drollinger ended a six-year long dating relationship with Campbell, shortly after she sent him a break-up letter on December 19 2014. Ex. 2A, RB44-45
- 2) On April 24, 2015, Drollinger filed a Petition for an Order for Protection after she became fearful of his behavior towards her during their breakup. Drollinger enlisted the help of Campbell's ex-wife, Jamie Campbell, who recounted being similarly abused by Campbell.

CP11 Mrs. Campbell states,

His (Campbell) anger is frightening. There were many times, when he was angry, that I was in fear for my life. He once punched me in the arm with a closed fist, as witnessed by two of my children, so hard that I could not stand. ... Other times he choked me, shoved me against walls, and down to the floor or bed and then held me there... the time I suffered the most damage and lasting pain, he threw me over a loveseat and I thought he had broken my back.... When Ms. Drollinger says she was physically abused, I wholeheartedly believe that to be true.  
CP 11<sup>4</sup> RP47

- 3) At hearing on May 27, 2015, Judge Blaine Gibson played a videotape showing Campbell assaulting Drollinger in open Court.<sup>5</sup> RP6 Campbell's defense attorney, Rick Smith, portrayed Ms. Drollinger as vindictive and convinces the Court that the video was a

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<sup>3</sup> Sinclair vs. Campbell, 15-2-01159-5, Ruth Sinclair a/k/a Ruth Drollinger, Case Summary

<sup>4</sup> Sinclair vs. Campbell, 15-2-01159-5, Declaration of Jamie Campbell, CP11

<sup>5</sup> Sinclair vs. Campbell, 15-2-01159-5 Court minutes 5/27/15, CP6

violation of two-party consent laws. CP15<sup>6</sup> Judge Gibson summarily ruled that the video was inadmissible and denied Drollinger's petition on grounds of insufficient evidence. CP<sup>7</sup>

- 4) Following the May 27, 2015 hearing, Drollinger wanted no further contact with Campbell. RP 46, 76 Drollinger and Mrs. Campbell were concerned for the safety of other women in Yakima who could be targets of Campbell's abuse. RP48, 58 Both woman had experienced tremendous pain including physical abuse and humiliation from their experience in Court. Their warning is published on [www.cheatersrus.com](http://www.cheatersrus.com). RP48, 58

Drollinger describes being strangled by Campbell and tells him,

When you get drunk, you get seriously abusive and dangerous and could kill me and you only tell me "get over it". Really? So I have to live, waiting for the other shoe to drop, so you can maintain your destructive addiction. You put your hands around my neck and tried to strangle me five months ago. I was lucky I was able to turn my neck, wriggle out of your grasp and run away". Ex. A. RB 45-46, RP47

Mr. Klein: Mokay. And again, there's a June 19<sup>th</sup> report because apparently the video that was supported in Court was posted on-line.

Mr. Campbell: Correct.

Mr. Klein: Was the video altered in any way before it was posted?

Mr. Campbell: No.

Mr. Klein: You're upset about this website where she has posted stuff about the facts that you've had affairs, correct?

Mr. Campbell: Yes.

Mr. Klein: Is it true?

Mr. Campbell: That I had affairs?

Mr. Klein: Yes.

Mr. Campbell: Yes. RP 42.

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<sup>6</sup> Sinclair vs. Campbell, 15-2-01159-5, Ruth Sinclair a/k/a Ruth Drollinger, Case Summary

<sup>7</sup> Sinclair vs. Campbell, 15-2-01159-5 Court minutes 5/27/15, CP6

- 5) On June 19, 2015, Campbell went to the Yakima County Sheriff's department to file a complaint against Drollinger alleging that Drollinger had him served with "anti-harassment" orders and that it was dismissed. Campbell complains that Drollinger is posting on-line about him and communicating with others. RP10.
- 6) On June 29, 2015, Campbell went to the Sheriff's department to file another complaint against Drollinger after speaking to Terri Towner who is a mutual friend. Terri tells Campbell that Drollinger is attending a picnic at Drollinger's brother's (Bruce Drollinger) house for the Beekeepers association that meets there. Campbell complains that Drollinger is not a member and should not be allowed to attend and he would not be attending. CP2, RP12,49.

Mr. Klein: June 27<sup>th</sup>, you're upset because Ruths at her brother's house, correct?

Mr. Campbell: Correct. RP41

Mr. Klein: There was no restraining order at that time that would make it so she couldn't be around you or her brother, correct?

Mr. Campbell: Nope.

Mr. Klein: And that is correct, isn't it? There was no restraining order?

Mr. Campbell: There was no restraining order or no anti-harassment order at that time. RP 42

- 7) On July 23, 2015, Campbell files another complaint with the Yakima County Sheriff against Ms. Drollinger and states that a White Ford Focus went by his house at around 10:30 at night. Campbell said that Drollinger's son drives a white ford focus. Campbell states, "I could not see who was driving the car" and believes it has something to do with a phone call his neighbor received earlier in the week about retrieving a stock tank which Drollinger left on Campbell's property. RP14

8) Campbell went with his daughter to Snow Peak cabin, Thursday through Saturday, July 23, 24, 25, 2015, in the Colville National Forest. CP 2, RP17, 37-39<sup>8</sup> On July 26-27, Drollinger and her friend Tom Miller went on a trail ride in the Colville National Forest, arriving the afternoon of the 26<sup>th</sup> and they also visit the Snow Peak Cabin. RP53. Campbell and Drollinger had visited the cabin five years earlier in 2010 within that same time period. Ex. 1A. Drollinger wrote to the Ferry County Back Country Horseman on July 22, 2015, inquiring about their steak ride and inquiring about a guide for the "trail ride on Sunday on Kettle Crest". Ex. B3R P53 Drollinger's Facebook post dated July 28, 2015, states "I was stalked by a Cougar yesterday" and the page show photos of Drollinger and Miller with their horses on the ride. RP 53, Ex. 2-B, Drollinger's horse is spooked by a cougar and when she dismounts from her horse to investigate, she sees some sunglasses on the trail and picks them up. Ex. 2-B, RP53 Facebook Photos Campbell's states;

Mr. Klein: 'Kay. So in any event, what days were you up at Snow Peak?

Mr. Campbell: I was there, um, it would have been July 23<sup>rd</sup>.

Mr. Klein: Was I, were you there for one day, two days, or three days?

Mr. Campbell: I was there for three days.

Mr. Klein: And you were there with your daughter, correct?

Mr. Campbell: Correct.

Mr. Klein: Was Ms. Drollinger there at any time during those three days?

Mr. Campbell: In my presesnce? No.

Mr. Klein: Do you have any knowledge that she was there any any time during those three days?

Mr. Campbell: Yes. I have her statement in, on Facebook. Her recounting

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<sup>8</sup> Petition, police report, CP 2

the trip she took there.

Mr. Klein: But that exhibit you have shows that she was there on Sunday and I was looking at .....

Mr. Campbell: Which is the .....

Mr. Klein: ...the calendar earlier and Sunday would have been the 26<sup>th</sup>....

Mr. Campbell: Correct.

Mr. Campbell goes on to respond;

Mr. Klein: And clearly you would have been able to see her if she was Anywhere close to you while you were out on the horseback in the middle of nowhere, correct?

Mr. Campbell: Correct.

Mr. Klein: But you're upset that she went to the same place that you went, even though she went at a different time with a guide.

Mr. Campbell: I am- yes. I am, I was upset that Miss Drollinger came up there at the same time within the same time period.

Mr. Klein: Same season. M'kay. But, again, your declaration reads that she followed you up there. I mean, she didn't tail your car up there, did she?

Mr. Campbell: No, not that I know of.

Mr. Klein: She didn't follow you as you went on horses through the trails. she wasn't right behind you keeping an eye on you, was she?

Mr. Campbell: No., not that I know of.

Mr. Klein: And clearly you would have been able to see her if she was anywhere close to you while you were out on the horseback in the middle of nowhere, correct?

Mr. Campbell: Yes.

Mr. Klein: And you didn't see her.

Mr. Campbell: No.

Mr. Klein: M'kay. But, you know, apparently she found sunglasses and she gave 'em back to you.

Mr. Campbell: Yes.

Mr. Klein: And, again, that's very harassing to you.

Mr. Campbell: Yes. RP39-40

- 9) On July 23, 2015, Campbell meets with his attorney Rick Smith and drafts a letter, which threatens Drollinger if she doesn't pay Campbell's legal bills. RP30

Mr. Klein: And you asked Rick Smith to draft a letter, and you may have a copy of a letter of July 23, 2015, demanding of Ms. Drollinger reimbursement?

Mr. Campbell: Correct.

Mr. Klein: And isn't it true that by reimbursement of my expenditures for my attorney fees, correct.

Mr. Campbell: Okay RP30

Ms. Drollinger is very disturbed by the contents of the letter<sup>9</sup>:

Mr. Klein: You're talking about the letter from attorney Rick Smith.

Ms. Drollinger: Yes, Yes. Yes, and so I said, um. I asked him about that and he said did you get the lawyer letter, cause I'm like freaking out about that, um an he, um, ended up going inside with my brother into his my brother's house, and I told him, well, he wanted to, and then I asked him about paying for this so....

Mr. Klein: So, but he didn't, you guys didn't finish a conversation about money correct?

Mr. Drollinger: No...

- 10) On September 9, 2015, Campbell drives to the Drollinger property to meet with Drollinger's brother, Bruce Drollinger, about a beehive. RP49 "I saw that Ms. Drollinger's car was located at her parents' house. I went to see Mr. Drollinger. ... It was at this time that Miss Drollinger had come over in her vehicle" RP15, 35, 50

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<sup>9</sup> Criminal charges will be filed for filming without Campbell's consent.

Campbell and Drollinger have a discussion about his lawyer's letter, money, and his property. RP34, 50

Campbell states;

Mr. Klein: And, where did that take place? Did you go back to her parents' House or, or did you get the photographs at her brother's house?

Mr. Campbell: .... where he kept the beehives.

Mr. Klein: And did she assault you in any way?

Mr. Campbell: No.

Mr. Klein: Did she threaten you in any way?

Mr. Campbell: No

Mr. Klein: She gave you some pictures.

Mr. Campbell: She gave me two photo albums.

Mr. Klein: Did that scare you?

Mr. Campbell: No

Mr. Klein: Did that bother you?

Mr. Campbell: Yes

Mr. Klein: Why did it bother you to get pictures?

Mr. Campbell: It bothered me that Miss Drollinger was wanting to continue on with the Conversation after she had in Court said that I had assaulted her, and now she was wanting to be friendly.

Mr. Klein: Well, you had assaulted her, and the evidence wasn't admissible, correct?

Mr. Campbell: No

Mr. Klein: Judge, there is a recording that was made secretly and prior Courts have ruled that inadmissible. I'm not going to dwell any further on that.

The Court: Thank you. RP36

Campbell tells Drollinger that he has to get up at 3:30 in the morning and she could drop the money off.

Mr. Klein: Okay. And, and previously, on, you had talked about being at her brother's house, and you had to leave because you had to get up at 3:30 in the morning, right?

Mr. Campbell: Correct;

Mr. Klein: And so you said I can't talk now. We'll have to talk later.

Mr. Campbell: I said no, I said I am not going to talk now, I'm leaving to go home.

Mr. Klein: Okay. So it's just a couple weeks later that she shows up, or actually just a couple days later that she shows up at your house with money and does nothing to assault or haars you, correct?

Mr. Campbell: Correct. RP 33-34,51

Ms. Drollinger recounts:

Mr. Klein: And he also said he had to get up at 3:30 in the morning and he didn't have time to talk to you, correct?

Ms. Drollinger: Well, after he came out, he said, I said I went home, got his Photos 'cause I only live about a block away, um, went home, got the photos and all that stuff, and I had a box and asked him if he wanted it, and that's when he said, and I said I need to talk about this stuff. That's when he said I don't have time. I have got to get up at three in the morning:

Mr. Klein: Yep.

Ms. Drollinger: I said I know. He said, and that's when he told me he said just drop it off.

Right after Campbell leaves the Drollinger property he goes to the Sheriff department and files another complaint against Ms. Drollinger after seeing her at her brother's house. CP2

11) On September 12, 2015, Drollinger drives to Campbell's home to deliver him the money as a result of their conversation days earlier when had came to her family's home.

Campbell is outside in his yard when Drollinger arrives with the money. RP 30, 16. Mr.

Campbell tells the Court,

The Court: Okay. Had you previously requested Miss Drollinger not to come to your residence?

Mr. Campbell: No. RP29

As to Campbell's invitation to bring him the money;

Mr. Klein: But, but she said she was there with money for you, right?

Mr. Campbell: That's what she told me, yes.

Klein: And instead of continuing the discussion, well you said you gave her one minute to somehow negotiate what you guys couldn't negotiate over six months, correct?

Campbell: Correct

Klein: But you approached her at that point about this money you now wanted.

**Campbell: No, I did not approach her. I stood where I was and asked her for the money. RP32**

.....

Mr. Klein: In any event, so then she left, correct?

Mr. Campbell: Correct.

Mr. Klein: She didn't threaten you, did she?

Mr. Campbell: No.

Mr. Klein: She didn't assault you in any way, did she?

Mr. Campbell: Nope. RP33

12) On October 1, 2015, Campbell files a Petition and a Fee Waiver Request and an Anti-Harassment/Stalking Petition. CP2

- 13) On November 10, 2015, Drollinger was served papers that Campbell had obtained an order or protection against her. CP7
- 14) On November 24, 2015, Drollinger files an Affidavit of Prejudice against Judge Blaine Gibson who was assigned to the case. CP12 Ms. Drollinger believed that Judge Gibson was prejudicial since he overlooked powerful evidence that Mr. Campbell was dangerous and denied her relief by telling her the video was illegal. She later finds out that the video evidence is allowed since it was obtained in the commission of a crime. CP12
- 15) On December 7, 2015, Drollinger requested help from Judge McCarthy at the court's afternoon ex parte calendar because her key witness was in Florida could not attend her hearing.<sup>10</sup> Judge McCarthy denied Drollinger's request and told her that she had an attorney to help her. <sup>11</sup> (Drollinger did not have an attorney at that time)

Ms. Drollinger: One of my witnesses, though, is in Florida, and so he's in a different time zone and we would have to have that added time, which is the main one, and that's he's in Florida. He's a Captain in the fire department. Transcripts of 12-7-15, pg 1

- 16) On December 8, 2015, Drollinger hired Mr. Ulvar Klein and they attended the 9:00 hearing that morning. CP19 Neither Drollinger or Campbell had witnesses. The trial Court asked Campbell questions from the bench and Mr. Klein cross-examined Campbell. Mr. Klein pointed out that Campbell's main accusation, that Drollinger had stalked him at Snow Peak Cabin, was false and did not happen. RP 3 Campbell enumerated each of the incidents where he alleges that Drollinger was harming him. Mr. Kline had numerous objections;

Mr. Klein: Your Honor, I'll make a relevance objection a lot. This is just nonsense noise. It doesn't rise to the level of harassment."

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<sup>10</sup> Transcripts of 12-7-15, pg. 2 CP25

<sup>11</sup> Transcripts of 12-7-15, pg. 3

The Court: All right. Well, I, I guess, will decide if it's relevant or not.  
Unfortunately don't have a jury here. RP27

The Court overruled all of Mr. Klein's objections as to the relevancy of Campbell's testimony and exhibits. The Court notes that there was never any unconsented contact between Campbell and Drollinger. RP76 The trial court read the definition of the crime of stalking in RCW 9a.46.110 and made findings based upon each of Campbell's enumerated list and then issued a decision.

### III ARGUMENT

#### A. Standard of Review

The Standard of Review for anti-harassment orders which challenge an infringement upon constitutionally protected rights, including freedom of speech, is de novo. Shoop v. Kittitas County, 149 Wash. 2d 29, 33,65 P.3d 1194 (2003) Where the trial court has weighted the evidence, the review is determining if substantial evidence supports the trial court's findings and if so, whether the findings support the conclusions of law. Substantial evidence is evidence sufficient to persuade a fair-minded and rational person of the truth of the declared premise. In re Welfare of T.B. 150 Wn. App. 599 607, 209 P.3d 497 (2009)

"... If the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that unlawful harassment exists, a civil antiharssment protection order shall issue prohibiting such unlawful harassment."

*"Preponderance of evidence" is that evidence which, when fairly considered, produces the stronger impression, has the greater weight, and is the more convincing as to its truth when weighted against the evidence in opposition thereto. WAC 192-100-065*

The appellate notes that the Legislative Intent of Anti-harassment laws cannot be overlooked. This is not merely a conflict between two unrelated parties; this case involves a couple whose relationship ended due to domestic violence.

*The legislature finds that serious, personal harassment through repeated invasions of a person's privacy by acts and words showing a pattern of harassment designed to coerce, intimidate, or humiliate the victim is increasing. The legislature further finds that the prevention of such harassment is an important governmental objective. This chapter is intended to provide victims*

*with a speedy and inexpensive method of obtaining civil anti-harassment protection orders preventing all further unwanted contact between the victim and the perpetrator. RCW 10.40.10*

Washington Law discourages blaming a victim for the violence she has experienced and encourages abuser accountability. This is a case of a trial court not only failing to hold the perpetrator accountable, this is a case of a perpetrator who has been given attention and sympathy and rewarded with "victim status" and thereby doubly abusing his victim. So, the appellant argues, who is the victim and who is the perpetrator? In this case, Ms. Drollinger experienced physical abuse by her boyfriend and sought an order of protection. The boyfriend is the perpetrator. So now, according to the issues of this whole case, are we somehow assume the roles have been reversed and the perpetrator is now the victim? It gets down to whether or not there is substantial evidence on the record that Ms. Drollinger was actually stalking and/or harassing Mr. Campbell.

**Was there any unconsented contact or surveillance that threatened Campbell's safety or privacy?** Or is this the case of the boy crying wolf as is stated at the outset of this brief. At issue here is Ms. Drollinger's course of conduct following the Order of Protection hearing she sought against Ms. Campbell for domestic violence on May 27, 2015. The trial Court primarily relies upon RCW 9a.46.110 in this case and the laws in **Harassment** in RCW 10.14.020 reads,

1) "Course of conduct" means a pattern of conduct composed of a series of acts over a period of time, however short, evidencing a continuity of purpose. "Course of conduct" includes, in addition to any other form of communication, contact, or conduct, the sending of an electronic communication, but does not include constitutionally protected free speech. Constitutionally proceed activity is not included within the meaning of "course of conduct".

2) "Unlawful harassment" means a knowing and willful course of conduct directed at a specific person which seriously alarms, annoys, harasses, or is detrimental to such person, and which serves no legitimate or lawful purpose. The Courts of conduct shall be such as would cause a reasonable person to suffer substantial emotional distress, and shall actually cause substantial emotional distress to the petitioner, or when the course of conduct would cause a reasonable parent to fear for the well-being of their child.

We will take each and every instance of alleged harassment and challenge it with the facts from the record. And the issues are;

## 1. Assignment of Error No. 1

**The trial court erred when it states that it is excluding Drollinger's 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment Protected speech in its conclusion, and then uses her free speech in its findings to justify unlawful harassment.**

Free Speech Activities, the posting on [www.cheatersrus.com](http://www.cheatersrus.com) and communication with third parties about the posting.

Without question, the Trial Court took word for word each of Campbell's complaints, including complaints about Drollinger's Free Speech activities, and mislabeled it harassment. Ms. Drollinger's speech was directed elsewhere.

Speech directed to listeners other than the victim (especially alleged defamation or malicious prosecution) falls outside the definition (of harassment) altogether. This focus on unwanted contact—rather than on the content of allegedly harassing speech—allows courts to apply civil harassment statutes in a better-defined, content neutral manner and to avoid content based in junctions that amount to unconstitutional prior restraints.<sup>12</sup>

Drollinger's constitutionally protected activity is to be excluded within the meaning of "course of conduct". RCW 10.14.020(2) In Noah, 103 Wn. App. At 39, the high court said that a trial court cannot consider constitutionally protected activity in determining whether a person has engaged in harassment. "Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to infringe upon any constitutionally protected rights including, but not limited to, freedom of speech and freedom of assembly." RCW 10.14.190. The Trial Court not only failed to exclude speech and protected activities as required by RCW 10.14.020(2) and Noah, but it expressly cited Drollinger's publication as a basis for finding of harassment. RP 71-13.

Ms. Drollinger went on a public forum specifically where free speech is protected. She and Mr. Campbell's ex-wife posted true statements. Drollingers motives were to warn other women

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<sup>12</sup> With permission of Professor Aaron H.19, FREE SPEECH AND CIVIL HARASSMENT ORDERS (2013) Legal Studies Paper No. 2012-29, 64 Hastings J.L. 781 (April 2013) Loyola Law School, pg.787

from their experience. It was the truth. Domestic violence is a crime. There is no argument that domestic violence results in homicide. Both women had every right to talk to whomever they wished, including Brian Dennis, who inquired about the breakup. Campbell tells the Court, "Um, anything else I have is, is pretty much hearsay at this point from some other people. RP 30. Mr. Campbell has no witnesses and merely tells the Court what he hears back from other people, at the time he discovers the posting on the [www.cheatersrus.com](http://www.cheatersrus.com) website.

Mr. Campbell was never injured and nothing came of it. If Mr. Campbell has hurt feelings, it is too bad. There is no evidence here of stalking or harassment. This is constitutionally protected free speech, and the Court is in error for considering it, let alone listing it as the first incident in "Course of Conduct".

Mr. Klein: Was the video altered in any way before it was posted?

Mr. Campbell: No.

Mr. Klein: You're upset about this website where she has posted stuff  
About the facts that you've had affairs, correct?

Mr. Campbell: Yes.

Mr. Klein: Is it true?

Mr. Campbell: That I had affairs?

Mr. Klein: Yes.

Mr. Campbell: Yes. RP 42.

On July 8, 2014, *In re Marriage of Suggs*, 93 P. 3d 161, 162-63, 152 Wn.2d 74, the Court ruled,

The First Amendment recognizes that all members of society "are exposed to a great deal of unpleasant speech-to insults and unkindness and verbal viciousness-against which the only recourse is to develop emotional resiliency. U.S. CONST. AMEND I

Federal constitutional rights, including but not limited to First Amendment freedoms, take precedence over any rights created by state law. Wash. Const. art. 1 § 2

The law cannot intervene in every case where someone's feels are hurt, nor would most citizens want it to. Ms. Drollinger's warning served a legitimate purpose. She lives in a community that fails to protect. When the law fails to protect, citizens speak out, as is their right. A recent Time Magazine article titled, "Ten Cities Where Americans are Pretty Much Terrified to Live" lists Yakima as second only to McAllen, Texas.<sup>13</sup> Women are gunned down and murdered as if commonplace, and life just goes on.<sup>14</sup> Both the Washington Supreme Court Commission on Gender and Justice and the American Civil Liberties Union are intervening in Yakima County, and making major political changes, however women continue to be easy targets, both by abusers and by the Courts who give them a free pass.

## **2. Assignment of Error No. 2.**

**The trial court's findings that Ms. Drollinger's conduct demonstrated a deliberate attempt to keep Mr. Campbell under surveillance and to harass and annoy him is not supported by substantial evidence.**

Campbell started making allegations in this case, in June 2015. The trial court noted and the record indicates that the first time Mr. Campbell gives Ms. Drollinger clear notice, as per statute in RCW 10.14.030(2) is on September 12, 2015, which is right before Mr. Campbell files for an anti-harassment order and the last time and only time that the parties had contact. Ms. Drollinger never called, texted, emailed, or initiated any type of contact with Mr. Campbell. Ms. Drollinger ended their relationship and sought the order of protection. Mr. Campbell baited Ms. Drollinger, after he became upset with her first amendment activities directed at others, and then instills the help of his attorney to send Ms. Drollinger a threatening letter. When Ms. Drollinger fails to respond, Mr. Campbell shows up at the Drollingers property, supposedly to see Mr. Drollinger and get a beehive on September 9, 2015. The parties see one another, a

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<sup>13</sup> <http://www.time.com/69550/10-cities-where-americans-are-pretty-much-terrified-to-live/>

<sup>14</sup> [http://www.yakimaherald.com/news/crime\\_and\\_courts/yakima-union-gap-search-for-answers-amid-wave-of-homicides/article\\_ccb04660-007b-11e6-a9cb-0355607e30c1.html](http://www.yakimaherald.com/news/crime_and_courts/yakima-union-gap-search-for-answers-amid-wave-of-homicides/article_ccb04660-007b-11e6-a9cb-0355607e30c1.html)

conversation ensues about the letter and property, and Ms. Drollinger delivers money to his home on September 12, 2015 and they have a conversation that leads to Mr. Campbell threatening her and calling the Sheriff. Campbell, however, admits that he was never afraid and she didn't do anything to make him mad.

Mr. Klein: She didn't threaten you, did she?

Mr. Campbell: No.

Mr. Klein: She didn't assault you in any way, did she?

Mr. Campbell: Nope

The Washington Supreme Court is clear, in Fossum v. Heckman, 2015 Wash. App. LEXIS 900, 10-11, that assertive and confrontational conduct justifies the granting of an anti-harassment order pursuant to RW 10.14.030. Ms. Drollinger's conduct, on the other hand, is anything but patently aggressive and confrontational as described in *Fossum*. Ms. Drollinger arrives at Mr. Campbell's home after he goes to the Drollinger property, sees her, and she doesn't have money for him. Ms. Drollinger wishes to get the issue resolved without threats from Mr. Campbell's attorney to further litigate. Ms. Drollinger arrives with the money and Mr. Campbell gives her one-minute then calls the cops if he doesn't get what he wants.

Mr. Klein: But, but she said she was there with money for you, right?

Mr. Campbell: That's what she told me, yes.

Klein: And instead of continuing the discussion, well you said you gave her one minute to somehow negotiate what you guys couldn't negotiate over six months, correct?

Campbell: Correct

Klein: But you approached her at that point about this money you now wanted.

**Campbell: No, I did not approach her. I stood where I was and asked her for the money. RP32**

The record is clear that Ms. Drollinger leaves. Mr. Campbell's version of this is what he uses in his petition:

Campbell's petition: Campbell's petition states,

"I informed her she was welcome.... After 15 min. I informed her that she needed to leave, she refused, and I told I was calling the sheriff. When I dialed the # she turned to leave. When I asked about the money, she stated, I did but not now". 9-12-15 CP2

The appellant will go through the remaining incidents, which the Court enumerates directly from Mr. Campbell's complaints to the Sheriff.

Website Posting and Communications involving Drollinger's Free Speech activities: As in the appellant's First Error of the Court, Drollinger's speech is protected under the law and should be excluded. This in no way demonstrates that Drollinger is seeking HIM out or keeping HIM under surveillance. All of Ms. Drollinger's speech in June 2015, when these allegations with others occurs is directed at others and any communication has to do with the publication on the website [www.cheatersrus.com](http://www.cheatersrus.com). This is evidence the trial Court completely overlooked.

### 3. Picnic at Bruce Drollinger's House

The Court states, "... but certainly doesn't raise to the level of harassing or stalking because she has a legitimate reason to visit her brother's residence", however the Court includes this incident in its findings and concludes that Ms. Drollinger is guilty of unlawful harassment. Campbell actually goes to the Sheriff's department window to make a complaint about Ms. Drollinger being at her brother's house for a picnic. What about this incident is harassing, stalking, or endangers the safety and privacy of Mr. Campbell?

### 4) The White Ford Focus

The Court includes an incident where Mr. Campbell states that he sees a White Ford Focus go down the roadway, past his house to the neighbors. Campbell states that Ms. Drollinger's son drives a White Ford Focus and Mr. Campbell rushes down to the Sheriff's office to make a complaint about this incident, reasoning that the neighbor told him that Ms. Drollinger had called about retrieving a stock tank. The Court includes this under Ms. Drollinger's course of conduct, however there is nothing on the record or proof of anything here, other than a white car, late at night, going down the road in front of his house which Mr. Campbell freely admits, he cannot see who is driving. RP13

Mr. Klein: And it's a white Ford Focus

Mr. Campbell: Correct.

Mr. Klein: There's hundreds of thousands of white Ford focuses in the world, correct?

Mr. Campbell: Yes.

The Court: Okay. Was there any contact with you to make arrangements to retrieve that property?

Mr. Campbell: RP14

Is this substantial evidence?

##### 5) Snow Peak Cabin & the Facebook Post

What is the evidence in the record regarding Drollinger's course of conduct and/or stalking pursuant to statutes here? It is not in dispute, that both parties went to this cabin. Mr. Campbell testified that he was there for three days, beginning on Thursday July 23, 2014. The Court improperly disregards the testimony and evidence from Drollinger provides to disprove this incident dated Drollinger's Facebook post dated July 28, 2015 with dated photos showing Drollinger and Mr. Miller is incontrovertible. Drollinger and Miller were there the afternoon of

July 26<sup>th</sup> through the 27<sup>th</sup>. Neither party saw the other, neither party felt threatened, stalked, or harassed. The record states,

Mr. Klein... When did you go up to the Snow Peak area?

Ms. Drollinger: Um, I went with a guy named Tom Miller, who is a friend of mine, and we were there on the Sunday. We got there about Sunday afternoon.

.....

Ms. Drollinger: Um, I went with a guy named Tom Miller, who is a friend of mine, and we were there on Sunday. We got there about Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Klein: Right.

.....

Mr. Klein: Correct, and that confirms that in fact you weren't out there at any time that...

Ms. Drollinger: No.

Mr. Klein: ... Mr. Campbell was.

Ms. Drollinger: The only way up there is there's parking lot, and there's a little tiny parking lot. You can't get in and out with two vehicles, and there's only parking for, like, one horse trailer and the truck, at least where we went. So Tom and I went up there and there was nobody there, nothing there whatsoever, and we had, um, that's the only time we could go up there because the cabin was reserved all the other times.

Mr. Klein: In any event, but you went up there with your own agenda.

Ms. Drollinger: Yes.

Mr. Klein: It had nothing to do ...

Ms. Drollinger: Nope.

Mr. Klein:.... with Mr. Campbell RP53-54

This incident is NOT a deliberate attempt to keep Campbell under surveillance. The trial court admitted into evidence several messages that Mr. Campbell gleaned by getting into Ms.

Drollinger's Facebook account, in order to convince the Court that Ms. Drollinger is stalking him,

including a pair of sunglasses, which are shown on Ms. Drollinger's Facebook post. This is all circumstantial and fails to prove anything. Mr. Campbell asserts that the sunglasses that Ms. Drollinger returns to him in the box of his things, are the ones he lost on the Snow Peak trail and the shown in Ms. Drollinger's photo from July 28, 2015. His testimony is that Ms. Drollinger told him that she found them on the trail, and Campbell infers that this proves Ms. Drollinger was stalking him. Even if the sunglasses were the issue here, would a reasonable person be threatened by having their sunglasses returned? The Court failed to even apply simple logic with this incident with the facts on the record. The Court admits that when it states, "There is no evidence, however, that she was deliberately trying to seek him out, although one could infer that from the circumstances.... There is no question that she located sunglasses." RP69,17.

It would seem that someone intent upon stalking or harassing a person who was known to be at a specific location on specific dates, would attempt to be there at the same place and the same time, instead of one day, two days, a week later and with someone else, when they would have known that the person would have been gone. In addition, would it come to any shock or surprise to a reasonable person that this was a spot they both liked. There is no laws restricting or precluding either one to go somewhere they liked to go, individually and severally. Past history demonstrates that they loved this cabin. Ex. 1-A Drollinger broke up with Campbell shortly after her letter of 12-19-14 (Ex. 2-1) There is no evidence that Ms. Drollinger knew he was going there, other than Campbell's testimony that he told her in Feb/March, which the record indicates was after they had broken up. Campbell tries to find any scrap of evidence to place Ms. Drollinger at the same time and location in order to obtain an order or anti-harassment which would allow him exert control of her.

6) Campbell's visit to the Drollinger property on 9/9/15

Again, there are no protection orders in place and this is another incident which shows that Campbell is actually finding reasons to maintain contact with the Drollinger family, and possibly Ms Drollinger. The Court fails to consider or even question Mr. Campbell's letter and that he was demanding money from Drollinger. Ms. Drollinger's conduct here is to see him, give him a box of some belongings including photos. Ms. Drollinger's is being benevolent while at the same time attempting to resolve this issue where she is being threatened by a letter from Campbell's attorney and demanding money. Ms. Drollinger brings money to Mr. Campbell at his home three days later on September 12, 2015, and the Court calls this "seeking out" behavior, and considers this unlawful harassment in its findings. Where is the substantial evidence here? There is none, according to the statutes.

Ms. Drollinger's conduct since June 2015, when Mr. Campbell makes his allegations, is not "knowing and willful" pursuant to the statute in RCW 10.14.020. and RCW 10.14.030. Ms. Drollinger's conduct is not designed to cause to alarm, annoy, or harass Mr. Campbell and in fact she has a legitimate reason to resolve an issue where she is being threatened and he is demanding money from her. In Arras v. McCabe, 2012 Wash. App. LEXIS 2586, pg.2-8, the Court stated, "the Court had sufficient (5) evidence to support its imposition of the anti-harassment order. There is not dispute that the conduct here is knowing and willful, as the statute requires. The trial court specifically found in its oral ruling that McCabes's three separate phone calls constituted a "pattern of conduct" This finding was supported by substantial evidence."

And in Fletcher v. Bobrycki, 2005 Wash. App. LEXIS 485: pg. 408

, ... the appellate court held that her argument disregarded a critical statute. She argued that the legitimacy of the noise complaints was not the issue and contended that the issue was whether she had presented sufficient evidence to establish that, in continuing to contact her directly, the neighbor's unwanted contact constituted harassment. However, pursuant to Wash. Rev. Stat. 10.14.020(1) even unwanted contact was unlawful unless it served no legitimate or lawful purpose. To determine whether the neighbor had a legitimate reason for contacting the tenant, the trial court properly considered whether the neighbor's conduct was designed to harass".

The Judge's oral decision reflected the conclusion that the actions did not constitute harassment because the neighbor contacted the tenant for a legitimate reason; they were neighbors, and her noise was disturbing him".

Likewise, in this case, Ms. Drollinger has a legitimate reason to go to Mr. Campbell's home with the money. First of all, Mr. Campbell goes to the Drollinger property where he is likely to see Ms. Drollinger, and following a letter his lawyer sends to Ms. Drollinger, which she finds very threatening, they see each other and he asks her about the letter. Ms. Drollinger responds, by bringing him money, as requested. This is legitimate, and the Court is in error for overlooking this fact.

### **3. Assignment Error No. 3:**

**The trial court erred when it made a determination of unlawful harassment when substantial evidence suggests that Campbell was never seriously distressed or threatened by Drollinger. Campbell is motivated by unreasonable fear and a need to reassert control over Drollinger rather than any legitimate purpose.**

There is a preponderance of evidence and the evidence is substantial that Mr. Campbell was never seriously emotionally distressed or threatened by Ms. Drollinger. He is angry, if anything, that he has lost control of Ms. Drollinger. The record demonstrates this. His fears are not even reasonable. Mr. Campbell, after all, is alleging that Ms. Drollinger, the woman he originally targeted for abuse, is now the perpetrator, and the roles have switched, and he is now the victim. The following are each of the incidents and Campbell's testimony.

In Arras v. McCabe 2012 Wash. App. LEXIS 2586, the Court of Appeals stated in (6) "Further, a court will affirm the findings that (4) the victim experienced substantial emotional distress and that the course of conduct would have caused substantial emotional distress to a reasonable person as long as substantial evidence supports these findings 7" In Arras, McCabe had gotten private information regarding Arras's utility bills, then had the his bills sent elsewhere. The Court determined that McCabe's conduct was knowing and willful and "would have caused a

reasonable person in a similar circumstance emotional distress". Arras v. McCabe, 2012 Wash. App. LEXIS 2586, at 12. The trial court failed to consider any of Campbell's testimony and petition. The following is Campbell's testimony for each incident used in the trial Courts findings;

The website/Free Speech incident

Mr. Klein: You're upset about this website where she has posted stuff about the facts that you've had affairs, correct?

Mr. Campbell: Yes.

Mr. Klein: Is it true?

Mr. Campbell: That I had affairs?

Mr. Klein: Yes.

Mr. Campbell: Yes. RP 42

The June incident at Drollingers:

Mr. Klein: June 27<sup>th</sup>, you're upset because Ruths at her brother's house, correct?

Mr. Campbell: Correct. RP41

Mr. Klein: There was no restraining order at that time that would make it so she couldn't be around you or her brother, correct?

Mr. Campbell: Nope.

Mr. Klein: And that is correct, isn't it? There was no restraining order?

Mr. Campbell: There was no restraining order or no anti-harassment order at that time. RP 42

The July Incident

Mr. Klein: And clearly you would have been able to see her if she was anywhere close to you while you were out on the horseback in the middle of nowhere, correct?

Mr. Campbell: Correct.

Mr. Klein: But you're upset that she went to the same place that you went, even though she went at a different time with a guide.

Mr. Campbell: I am- yes. I am, I was upset that Miss Drollinger came up there at the same time within the same time period.

Mr. Klein: Same season. M'kay. But, again, your declaration reads that she followed you up there. I mean, she didn't tail your car up there, did she?

Mr. Campbell: No, not that I know of.

Mr. Klein: She didn't follow you as you went on horses through the trails. She wasn't right behind you keeping eye on you, was she?

Mr. Campbell: No., not that I know of.

Mr. Klein: And clearly you would have been able to see her if she was anywhere close to you while you were out on the horseback in the middle of nowhere, correct?

Mr. Campbell: Yes.

Mr. Klein: And you didn't see her.

Mr. Campbell: No.

Mr. Klein: M'kay. But, you know, apparently she found sunglasses and she gave em back to you.

Mr. Campbell: Yes.

Mr. Klein: And, again, that's very harassing to you.

Mr. Campbell: Yes. RP39-40

#### The September incident at Drollingers

Mr. Klein: And, where did that take place? Did you go back to her parents' House or, or did you get the photographs at her brother's house?

Mr. Campbell: .... where he kept the beehives.

Mr. Klein: And did she assault you in any way?

Mr. Campbell: No.

Mr. Klein: Did she threaten you in any way?

Mr. Campbell: No

Mr. Klein: She gave you some pictures.

Mr. Campbell: She gave me two photo albums.

Mr. Klein: Did that scare you?

Mr. Campbell: No

Mr. Klein: Did that bother you?

Mr. Campbell: Yes

Mr. Klein: Why did it bother you to get pictures?

Mr. Campbell: It bothered me that Miss Drollinger was wanting to continue on with the Conversation after she had in Court said that I had assaulted her, and now she was wanting to be friendly.

Mr. Klein: Well, you had assaulted her, and the evidence wasn't admissible, correct?

Mr. Campbell: No.

#### The Money incident at Campbell's home

Mr. Klein: In any event, so then she left, correct?

Mr. Campbell: Correct.

Mr. Klein: She didn't threaten you, did she?

Mr. Campbell: No.

Mr. Klein: She didn't assault you in any way, did she?

Mr. Campbell: Nope.

Mr. Klein: Did she make any gestures that you found intimidating?

Mr. Campbell: She did try to reach up and touch my hand, and I pulled back.

Mr. Klein: Because that frightened you?

Mr. Campbell: 'Cause I didn't want her to touch me. RP33

Campbell is motivated by unreasonable fear and anger towards Ms. Drollinger, a woman he formerly targeted for abuse, is because she had moved on and he cannot exert control over her anymore as he did in the past.

**4. Assignment of Error No. 4.**

**The Trial Court failed to consider the relationship of the parties and history of domestic violence and in turn scrutinize Campbell's motives for seeking out an order against Drollinger.**

The Court appears to impartial towards Ms. Drollinger throughout the context of this case. The trial court does not apply the same standards to her as it does to Campbell, even during testimony;

The Court: Mr. Klein, uh, and Ms. Drollinger, I'm going to instruct you to answer only the question yes or no.

Ms. Drollinger: Yes

The Court: I don't have time for the background.

Ms. Drollinger: Yes, sorry.

The Court: It's not relevant.

The court fails to even care where she lives when it concludes; "I understood that she was living at the parents' home at the time." RP68 19, when her testimony is that she owns her own home and "lives a block away".

The trial court repeatedly says that Ms. Drollinger is "seeking him out" when issuing findings, when the record simply does not bear this out, with the exception of responding to his lawyers threatening letter where he demands money. Ms. Drollinger, who was a victim of domestic violence, is characterized by the trial Court this way;

"I don't have a specific recollection of that, but it causes this Court to ask the obvious question; if she's so fearful of him, if she's so fearful for the safety of other individuals in the community, that he's such a drunk and abusive individual, why did she deliberately seek to, seek him out? RP71

This is hardly the case. Whether or not an Order of Protection against Campbell was denied for lack of substantial evidence, due to a video which the trial court threw out, the record is clear that Mr. Campbell committed serious acts of abuse against Ms. Drollinger, and had a history of abuse towards his ex-wife as well from the documentation and declarations in the Court file.

The Court was required to consider the relationship of the parties. In re Hough 150, Wash. 2d at 236, 76 P.3d, 216. The Appellate Court said, "This relief, through, must be warranted by the facts. As we recently held in Hough, 'the facts of the relationship between the parties should guide the court's discretion'." Washington Supreme Court in the anti-harassment opinion in Trummel, v Mitchell, 131 P. 3d. 305 (Wash 2006) 75977-4, held that "Although a trial court has broad authority in this area, the authority is not limitless."

Washington laws are clear that victims are not to be blamed for domestic violence and batterers are to be recognized and held accountable. The trial court completely overlooks the history of this case and any possible motives of the parties. The appellant asserts that the trial Court's disregard for Ms. Drollinger and her due process, and the ramifications of instituting an anti-harassment order against her by her abuser, is an abuse of discretion.

Mr. Campbell wants to continue to exert control over Ms. Drollinger, which is what abusers do when their target abandons them.

Partner or family member abuse, often leads to a continuation of the abuse as follows:

- ✓ The abuser may lie about the victim or make up things she did so he can get a criminal case filed against her.
- ✓ If the abuser gets an order against her, it takes attention away from his own abusive behavior. It makes it seem like the domestic violence was her fault as much as it was his fault.
- ✓ It is dangerous for her. If she doesn't have a protection order, the police may not know what to do when there is a problem. She might have trouble getting help from the police is he obtains an anti-harassment order. This makes her less safe.

- ✓ It lets the abuser hurt her by using the very system that was set up to protect her.<sup>15</sup>

In reading the trial Court's decision, the Court mixes up dates, mixes up names, gets the Respondents background wrong, and appears to provide enumerated findings based directly from Mr. Campbell's police reports. How can the Court be trusted to give an honest ruling with evidence that backs that up when it appears to be so careless?

Civil anti-harassment orders are ripe for abuse by anyone with a flair for lying and a malicious will; but they are especially easy to exploit for an abuser. When a trial court turns a blind eye to a victims of domestic violence and can award an anti-harassment orders to their abusers, the court perpetuates the crime of violence against women and begs for higher courts to address it as a public policy issue, if not fairness.

### **CONCLUSION**

The issues raised in this brief are not novel—each assignment of error is entirely based on existing law. The statutory elements of harassment and/or stalking, the supremacy of the first amendment and due process for fair hearing, and the limits on the authority of a court were all well-established when Campbell brought his petition. What is novel—is that this is a case that has serious public policy ramifications for victims of domestic violence. A woman who is denied an order of protection, only to have one issued against her by her abuser, is an abuse of the Court's authority. This Court must issue an opinion for the future guidance of lower courts. The key is unconsented contact or surveillance that endangers the safety and privacy. Ms. Drollinger's conduct does not rise to that level. Mr. Campbell's motivation of fear is unreasonable and the history of his relationship with Ms. Drollinger was disregarded. The trial

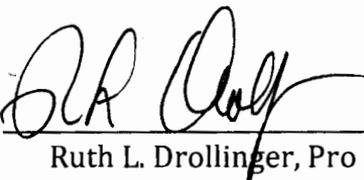
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<sup>15</sup> Aggression can be both more likely and more dangerous within an intimate relationship. The dynamics of the relationship may increase batterers reliance on violence and intimidation as a means of domination, while the fact of an intertwined life and disparities of power may make it difficult for victims to extricate themselves from the situation. Alalfair S. Burke, Domestic Violence as a Crime of Pattern and Intent; An Alternative Reconceptualization., 75 GEO. WASH. L. Rev. 552 (2007)

court issued an order for an award of an anti-harassment order lacking a substantial and a preponderance of evidence and it should be reserved.

Gaming strangers in uniforms and robes who are already poised to credit everything a man says, in rural areas where sexism and bigotry exist, is a junket to the candy shop for abusers, and their being awarded restraining orders presents them with gifts that keep on giving, at the expense of the woman's rights, and perhaps even her life.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 30<sup>th</sup> day of May, 2016

By:   
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#### CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

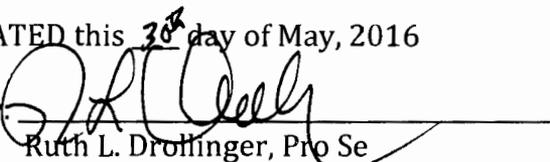
The undersigned certifies that on e the date written below, a tru and correct copy of this document was served on each of the parties below as follows:

Via mail to:

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DATED this 30<sup>th</sup> day of May, 2016

By:   
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