

CERTIFICATION OF ENROLLMENT  
SECOND SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1590

Chapter 88, Laws of 2001

57th Legislature  
2001 Regular Legislative Session

BREASTFEEDING

EFFECTIVE DATE: 7/22/01

Passed by the House March 14, 2001  
Yeas 86 Nays 9

FRANK CHOPP  
Speaker of the House of  
Representatives

CLYDE BALLARD  
Speaker of the House of  
Representatives

Passed by the Senate April 6, 2001  
Yeas 44 Nays 3

BRAD OWEN  
President of the Senate

Approved April 19, 2001

GARY LOCKE  
Governor of the State of Washington

CERTIFICATE

We, Timothy A. Martin and Cynthia Zehnder, Co-Chief Clerks of the House of Representatives of the State of Washington, do hereby certify that the attached is **SECOND SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1590** as passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate on the dates hereon set forth.

CYNTHIA ZEHNDER  
Chief Clerk

TIMOTHY A. MARTIN  
Chief Clerk

FILED

April 19, 2001 - 5:00 p.m.

Secretary of State  
State of Washington

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**SECOND SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1590**

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Passed Legislature - 2001 Regular Session

**State of Washington**

**57th Legislature**

**2001 Regular Session**

**By** House Committee on Appropriations (originally sponsored by Representatives Cody, Clements, Conway, Skinner, Gombosky, Mitchell, Edmonds, Hatfield, Keiser, Kenney, Kagi, McIntire, Wood, Ruderman, Santos and Hurst)

Read first time 03/07/2001. Referred to Committee on .

1 AN ACT Relating to breastfeeding; amending RCW 9A.88.010; and  
2 adding new sections to chapter 43.70 RCW.

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

4 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 1.** A new section is added to chapter 43.70 RCW  
5 to read as follows:

6 (1) The legislature acknowledges the surgeon general's summons to  
7 all sectors of society and government to help redress the low  
8 breastfeeding rates and duration in the United States, including the  
9 social and workplace factors that can make it difficult for women to  
10 breastfeed. The legislature also acknowledges the surgeon general's  
11 report on the health and economic importance of breastfeeding which  
12 concludes that:

13 (a) Breastfeeding is one of the most important contributors to  
14 infant health;

15 (b) Breastfeeding provides a range of benefits for the infant's  
16 growth, immunity, and development; and

17 (c) Breastfeeding improves maternal health and contributes economic  
18 benefits to the family, health care system, and workplace.

1 (2) The legislature declares that the achievement of optimal infant  
2 and child health, growth, and development requires protection and  
3 support for the practice of breastfeeding. The legislature finds that:

4 (a) The American academy of pediatrics recommends exclusive  
5 breastfeeding for the first six months of a child's life and  
6 breastfeeding with the addition of solid foods to continue for at least  
7 twelve months, and that arrangements be made to provide expressed  
8 breast milk if the mother and child must separate during the first  
9 year. Children should be breastfed or fed expressed breast milk when  
10 they show signs of need, rather than according to a set schedule or the  
11 location;

12 (b) Breast milk contains all the nutrients a child needs for  
13 optimal health, growth, and development, many of which can only be  
14 found in breast milk;

15 (c) Research in developed countries provides strong evidence that  
16 breastfeeding decreases the incidence and/or severity of diarrhea,  
17 lower respiratory tract infection, otitis media, bacteremia, bacterial  
18 meningitis, urinary tract infection, and necrotizing enterocolitis. In  
19 addition, a number of studies show a possible protective effect of  
20 breastfeeding against SIDS, Type I diabetes mellitus, Crohn's disease,  
21 lymphoma, ulcerative colitis, and allergic diseases;

22 (d) Studies also indicate health benefits in mothers who  
23 breastfeed. Breastfeeding is one of the few ways that mothers may be  
24 able to lower their risk of developing breast and ovarian cancer, with  
25 benefits proportional to the duration that they are able to breastfeed.  
26 In addition, the maternal hormonal changes stimulated by breastfeeding  
27 also help the uterus recover faster and minimize the amount of blood  
28 mothers lose after birth. Breastfeeding inhibits ovulation and  
29 menstrual bleeding, thereby decreasing the risk of anemia and a  
30 precipitous subsequent pregnancy. Breastfeeding women also have an  
31 earlier return to prepregnancy weight;

32 (e) Approximately two-thirds of women who are employed when they  
33 become pregnant return to the work force by the time their children are  
34 six months old;

35 (f) Employers benefit when their employees breastfeed. Breastfed  
36 infants are sick less often; therefore, maternal absenteeism from work  
37 is lower in companies with established lactation programs. In  
38 addition, employee medical costs are lower and employee productivity is  
39 higher;

1 (g) According to a survey of mothers in Washington, most want to  
2 breastfeed but discontinue sooner than they hope, citing lack of  
3 societal and workplace support as key factors limiting their ability to  
4 breastfeed;

5 (h) Many mothers fear that they are not making enough breastmilk  
6 and therefore decrease or discontinue breastfeeding. Frequency of  
7 breastfeeding or expressing breast milk is the main regulator of milk  
8 supply, such that forcing mothers to go prolonged periods without  
9 breastfeeding or expressing breast milk can undermine their ability to  
10 maintain breastfeeding; and

11 (i) Maternal stress can physiologically inhibit a mother's ability  
12 to produce and let down milk. Mothers report modifiable sources of  
13 stress related to breastfeeding, including lack of protection from  
14 harassment and difficulty finding time and an appropriate location to  
15 express milk while away from their babies.

16 (3) The legislature encourages state and local governmental  
17 agencies, and private and public sector businesses to consider the  
18 benefits of providing convenient, sanitary, safe, and private rooms for  
19 mothers to express breast milk.

20 **Sec. 2.** RCW 9A.88.010 and 1990 c 3 s 904 are each amended to read  
21 as follows:

22 (1) A person is guilty of indecent exposure if he or she  
23 intentionally makes any open and obscene exposure of his or her person  
24 or the person of another knowing that such conduct is likely to cause  
25 reasonable affront or alarm. The act of breastfeeding or expressing  
26 breast milk is not indecent exposure.

27 (2) Indecent exposure is a misdemeanor unless such person exposes  
28 himself or herself to a person under the age of fourteen years in which  
29 case indecent exposure is a gross misdemeanor on the first offense and,  
30 if such person has previously been convicted under this subsection or  
31 of a sex offense as defined in RCW 9.94A.030, then such person is  
32 guilty of a class C felony punishable under chapter 9A.20 RCW.

33 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 3.** A new section is added to chapter 43.70 RCW  
34 to read as follows:

35 (1) An employer may use the designation "infant-friendly" on its  
36 promotional materials if the employer has an approved workplace  
37 breastfeeding policy addressing at least the following:

1 (a) Flexible work scheduling, including scheduling breaks and  
2 permitting work patterns that provide time for expression of breast  
3 milk;

4 (b) A convenient, sanitary, safe, and private location, other than  
5 a restroom, allowing privacy for breastfeeding or expressing breast  
6 milk;

7 (c) A convenient clean and safe water source with facilities for  
8 washing hands and rinsing breast-pumping equipment located in the  
9 private location specified in (b) of this subsection; and

10 (d) A convenient hygienic refrigerator in the workplace for the  
11 mother's breast milk.

12 (2) Employers seeking approval of a workplace breastfeeding policy  
13 must submit the policy to the department of health. The department of  
14 health shall review and approve those policies that meet the  
15 requirements of this section. The department may directly develop and  
16 implement the criteria for "infant-friendly" employers, or contract  
17 with a vendor for this purpose.

18 (3) For the purposes of this section, "employer" includes those  
19 employers defined in RCW 49.12.005 and also includes the state, state  
20 institutions, state agencies, political subdivisions of the state, and  
21 municipal corporations or quasi-municipal corporations.

Passed the House March 14, 2001.

Passed the Senate April 6, 2001.

Approved by the Governor April 19, 2001.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 19, 2001.