SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1335

State of Washington 68th Legislature 2023 Regular Session

By House Civil Rights & Judiciary (originally sponsored by Representatives Hansen, Berry, Farivar, Taylor, Ramel, Simmons, Kloba, Bateman, Reed, and Lekanoff)

READ FIRST TIME 02/07/23.

- 1 AN ACT Relating to the unauthorized publication of personal
- 2 identifying information; adding a new section to chapter 4.24 RCW;
- 3 creating a new section; and prescribing penalties.
- 4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 5 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 1.** A new section is added to chapter 4.24 RCW 6 to read as follows:
- 7 (1) No person may publish an individual's personal identifying 8 information when:
- 9 (a) The publication is made without the express consent of the individual whose information is published;
- 11 (b) The publication is made with: (i) Intent or knowledge that
 12 the personal identifying information will be used to harm the
 13 individual whose information is published; or (ii) reckless disregard
 14 for the risk the personal identifying information will be used to
 15 harm the individual whose information is published; and
- (c) The publication causes the individual whose information is published to suffer: (i) Physical harm; (ii) significant economic injury; (iii) mental anguish; (iv) fear of serious bodily injury or death for themself or a close relation to themself; or (v) a substantial life disruption.
- 21 (2) A person does not violate this section by:

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(a) Providing another person's personal identifying information with the reporting of criminal activity, which the person making the report reasonably believes occurred, to an employee of a law enforcement agency, intelligence agency, or other government agency in the United States; or in connection with any existing investigative, protective, or intelligence activity of any law enforcement agency, intelligence agency, or other government agency in the United States. This subsection (2)(a) only applies if the person providing the personal identifying information reasonably believes it to be accurate and provides the information in good faith and not for a malicious, fraudulent, or unlawful purpose;

- (b) Providing personal identifying information in connection with a lawful and constitutionally protected form of speech, assembly, or petition; or
- 15 (c) Providing personal identifying information to a requestor in 16 response to a lawful request under the public records act, chapter 17 42.56 RCW, if the disclosure conforms to the requirements of chapter 18 42.56 RCW;
 - (d) Providing personal identifying information when required to do so by any federal, state, or local law or regulation, or court rule or court order. This subsection (2)(d) only applies if the person providing the personal identifying information reasonably believes it to be accurate and provides the information in good faith and not for a malicious, fraudulent, or unlawful purpose;
 - (e) Providing personal identifying information in connection with a lawful requirement for a court filing or recording, including but not limited to recording judgments or filing claims of liens; or
 - (f) Providing personal identifying information as permitted under the federal Gramm-Leach-Bliley act and consumer financial protection bureau Regulation P, 12 C.F.R. Part 1016, consistent with privacy policy disclosures provided pursuant to such regulation.
 - (3) It is not a defense to a violation of this section that the personal identifying information at issue was voluntarily given to the publisher, has been previously publicly disclosed, or is readily discoverable through research or investigation.
 - (4) Nothing in this section shall be construed in any manner to:
 - (a) Conflict with 47 U.S.C. Sec. 230;
 - (b) Conflict with 42 U.S.C. Sec. 1983; or
- 39 (c) Prohibit any activity protected under the Constitution of the 40 United States or the Washington state Constitution.

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(5) (a) An individual whose personal identifying information is published in violation of this section may bring a civil action against: (i) The person or persons who published the personal identifying information; and (ii) any person who knowingly benefits, financially or by receiving anything of value, from participation in a venture that the person knew or should have known has engaged in an act in violation of this section.

- (b) A prevailing claimant who brings a civil action pursuant to this section is entitled to recover any or all of the following remedies upon request: (i) Compensatory damages; (ii) punitive damages; (iii) statutory damages of \$5,000 per violation; (iv) costs and reasonable attorneys' fees; (v) injunctive relief; and (vi) any other relief deemed appropriate by the court.
- (c) When an action is brought under this section, a court may, on its own motion or upon the motion of any party, issue a temporary restraining order, or a temporary or permanent injunction, to restrain and prevent the disclosure or continued disclosure of a party's personal identifying information.
- (d) A civil action may be brought in any county in which an element of any violation of this section occurred, or in which an individual resides who is the subject of the personal identifying information published in violation of this section.
- (6) The definitions in this section apply throughout this section and section 2 of this act unless the context clearly requires otherwise.
- (a) "Close relation" means a current or former spouse or domestic partner, parent, child, sibling, stepchild, stepparent, grandparent, any person who regularly resides in the household or who within the prior six months regularly resided in the household, or any person with a significant personal or professional relationship.
- 31 (b) "Course of conduct" means a pattern of conduct composed of 32 two or more acts, evidencing a continuity of purpose.
 - (c) "Doxing" means unauthorized publication of personal identifying information with intent or knowledge that the information will be used to harm the individual whose information is published, or with reckless disregard for the risk the information will be used to harm the individual whose information is published.
 - (d) "Electronic communication" means the transmission of information by wire, radio, optical cable, electromagnetic, or other similar means. "Electronic communication" includes, but is not

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- limited to, email, internet-based communications, pager service, and electronic text messaging.
- 3 (e) "Harassment" has the same meaning as in RCW 9A.46.020, 4 9A.90.120, and 9.61.230.

- (f) "Harm" means bodily injury, death, harassment, or stalking.
- (g) "Mental anguish" means emotional distress or emotional suffering as evidenced by anxiety, fear, torment, or apprehension that may or may not result in a physical manifestation of mental anguish or a mental health diagnosis. The mental anguish must be protracted and not merely trivial or transitory.
- (h) "Personal identifying information" means any information that can be used to distinguish or trace an individual's identity, including without limitation name, prior legal name, alias, mother's maiden name, or date or place of birth, in combination with any other information that is linked or linkable to an individual such as:
- 16 (i) Social security number, home address, mailing address, phone 17 number, email address, social media accounts, or biometric data;
 - (ii) Medical, financial, education, consumer, or employment information, data, or records;
 - (iii) Any other sensitive private information that is linked or linkable to a specific identifiable individual, such as gender identity, sexual orientation, or any sexually intimate visual depiction; or
 - (iv) Any information, including without limitation usernames and passwords, that enables access to a person's email accounts, social media accounts, electronic forum accounts, chat or instant message accounts, cloud storage accounts, banking or financial accounts, computer networks, computers or phones, teleconferencing services, video-teleconferencing services, or other digital meeting rooms.
 - (i) "Publish" means to circulate, deliver, distribute, disseminate, post, transmit, or otherwise make available to another person, through any oral, written, visual, or electronic communication.
 - (j) "Regularly resides" means residing in the household with some permanency or regular frequency in the resident's living arrangement.
 - (k) "Stalking" has the same meaning as in RCW 9A.46.110.
 - (1) "Substantial life disruption" means that a person significantly modifies their actions, routines, employment, residence, appearance, name, or contact information to avoid or protect against an actor who has obtained or is using the person's

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- 1 personal identifying information, or because of the course of conduct
- 2 of an actor who has obtained or is using the person's personal
- 3 identifying information. Examples include, without limitation,
- 4 changing a phone number, changing an electronic mail address,
- 5 deleting personal electronic accounts, significantly decreasing use
- of the internet, moving from an established residence, changing daily
- 7 routines, changing routes to and from work, changing employment or
- 8 work schedule, or losing time from work or a job.
- 9 (7) The legislature does not intend this section to allow, and
- 10 this section shall not allow, actions to be brought for
- 11 constitutionally protected activity.
- 12 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 2.** This act shall be liberally construed and
- 13 applied to promote its underlying purpose to deter doxing, protect
- 14 persons from doxing, and provide adequate remedies to victims of
- 15 doxing.
- 16 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 3.** If any provision of this act or its
- 17 application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the
- 18 remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other
- 19 persons or circumstances is not affected.

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