CERTIFICATION OF ENROLLMENT

SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 6188

Chapter 156, Laws of 1996

54th Legislature 1996 Regular Session

COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS AND THEIR PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVES--CONDITIONAL PRIVILEGE ESTABLISHED

EFFECTIVE DATE: 6/6/96

Passed by the Senate February 6, 1996 YEAS 46 NAYS 0

JOEL PRITCHARD

President of the Senate

Passed by the House February 28, 1996 YEAS 94 NAYS 0

CLYDE BALLARD

Speaker of the House of Representatives

Approved March 25, 1996

CERTIFICATE

I, Marty Brown, Secretary of the Senate of the State of Washington, do hereby certify that the attached is **SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 6188** as passed by the Senate and the House of Representatives on the dates hereon set forth.

MARTY BROWN

Secretary

FILED

March 25, 1996 - 4:32 p.m.

MIKE LOWRY

Governor of the State of Washington

Secretary of State State of Washington

SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 6188

Passed Legislature - 1996 Regular Session

State of Washington 54th Legislature 1996 Regular Session

By Senate Committee on Law & Justice (originally sponsored by Senators Sheldon, Prentice, Wojahn, Thibaudeau, Fairley, Kohl, Rinehart, Spanel, Snyder, Winsley and Rasmussen)

Read first time 02/01/96.

1 AN ACT Relating to communications between victims of sexual 2 assaults and their personal representatives; and amending RCW 5.60.060.

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

4 **Sec. 1.** RCW 5.60.060 and 1995 c 240 s 1 are each amended to read 5 as follows:

6 (1) A husband shall not be examined for or against his wife, 7 without the consent of the wife, nor a wife for or against her husband without the consent of the husband; nor can either during marriage or 8 afterward, be without the consent of the other, examined as to any 9 communication made by one to the other during marriage. 10 But this exception shall not apply to a civil action or proceeding by one 11 12 against the other, nor to a criminal action or proceeding for a crime committed by one against the other, nor to a criminal action or 13 14 proceeding against a spouse if the marriage occurred subsequent to the 15 filing of formal charges against the defendant, nor to a criminal action or proceeding for a crime committed by said husband or wife 16 17 against any child of whom said husband or wife is the parent or guardian, nor to a proceeding under chapter 70.96A or 71.05 RCW: 18 PROVIDED, That the spouse of a person sought to be detained under 19

chapter 70.96A or 71.05 RCW may not be compelled to testify and shall
be so informed by the court prior to being called as a witness.

3 (2) An attorney or counselor shall not, without the consent of his 4 or her client, be examined as to any communication made by the client 5 to him or her, or his or her advice given thereon in the course of 6 professional employment.

7 (3) A member of the clergy or a priest shall not, without the 8 consent of a person making the confession, be examined as to any 9 confession made to him or her in his or her professional character, in 10 the course of discipline enjoined by the church to which he or she 11 belongs.

(4) Subject to the limitations under RCW 70.96A.140 or 71.05.250, a physician or surgeon or osteopathic physician or surgeon shall not, without the consent of his or her patient, be examined in a civil action as to any information acquired in attending such patient, which was necessary to enable him or her to prescribe or act for the patient, except as follows:

18 (a) In any judicial proceedings regarding a child's injury,19 neglect, or sexual abuse or the cause thereof; and

(b) Ninety days after filing an action for personal injuries or wrongful death, the claimant shall be deemed to waive the physicianpatient privilege. Waiver of the physician-patient privilege for any one physician or condition constitutes a waiver of the privilege as to all physicians or conditions, subject to such limitations as a court may impose pursuant to court rules.

26 (5) A public officer shall not be examined as a witness as to 27 communications made to him or her in official confidence, when the 28 public interest would suffer by the disclosure.

29 (6)(a) A peer support group counselor shall not, without consent of 30 the law enforcement officer making the communication, be compelled to testify about any communication made to the counselor by the officer 31 while receiving counseling. The counselor must be designated as such 32 by the sheriff, police chief, or chief of the Washington state patrol, 33 prior to the incident that results in counseling. The privilege only 34 applies when the communication was made to the counselor while acting 35 in his or her capacity as a peer support group counselor. 36 The 37 privilege does not apply if the counselor was an initial responding officer, a witness, or a party to the incident which prompted the 38

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delivery of peer support group counseling services to the law
enforcement officer.

3 (b) For purposes of this section, "peer support group counselor" 4 means a:

5 (i) Law enforcement officer, or civilian employee of a law 6 enforcement agency, who has received training to provide emotional and 7 moral support and counseling to an officer who needs those services as 8 a result of an incident in which the officer was involved while acting 9 in his or her official capacity; or

(ii) Nonemployee counselor who has been designated by the sheriff, police chief, or chief of the Washington state patrol to provide emotional and moral support and counseling to an officer who needs those services as a result of an incident in which the officer was involved while acting in his or her official capacity.

15 (7) A sexual assault advocate may not, without the consent of the 16 victim, be examined as to any communication made by the victim to the 17 sexual assault advocate.

(a) For purposes of this section, "sexual assault advocate" means 18 19 the employee or volunteer from a rape crisis center, victim assistance unit, program, or association, that provides information, medical or 20 legal advocacy, counseling, or support to victims of sexual assault, 21 who is designated by the victim to accompany the victim to the hospital 22 23 or other health care facility and to proceedings concerning the alleged 24 assault, including police and prosecution interviews and court 25 proceedings.

26 (b) A sexual assault advocate may disclose a confidential communication without the consent of the victim if failure to disclose 27 is likely to result in a clear, imminent risk of serious physical 28 injury or death of the victim or another person. Any sexual assault 29 30 advocate participating in good faith in the disclosing of records and communications under this section shall have immunity from any 31 liability, civil, criminal, or otherwise, that might result from the 32 action. In any proceeding, civil or criminal, arising out of a 33 34 disclosure under this section, the good faith of the sexual assault advocate who disclosed the confidential communication shall be 35 presumed. 36

Passed the Senate February 6, 1996. Passed the House February 28, 1996. Approved by the Governor March 25, 1996. Filed in Office of Secretary of State March 25, 1996.