

CERTIFICATION OF ENROLLMENT
SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1090

53rd Legislature
1994 Regular Session

Passed by the House January 17, 1994
Yeas 96 Nays 0

**Speaker of the
House of Representatives**

Passed by the Senate February 28, 1994
Yeas 47 Nays 0

President of the Senate

Approved

Governor of the State of Washington

CERTIFICATE

I, Marilyn Showalter, Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives of the State of Washington, do hereby certify that the attached is **SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1090** as passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate on the dates hereon set forth.

Chief Clerk

FILED

**Secretary of State
State of Washington**

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1090

Passed Legislature - 1994 Regular Session

State of Washington 53rd Legislature 1993 Regular Session

By House Committee on Judiciary (originally sponsored by Representative Scott)

Read first time 02/19/93.

1 AN ACT Relating to privileged communications; and amending RCW
2 5.60.060.

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

4 **Sec. 1.** RCW 5.60.060 and 1989 c 271 s 301 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
8 without the consent of the husband; nor can either during marriage or
9 afterward, be without the consent of the other, examined as to any
10 communication made by one to the other during marriage. But this
11 exception shall not apply to a civil action or proceeding by one
12 against the other, nor to a criminal action or proceeding for a crime
13 committed by one against the other, nor to a criminal action or
14 proceeding against a spouse if the marriage occurred subsequent to the
15 filing of formal charges against the defendant, nor to a criminal
16 action or proceeding for a crime committed by said husband or wife
17 against any child of whom said husband or wife is the parent or
18 guardian, nor to a proceeding under chapter 70.96A or 71.05 RCW:
19 PROVIDED, That the spouse of a person sought to be detained under

1 chapter 70.96A or 71.05 RCW may not be compelled to testify and shall
2 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.

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

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

20 (b) Ninety days after filing an action for personal injuries or
21 wrongful death, the claimant shall be deemed to waive the physician-
22 patient privilege. Waiver of the physician-patient privilege for any
23 one physician or condition constitutes a waiver of the privilege as to
24 all physicians or conditions, subject to such limitations as a court
25 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 law enforcement officer who is a designated peer support
30 group counselor shall not, without consent of the other officer making
31 the communication, be compelled to testify in any judicial proceeding
32 about any communication the other law enforcement officer made to the
33 counselor while receiving counseling from that counselor. The
34 privilege only applies when the communication was made to the counselor
35 when acting in his or her capacity as a peer support group counselor.
36 The privilege does not apply if the counselor was a witness or a party
37 to any incident which prompted the delivery of peer support group
38 counseling services to the law enforcement officer. The role of the
39 designated peer support group counselor is to provide emotional and

1 moral support and counseling to an officer who needs peer support
2 services as a result of an incident in which the officer was involved
3 while acting in his or her official capacity.

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