CERTIFICATION OF ENROLLMENT

ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1338

Chapter 128, Laws of 1993

53rd Legislature 1993 Regular Session

INTERFERENCE WITH HEALTH CARE FACILITIES, PROVIDERS, AND DELIVERY PROHIBITED

EFFECTIVE DATE: 4/26/93

Passed by the House April 19, 1993 Yeas 84 Nays 14

BRIAN EBERSOLE

Speaker of the House of Representatives

Passed by the Senate April 8, 1993 Yeas 33 Nays 13

CERTIFICATE

I, Alan Thompson, Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives of the State of Washington, do hereby certify that the attached is **ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1338** as passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate on the dates hereon set forth.

OOFT BETICHEED	JOEL	PRITCHARD
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President of the Senate

ALAN THOMPSON

Approved April 26, 1993 FILED

April 26, 1993 - 2:15 p.m.

MIKE LOWRY
Governor of the State of Washington

Secretary of State State of Washington

Chief Clerk

ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1338

AS AMENDED BY THE SENATE

Passed Legislature - 1993 Regular Session

State of Washington

53rd Legislature

1993 Regular Session

By House Committee on Judiciary (originally sponsored by Representatives Thibaudeau, Appelwick, Ballasiotes, H. Myers, Flemming, Dyer, Eide, Cooke, Zellinsky, Johanson, Romero, Forner, Reams, Rust, Schmidt, Riley, Dunshee, Brough, Ogden, J. Kohl, Locke, Anderson, Ludwig, Edmondson, Horn, Heavey, Cothern, R. Johnson, King, Veloria, Rayburn, Bray, Orr, Pruitt, Karahalios, Lemmon, Carlson, Kessler, Wolfe, R. Fisher, Hansen, Jacobsen, Morris, Quall, Franklin, L. Johnson, Leonard, Jones, Valle, G. Cole, Holm, Wang, Grant, Dorn, Sheldon, Sommers, Miller, Finkbeiner, Brown, Scott, Roland, Shin, R. Meyers, Springer, Basich, Campbell, Wood, Long, Wineberry and Dellwo)

Read first time 02/25/93.

- 1 AN ACT Relating to prohibiting interference with access to health
- 2 care, health care providers, and health care service delivery; amending
- 3 RCW 10.31.100 and 10.97.070; adding a new chapter to Title 9A RCW;
- 4 creating a new section; prescribing penalties; and declaring an
- 5 emergency.
- 6 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 7 NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. The legislature finds that seeking or
- 8 obtaining health care is fundamental to public health and safety.
- 9 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 2.** Unless the context clearly requires
- 10 otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this
- 11 chapter.
- 12 (1) "Health care facility" means a facility that provides health
- 13 care services directly to patients, including but not limited to, a
- 14 hospital, clinic, health care provider's office, health maintenance
- 15 organization, diagnostic or treatment center, neuropsychiatric or
- 16 mental health facility, hospice, or nursing home.
- 17 (2) "Health care provider" has the same meaning as defined in RCW
- 18 7.70.020 (1) and (2), and also means an officer, director, employee, or

- 1 agent of a health care facility who sues or testifies regarding matters 2 within the scope of his or her employment.
- 3 (3) "Aggrieved" means:
- 4 (a) A person, physically present at the health care facility when 5 the prohibited actions occur, whose access is or is about to be 6 obstructed or impeded;
- 7 (b) A person, physically present at the health care facility when 8 the prohibited actions occur, whose care is or is about to be 9 disrupted;
- 10 (c) The health care facility, its employees, or agents;
- 11 (d) The owner of the health care facility or the building or 12 property upon which the health care facility is located.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. It is unlawful for a person except as otherwise protected by state or federal law, alone or in concert with others, to willfully or recklessly interfere with access to or from a health care facility or willfully or recklessly disrupt the normal functioning of such facility by:
- (1) Physically obstructing or impeding the free passage of a person seeking to enter or depart from the facility or from the common areas of the real property upon which the facility is located;
- 21 (2) Making noise that unreasonably disturbs the peace within the 22 facility;
- 23 (3) Trespassing on the facility or the common areas of the real 24 property upon which the facility is located;
- 25 (4) Telephoning the facility repeatedly, or knowingly permitting 26 any telephone under his or her control to be used for such purpose; or
- (5) Threatening to inflict injury on the owners, agents, patients,
- 28 employees, or property of the facility or knowingly permitting any 29 telephone under his or her control to be used for such purpose.
- 2) terephone under his or her control to be used for such purpose.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. A violation of section 3 of this act is a gross misdemeanor. A person convicted of violating section 3 of this act shall be punished as follows:
- 33 (1) For a first offense, a fine of not less than two hundred fifty dollars and a jail term of not less than twenty-four consecutive hours;
- 35 (2) For a second offense, a fine of not less than five hundred 36 dollars and a jail term of not less than seven consecutive days; and

(3) For a third or subsequent offense, a fine of not less than one 1 thousand dollars and a jail term of not less than thirty consecutive 2 3 days.

4 Sec. 5. RCW 10.31.100 and 1988 c 190 s 1 are each amended to read 5 as follows:

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A police officer having probable cause to believe that a person has committed or is committing a felony shall have the authority to arrest the person without a warrant. A police officer may arrest a person without a warrant for committing a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor only when the offense is committed in the presence of the officer, except as provided in subsections (1) through $((\frac{8}{}))$ of this section.

- (1) Any police officer having probable cause to believe that a person has committed or is committing a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor, involving physical harm or threats of harm to any person or property or the unlawful taking of property or involving the use or possession of cannabis, or involving the acquisition, possession, or consumption of alcohol by a person under the age of twenty-one years under RCW 66.44.270 shall have the authority to arrest the person.
- (2) A police officer shall arrest and take into custody, pending 20 release on bail, personal recognizance, or court order, a person 21 without a warrant when the officer has probable cause to believe that: 22
 - (a) An order has been issued of which the person has knowledge under RCW 10.99.040(2), 10.99.050, 26.09.060, 26.44.063, chapter 26.26 RCW, or chapter 26.50 RCW restraining the person and the person has violated the terms of the order restraining the person from acts or threats of violence or excluding the person from a residence or, in the case of an order issued under RCW 26.44.063, imposing any other restrictions or conditions upon the person; or
- (b) The person is eighteen years or older and within the preceding four hours has assaulted that person's spouse, former spouse, or a person eighteen years or older with whom the person resides or has formerly resided and the officer believes: (i) A felonious assault has occurred; (ii) an assault has occurred which has resulted in bodily 34 injury to the victim, whether the injury is observable by the 35 36 responding officer or not; or (iii) that any physical action has occurred which was intended to cause another person reasonably to fear 37 38 imminent serious bodily injury or death. Bodily injury means physical

- 1 pain, illness, or an impairment of physical condition. When the
- 2 officer has probable cause to believe that spouses, former spouses, or
- 3 other persons who reside together or formerly resided together have
- 4 assaulted each other, the officer is not required to arrest both
- 5 persons. The officer shall arrest the person whom the officer believes
- 6 to be the primary physical aggressor. In making this determination,
- 7 the officer shall make every reasonable effort to consider: (i) The
- 8 intent to protect victims of domestic violence under RCW 10.99.010;
- 9 (ii) the comparative extent of injuries inflicted or serious threats
- 10 creating fear of physical injury; and (iii) the history of domestic
- 11 violence between the persons involved.
- 12 (3) Any police officer having probable cause to believe that a
- 13 person has committed or is committing a violation of any of the
- 14 following traffic laws shall have the authority to arrest the person:
- 15 (a) RCW 46.52.010, relating to duty on striking an unattended car
- 16 or other property;
- 17 (b) RCW 46.52.020, relating to duty in case of injury to or death
- 18 of a person or damage to an attended vehicle;
- 19 (c) RCW 46.61.500 or 46.61.530, relating to reckless driving or
- 20 racing of vehicles;
- 21 (d) RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504, relating to persons under the
- 22 influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs;
- 23 (e) RCW 46.20.342, relating to driving a motor vehicle while
- 24 operator's license is suspended or revoked;
- 25 (f) RCW 46.61.525, relating to operating a motor vehicle in a
- 26 negligent manner.
- 27 (4) A law enforcement officer investigating at the scene of a motor
- 28 vehicle accident may arrest the driver of a motor vehicle involved in
- 29 the accident if the officer has probable cause to believe that the
- 30 driver has committed in connection with the accident a violation of any
- 31 traffic law or regulation.
- 32 (5) Any police officer having probable cause to believe that a
- 33 person has committed or is committing a violation of RCW 88.12.100
- 34 shall have the authority to arrest the person.
- 35 (6) An officer may act upon the request of a law enforcement
- 36 officer in whose presence a traffic infraction was committed, to stop,
- 37 detain, arrest, or issue a notice of traffic infraction to the driver
- 38 who is believed to have committed the infraction. The request by the

- 1 witnessing officer shall give an officer the authority to take 2 appropriate action under the laws of the state of Washington.
- 3 (7) Any police officer having probable cause to believe that a 4 person has committed or is committing any act of indecent exposure, as 5 defined in RCW 9A.88.010, may arrest the person.

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- (8) A police officer may arrest and take into custody, pending release on bail, personal recognizance, or court order, a person without a warrant when the officer has probable cause to believe that an order has been issued of which the person has knowledge under chapter 10.14 RCW and the person has violated the terms of that order.
- 11 (9) Any police officer having probable cause to believe that a
 12 person has, within twenty-four hours of the alleged violation,
 13 committed a violation of section 3 of this act may arrest such person.
- (10) Except as specifically provided in subsections (2), (3), (4), and (6) of this section, nothing in this section extends or otherwise affects the powers of arrest prescribed in Title 46 RCW.
- $((\frac{10}{10}))$ (11) No police officer may be held criminally or civilly liable for making an arrest pursuant to RCW 10.31.100(2) or (8) if the police officer acts in good faith and without malice.
 - NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. (1) A person or health care facility aggrieved by the actions prohibited by section 3 of this act may seek civil damages from those who committed the prohibited acts and those acting in concert with them. A plaintiff in an action brought under this chapter shall not recover more than his or her actual damages and additional sums authorized in section 7 of this act. Once a plaintiff recovers his or her actual damages and any additional sums authorized under this chapter, additional damages shall not be recovered. A person does not have to be criminally convicted of violating section 3 of this act to be held civilly liable under this section. It is not necessary to prove actual damages to recover the additional sums authorized under section 7 of this act, costs, and attorneys' fees. The prevailing party is entitled to recover costs and attorneys' fees.
 - (2) The superior courts of this state shall have authority to grant temporary, preliminary, and permanent injunctive relief to enjoin violations of this chapter.
- In appropriate circumstances, any superior court having personal jurisdiction over one or more defendants may issue injunctive relief that shall have binding effect on the original defendants and persons

- 1 acting in concert with the original defendants, in any county in the 2 state.
- Due to the nature of the harm involved, injunctive relief may be issued without bond in the discretion of the court, notwithstanding any
- 5 other requirement imposed by statute.
- The state and its political subdivisions shall cooperate in the enforcement of court injunctions that seek to protect against acts prohibited by this chapter.
- 9 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 7.** In a civil action brought under this chapter, an individual plaintiff aggrieved by the actions prohibited by section 3 of this act may be entitled to recover up to five hundred dollars for each day that the actions occurred, or up to five thousand dollars for each day that the actions occurred if the plaintiff aggrieved by the actions prohibited under section 3 of this act is a health care facility.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. Nothing in section 3 of this act shall prohibit either lawful picketing or other publicity for the purpose of providing the public with information.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. A court having jurisdiction over a criminal or civil proceeding under this chapter shall take all steps reasonably necessary to safeguard the individual privacy and prevent harassment of a health care patient or health care provider who is a party or witness in a proceeding, including granting protective orders and orders in limine.
- 25 **Sec. 10.** RCW 10.97.070 and 1977 ex.s. c 314 s 7 are each amended 26 to read as follows:
- 27 (1) Criminal justice agencies may, in their discretion, disclose to persons who have suffered physical loss, property damage, or injury 28 29 compensable through civil action, the identity of persons suspected as being responsible for such loss, damage, or injury together with such 30 31 information as the agency reasonably believes may be of assistance to the victim in obtaining civil redress. Such disclosure may be made 32 33 without regard to whether the suspected offender is an adult or a juvenile, whether charges have or have not been filed, or a prosecuting 34 35 authority has declined to file a charge or a charge has been dismissed.

- (2) Unless the agency determines release would interfere with an 1 ongoing criminal investigation, in any action brought pursuant to this 2 chapter, criminal justice agencies shall disclose identifying 3 4 information, including photographs of suspects, if the acts are alleged by the plaintiff or victim to be a violation of section 3 of this act. 5 (3) The disclosure by a criminal justice agency of investigative 6 7 information pursuant to subsection (1) of this section shall not 8 establish a duty to disclose any additional information concerning the same incident or make any subsequent disclosure of investigative 9 10 information, except to the extent an additional disclosure is compelled by legal process. 11
- NEW SECTION. **Sec. 11.** Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to limit the right to seek other available criminal or civil remedies.

 The remedies provided in this chapter are cumulative, not exclusive.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 12. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.
- 19 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 13.** Sections 2 through 4, 6 through 9, and 11 20 of this act shall constitute a new chapter in Title 9A RCW.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 14. This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect immediately.

Passed the House April 19, 1993.

Passed the Senate April 8, 1993.

Approved by the Governor April 26, 1993.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 26, 1993.