CERTIFICATION OF ENROLLMENT

HOUSE BILL 2454

59th Legislature 2006 Regular Session

Passed by the House February 10, 2006
Yeas 96 Nays 2

Speaker of the House of Representatives

Speaker of the House of Representatives

Passed by the Senate February 28, 2006
Yeas 48 Nays 0

Chief Clerk

Chief Clerk

Chief Clerk

The House of Representatives of the State of Washington, do hereby certify that the attached is HOUSE BILL 2454 as passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate on the dates hereon set forth.

Chief Clerk

Secretary of State State of Washington

Governor of the State of Washington

HOUSE BILL 2454

Passed Legislature - 2006 Regular Session

State of Washington 59th Legislature 2006 Regular Session

By Representatives Williams, Lantz, Darneille, Morrell, O'Brien and Green

Prefiled 1/5/2006. Read first time 01/09/2006. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

- 1 AN ACT Relating to the privilege for sexual assault advocates; and 2 amending RCW 5.60.060.
- 3 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

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- 4 **Sec. 1.** RCW 5.60.060 and 2005 c 504 s 705 are each amended to read 5 as follows:
 - (1) A husband shall not be examined for or against his wife, 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 afterward, be without the consent of the other, examined as to any communication made by one to the other during marriage. But this exception shall not apply to a civil action or proceeding by one 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 proceeding against a spouse if the marriage occurred subsequent to the filing of formal charges against the defendant, nor to a criminal action or proceeding for a crime committed by said husband or wife against any child of whom said husband or wife is the parent or guardian, nor to a proceeding under chapter 70.96A, 70.96B, 71.05, or 71.09 RCW: PROVIDED, That the spouse of a person sought to be detained

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- under chapter 70.96A, 70.96B, 71.05, or 71.09 RCW may not be compelled to testify and shall be so informed by the court prior to being called as a witness.
 - (2)(a) An attorney or counselor shall not, without the consent of his or her client, be examined as to any communication made by the client to him or her, or his or her advice given thereon in the course of professional employment.
 - (b) A parent or guardian of a minor child arrested on a criminal charge may not be examined as to a communication between the child and his or her attorney if the communication was made in the presence of the parent or guardian. This privilege does not extend to communications made prior to the arrest.
 - (3) A member of the clergy or a priest shall not, without the consent of a person making the confession, be examined as to any confession made to him or her in his or her professional character, in the course of discipline enjoined by the church to which he or she belongs.
 - (4) Subject to the limitations under RCW 70.96A.140 or 71.05.360 (8) and (9), a physician or surgeon or osteopathic physician or surgeon or podiatric 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:
 - (a) In any judicial proceedings regarding a child's injury, 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 physician-patient 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.
 - (5) A public officer shall not be examined as a witness as to communications made to him or her in official confidence, when the public interest would suffer by the disclosure.
 - (6)(a) A peer support group counselor shall not, without consent of the law enforcement officer making the communication, be compelled to testify about any communication made to the counselor by the officer while receiving counseling. The counselor must be designated as such

- by the sheriff, police chief, or chief of the Washington state patrol, prior to the incident that results in counseling. The privilege only applies when the communication was made to the counselor while acting in his or her capacity as a peer support group counselor. privilege does not apply if the counselor was an initial responding officer, a witness, or a party to the incident which prompted the delivery of peer support group counseling services to the law enforcement officer.
- 9 (b) For purposes of this section, "peer support group counselor" 10 means a:

- (i) Law enforcement officer, or civilian employee of a law enforcement agency, who has received training 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; 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.
- (7) A sexual assault advocate may not, without the consent of the victim, be examined as to any communication made $((\frac{by}{y}))$ between the victim $((\frac{to}{y}))$ and the sexual assault advocate.
- (a) For purposes of this section, "sexual assault advocate" means the employee or volunteer from a rape crisis center, victim assistance unit, program, or association, that provides information, medical or legal advocacy, counseling, or support to victims of sexual assault, who is designated by the victim to accompany the victim to the hospital or other health care facility and to proceedings concerning the alleged assault, including police and prosecution interviews and court proceedings.
- (b) A sexual assault advocate may disclose a confidential communication without the consent of the victim if failure to disclose is likely to result in a clear, imminent risk of serious physical injury or death of the victim or another person. Any sexual assault advocate participating in good faith in the disclosing of records and communications under this section shall have immunity from any liability, civil, criminal, or otherwise, that might result from the

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- 1 action. In any proceeding, civil or criminal, arising out of a
- 2 disclosure under this section, the good faith of the sexual assault
- 3 advocate who disclosed the confidential communication shall be

4 presumed.

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