H-0797.1			

HOUSE BILL 1882

State of Washington 55th Legislature 1997 Regular Session

By Representatives Dyer and Cody

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Read first time 02/12/97. Referred to Committee on Health Care.

- AN ACT Relating to referrals to the department of health by the legislature to review proposed substantial changes to scope of practice or level of regulation of health professions; amending RCW 18.120.010, 18.120.020, 18.120.030, 18.120.040, and 18.120.050; adding a new section to chapter 18.120 RCW; providing an effective date; and declaring an emergency.

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

- 8 **Sec. 1.** RCW 18.120.010 and 1990 c 33 s 554 are each amended to 9 read as follows:
- 10 (1) The purpose of this chapter is to establish guidelines for the regulation of health professions not licensed or otherwise regulated 11 prior to July ((24, 1983)) 1, 1997, and those licensed or regulated 12 13 health professions which seek to substantially increase their scope of 14 practice((: PROVIDED, That)). The provisions of this chapter are not 15 intended and shall not be construed to: (a) Apply to any regulatory entity created prior to July ((24, 1983)) 1, 1997, except as provided 16 17 in this chapter; (b) affect the powers and responsibilities of the superintendent of public instruction or state board of education under 18 RCW 28A.305.130 and 28A.410.010; (c) apply to or interfere in any way 19

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- l with the practice of religion or to any kind of treatment by prayer;
- 2 and (d) apply to any remedial or technical amendments to any statutes
- 3 which licensed or regulated activity before July ((24, 1983)) 1, 1997.
- 4 The legislature believes that all individuals should be permitted to
- 5 enter into a health profession unless there is ((an overwhelming)) a
- 6 <u>demonstrable</u> need for the state to protect the interests of the public
- 7 by ((restricting)) regulating entry into the profession. Where such a
- 8 need is identified, the regulation adopted by the state should be set
- 9 at ((the least restrictive)) a level consistent with the public
- 10 interest ((to be protected)).
- 11 (2) ((It is the intent of this chapter that no regulation shall,
- 12 after July 24, 1983, be imposed upon any health profession except for
- 13 the exclusive purpose of protecting the public interest.)) All bills
- 14 introduced in the legislature to regulate a health profession for the
- 15 first time ((should be reviewed according to the following criteria.
- 16 A health profession should be regulated by the state only when)),
- 17 change the level of regulation, or substantially increase the scope of
- 18 practice should first be referred to the department of health for
- 19 review and recommendations. In responding to a legislative request
- 20 after July 1, 1997, for review and recommendations, the department
- 21 shall base its review and recommendations on one or more of the
- 22 <u>following criteria</u>:
- 23 (a) Unregulated practice can clearly harm or endanger the health,
- 24 safety, or welfare of the public((, and the potential for the harm is
- 25 easily recognizable and not remote or dependent upon tenuous
- 26 argument));
- 27 (b) The public needs and can reasonably be expected to benefit from
- 28 an assurance of initial and continuing professional ability and
- 29 <u>availability</u>; ((and))
- 30 (c) The public cannot be effectively protected by other means ((in
- 31 a more cost-beneficial manner));
- 32 <u>(d) Regulated practice will promote effective health outcomes;</u>
- (e) Public access to a competent health care provider work force
- 34 will be increased; or
- 35 (f) The public will benefit from enhanced competition among health
- 36 <u>care providers</u>.
- 37 (3) After evaluating the criteria in subsection (2) of this section
- 38 and considering total governmental and societal costs and benefits, if
- 39 the <u>department recommends and the</u> legislature finds that it is

necessary to regulate a health profession not previously regulated by law, the least restrictive alternative method of regulation should be implemented, consistent with the public interest ((and this section:

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- 4 (a) Where existing common law and statutory civil actions and
 5 criminal prohibitions are not sufficient to eradicate existing harm,
 6 the regulation should provide for stricter civil actions and criminal
 7 prosecutions;
 - (b) Where a service is being performed for individuals involving a hazard to the public health, safety, or welfare, the regulation should impose inspection requirements and enable an appropriate state agency to enforce violations by injunctive relief in court, including, but not limited to, regulation of the business activity providing the service rather than the employees of the business;
- (c) Where the threat to the public health, safety, or economic well-being is relatively small as a result of the operation of the health profession, the regulation should implement a system of registration;
- (d) Where the consumer may have a substantial basis for relying on the services of a practitioner, the regulation should implement a system of certification; or
- (e) Where apparent that adequate regulation cannot be achieved by means other than licensing, the regulation should implement a system of licensing)).
- 24 **Sec. 2.** RCW 18.120.020 and 1996 c 178 s 9 are each amended to read 25 as follows:
- The definitions contained in this section shall apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.
- (1) "Applicant group" includes any health professional group or organization, any individual, or any other interested party which proposes that any health professional group not presently regulated be regulated or which proposes to substantially increase the scope of practice of the profession.
- 33 (2) "Certificate" and "certification" mean a voluntary process by 34 which a statutory regulatory entity grants recognition to an individual 35 who (a) has met certain prerequisite qualifications specified by that 36 regulatory entity, and (b) may assume or use "certified" in the title 37 or designation to perform prescribed health professional tasks.

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(3) (("Grandfather clause" means a provision in a regulatory statute applicable to practitioners actively engaged in the regulated health profession prior to the effective date of the regulatory statute which exempts the practitioners from meeting the prerequisite qualifications set forth in the regulatory statute to perform prescribed occupational tasks.)) "Department" means the department of health.

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- 8 (4) "Health professions" means and includes the following health 9 and health-related licensed or regulated professions and occupations: 10 Podiatric medicine and surgery under chapter 18.22 RCW; chiropractic under chapter 18.25 RCW; dental hygiene under chapter 18.29 RCW; 11 dentistry under chapter 18.32 RCW; denturism under chapter 18.30 RCW; 12 13 dispensing opticians under chapter 18.34 RCW; hearing ((aids)) instruments under chapter 18.35 RCW; naturopaths under chapter 18.36A 14 15 RCW; embalming and funeral directing under chapter 18.39 RCW; midwifery under chapter 18.50 RCW; nursing home administration under chapter 16 17 18.52 RCW; optometry under chapters 18.53 and 18.54 RCW; ocularists under chapter 18.55 RCW; osteopathic medicine and surgery under 18 19 chapters 18.57 and 18.57A RCW; pharmacy under chapters 18.64 and 18.64A 20 RCW; medicine under chapters 18.71 and 18.71A RCW; emergency medicine under chapter 18.73 RCW; physical therapy under chapter 18.74 RCW; 21 practical nurses under chapter 18.79 RCW; psychologists under chapter 22 18.83 RCW; registered nurses under chapter 18.79 RCW; occupational 23 24 therapists licensed under chapter 18.59 RCW; respiratory care 25 practitioners certified under chapter 18.89 RCW; veterinarians and 26 animal technicians under chapter 18.92 RCW; health care assistants 27 under chapter 18.135 RCW; massage practitioners under chapter 18.108 28 acupuncturists licensed under chapter 18.06 RCW; persons RCW; 29 registered or certified under chapter 18.19 RCW; dietitians and 30 nutritionists certified by chapter 18.138 RCW; radiologic technicians 31 under chapter 18.84 RCW; and nursing assistants registered or certified under chapter 18.88A RCW. 32
- (5) "Inspection" means the periodic examination of practitioners by a state agency in order to ascertain whether the practitioners' occupation is being carried out in a fashion consistent with the public health, safety, and welfare.
- 37 (6) "Legislative committees of reference" means the standing 38 legislative committees designated by the respective rules committees of

- 1 the senate and house of representatives to consider proposed 2 legislation to regulate health professions not previously regulated.
- 3 (7) "License," "licensing," and "licensure" mean permission to 4 engage in a health profession which would otherwise be unlawful in the 5 state in the absence of the permission. A license is granted to those 6 individuals who meet prerequisite qualifications to perform prescribed 7 health professional tasks and for the use of a particular title.
- 8 (8) "Professional license" means an individual, nontransferable 9 authorization to carry on a health activity based on qualifications 10 which include: (a) Graduation from an accredited or approved program, 11 and (b) acceptable performance on a qualifying examination or series of 12 examinations.
- 13 (9) "Practitioner" means an individual who (a) has achieved 14 knowledge and skill by practice, and (b) is actively engaged in a 15 specified health profession.
- (10) "Public member" means an individual who is not, and never was, a member of the health profession being regulated or the spouse of a member, or an individual who does not have and never has had a material financial interest in either the rendering of the health professional service being regulated or an activity directly related to the profession being regulated.
- (11) "Registration" means the formal notification which, prior to rendering services, a practitioner shall submit to a state agency setting forth the name and address of the practitioner; the location, nature and operation of the health activity to be practiced; and, if required by the regulatory entity, a description of the service to be provided.
- (12) "Regulatory entity" means any board, commission, agency, division, or other unit or subunit of state government which regulates one or more professions, occupations, industries, businesses, or other endeavors in this state.
- (13) "State agency" includes every state office, department, board, commission, regulatory entity, and agency of the state, and, where provided by law, programs and activities involving less than the full responsibility of a state agency.
- 36 **Sec. 3.** RCW 18.120.030 and 1991 c 332 s 6 are each amended to read 37 as follows:

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After July ((24, 1983)) 1, 1997, if appropriate, applicant groups
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    shall explain each of the following factors ((to the extent requested
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   by the legislative committees of reference)) and provide other
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    information requested by the department of health:
        (1) A definition of the problem and why regulation is necessary((\div
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        (a) The nature of the potential harm to the public if the health
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   profession is not regulated, and the extent to which there is a threat
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   to public health and safety;
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        (b) The extent to which consumers need and will benefit from a
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    method of regulation identifying competent practitioners, indicating
    typical employers, if any, of practitioners in the health profession;
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   and
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       (c) The extent of autonomy a practitioner has, as indicated by:
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        (i) The extent to which the health profession calls for independent
    judgment and the extent of skill or experience required in making the
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    independent judgment; and
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        (ii) The extent to which practitioners are supervised));
        (2) The efforts made to address the problem((÷
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       (a) Voluntary efforts, if any, by members of the health profession
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   to:
        (i) Establish a code of ethics; or
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       (ii) Help resolve disputes between health practitioners and
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    consumers; and
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        (b) Recourse to and the extent of use of applicable law and whether
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    it could be strengthened to control the problem));
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        (3) The alternatives considered((÷
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        (a) Regulation of business employers or practitioners rather than
    employee practitioners;
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        (b) Regulation of the program or service rather than the individual
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   practitioners;
        (c) Registration of all practitioners;
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        (d) Certification of all practitioners;
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        (e) Other alternatives;
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        (f) Why the use of the alternatives specified in this subsection
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   would not be adequate to protect the public interest; and
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(g) Why licensing would serve to protect the public interest));

(4) The benefit to the public if regulation is granted((÷

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(a) The extent to which the incidence of specific problems present in the unregulated health profession can reasonably be expected to be reduced by regulation;

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- (b) Whether the public can identify qualified practitioners;
- (c) The extent to which the public can be confident that qualified practitioners are competent:
- (i) Whether the proposed regulatory entity would be a board composed of members of the profession and public members, or a state agency, or both, and, if appropriate, their respective responsibilities in administering the system of registration, certification, or licensure, including the composition of the board and the number of public members, if any; the powers and duties of the board or state agency regarding examinations and for cause revocation, suspension, and nonrenewal of registrations, certificates, or licenses; the promulgation of rules and canons of ethics; the conduct of inspections; the receipt of complaints and disciplinary action taken against practitioners; and how fees would be levied and collected to cover the expenses of administering and operating the regulatory system;
- (ii) If there is a grandfather clause, whether such practitioners will be required to meet the prerequisite qualifications established by the regulatory entity at a later date;
- (iii) The nature of the standards proposed for registration,
 certification, or licensure as compared with the standards of other
 jurisdictions;
- 25 (iv) Whether the regulatory entity would be authorized to enter 26 into reciprocity agreements with other jurisdictions;
 - (v) The nature and duration of any training including, but not limited to, whether the training includes a substantial amount of supervised field experience; whether training programs exist in this state; if there will be an experience requirement; whether the experience must be acquired under a registered, certificated, or licensed practitioner; whether there are alternative routes of entry or methods of meeting the prerequisite qualifications; whether all applicants will be required to pass an examination; and, if an examination is required, by whom it will be developed and how the costs of development will be met; and
 - (vi) What additional training programs are anticipated to be necessary to assure training accessible state-wide; the anticipated time required to establish the additional training programs; the types

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- of institutions capable of providing the training; a description of how training programs will meet the needs of the expected work force,
- 3 including reentry workers, minorities, placebound students, and others;
- 4 (d) Assurance of the public that practitioners have maintained their competence:
- 6 (i) Whether the registration, certification, or licensure will 7 carry an expiration date; and
- 8 (ii) Whether renewal will be based only upon payment of a fee, or
 9 whether renewal will involve reexamination, peer review, or other
 10 enforcement);
- 11 (5) The extent to which regulation might harm the public((÷
- 12 (a) The extent to which regulation will restrict entry into the 13 health profession:
- (i) Whether the proposed standards are more restrictive than
 15 necessary to insure safe and effective performance; and
- (ii) Whether the proposed legislation requires registered, certificated, or licensed practitioners in other jurisdictions who migrate to this state to qualify in the same manner as state applicants for registration, certification, and licensure when the other jurisdiction has substantially equivalent requirements for registration, certification, or licensure as those in this state; and
- (b) Whether there are similar professions to that of the applicant group which should be included in, or portions of the applicant group which should be excluded from, the proposed legislation));
 - (6) The maintenance of standards((÷

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- (a) Whether effective quality assurance standards exist in the health profession, such as legal requirements associated with specific programs that define or enforce standards, or a code of ethics; and
- (b) How the proposed legislation will assure quality:
- 30 (i) The extent to which a code of ethics, if any, will be adopted;
 31 and
- 32 (ii) The grounds for suspension or revocation of registration,
 33 certification, or licensure);
- (7) A description of the group proposed for regulation, including a list of associations, organizations, and other groups representing the practitioners in this state, an estimate of the number of practitioners in each group, and whether the groups represent different levels of practice; ((and))
- 39 (8) The expected costs of regulation((÷

- 1 (a) The impact registration, certification, or licensure will have on the costs of the services to the public;
- 3 (b) The cost to the state and to the general public of implementing 4 the proposed legislation; and
- 5 (c) The cost to the state and the members of the group proposed for 6 regulation for the required education, including projected tuition and 7 expenses and expected increases in training programs, staffing, and 8 enrollments at state training institutions));
- 9 <u>(9) A description of similar regulatory activities in other states</u>
 10 <u>or jurisdictions; and</u>
- 11 (10) The impact of regulation on competition among health 12 professionals and the change in availability of the practitioner group 13 to the public.
- 14 **Sec. 4.** RCW 18.120.040 and 1989 1st ex.s. c 9 s 305 are each 15 amended to read as follows:

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- Applicant groups shall submit a written report explaining the factors enumerated in RCW 18.120.030 to the ((legislative committees of reference, copies of which shall be sent to the state board of health and the)) department ((of health for review and comment)). The department may request from the applicant group additional information the department determines is needed to make its recommendations. The ((state board of health and the)) department ((of health)) shall review and make recommendations ((based)) on the report submitted by applicant groups ((to the extent requested by the legislative committees)) and comments solicited from the state board of health and others.
- 26 **Sec. 5.** RCW 18.120.050 and 1984 c 279 s 58 are each amended to 27 read as follows:
- 28 ((Requirements for licensees to engage in continuing education as 29 a condition of continued licensure has not been proven to be an effective method of guaranteeing or improving the competence of 30 licensees or the quality of care received by the consumer. The 31 legislature has serious reservations concerning the appropriateness of 32 33 mandated continuing education.)) Any legislative proposal which contains a continuing education requirement should be accompanied by 34 35 evidence that such a requirement has been proven effective for the profession addressed in the legislation. 36

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- NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. A new section is added to chapter 18.120 RCW to read as follows:
- 3 The department shall develop and promulgate a manual describing the
- 4 criteria to be met and the process of review for applicant groups. The
- 5 department shall consult with representatives of health professions in
- 6 the development and any subsequent amendment of the manual.
- 7 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 7.** This act is necessary for the immediate
- 8 preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the
- 9 state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect
- 10 July 1, 1997.

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