1295-S AMS HEA S2613.1

SHB 1295 - S COMM AMD By Committee on Health & Long-Term Care

- 1 Strike everything after the enacting clause and insert the 2 following:
- 3 "NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. The legislature finds that the health care 4 work force shortage is contributing to the health care crisis. 5 legislature also finds that some unnecessary barriers exist that slow б or prevent qualified applicants from becoming credentialed health care 7 The legislature further finds that eliminating these 8 initial barriers to licensure will contribute to state initiatives 9 directed toward easing the health care personnel shortage 10 Washington.
- 11 **Sec. 2.** RCW 4.24.556 and 2001 2nd sp.s. c 12 s 403 are each 12 amended to read as follows:
- (1) A certified sex offender treatment provider or a certified 13 affiliate sex offender treatment provider, acting in the course of his 14 15 or her duties, providing treatment to a person who has been released to a less restrictive alternative under chapter 71.09 RCW or to a level 16 17 III sex offender on community custody as a court or department ordered condition of sentence is not negligent because he or she treats a high 18 19 risk offender; sex offenders are known to have a risk of reoffense. 20 The treatment provider is not liable for civil damages resulting from 21 the reoffense of a client unless the treatment provider's acts or 22 omissions constituted gross negligence or willful or wanton misconduct. 23 This limited liability provision does not eliminate the treatment 24 provider's duty to warn of and protect from a client's threatened 25 violent behavior if the client communicates a serious threat of 26 physical violence against a reasonably ascertainable victim or victims. 27 In addition to any other requirements to report violations, the sex 28 offender treatment provider is obligated to report an offender's

expressions of intent to harm or other predatory behavior, whether or not there is an ascertainable victim, in progress reports and other established processes that enable courts and supervising entities to assess and address the progress and appropriateness of treatment. This limited liability provision applies only to the conduct of certified sex offender treatment providers and certified affiliate sex offender treatment providers and not the conduct of the state.

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- (2) Sex offender treatment providers who provide services to the department of corrections by identifying risk factors and notifying the department of risks for the subset of high risk offenders who are not amenable to treatment and who are under court order for treatment or supervision are practicing within the scope of their profession.
- 13 **Sec. 3.** RCW 9.94A.670 and 2002 c 175 s 11 are each amended to read 14 as follows:
- 15 (1) Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions 16 in this subsection apply to this section only.
 - (a) "Sex offender treatment provider" or "treatment provider" means a certified sex offender treatment provider or a certified affiliate sex offender treatment provider as defined in RCW 18.155.020.
 - (b) "Victim" means any person who has sustained emotional, psychological, physical, or financial injury to person or property as a result of the crime charged. "Victim" also means a parent or guardian of a victim who is a minor child unless the parent or guardian is the perpetrator of the offense.
 - (2) An offender is eligible for the special sex offender sentencing alternative if:
- 27 (a) The offender has been convicted of a sex offense other than a 28 violation of RCW 9A.44.050 or a sex offense that is also a serious 29 violent offense;
- 30 (b) The offender has no prior convictions for a sex offense as 31 defined in RCW 9.94A.030 or any other felony sex offenses in this or 32 any other state; and
- 33 (c) The offender's standard sentence range for the offense includes 34 the possibility of confinement for less than eleven years.
- 35 (3) If the court finds the offender is eligible for this 36 alternative, the court, on its own motion or the motion of the state or

- the offender, may order an examination to determine whether the offender is amenable to treatment.
- 3 (a) The report of the examination shall include at a minimum the following:
- 5 (i) The offender's version of the facts and the official version of the facts;
 - (ii) The offender's offense history;
- 8 (iii) An assessment of problems in addition to alleged deviant 9 behaviors;
 - (iv) The offender's social and employment situation; and
- 11 (v) Other evaluation measures used.

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- 12 The report shall set forth the sources of the examiner's information.
- 13 (b) The examiner shall assess and report regarding the offender's 14 amenability to treatment and relative risk to the community. A 15 proposed treatment plan shall be provided and shall include, at a 16 minimum:
 - (i) Frequency and type of contact between offender and therapist;
 - (ii) Specific issues to be addressed in the treatment and description of planned treatment modalities;
 - (iii) Monitoring plans, including any requirements regarding living conditions, lifestyle requirements, and monitoring by family members and others;
 - (iv) Anticipated length of treatment; and
 - (v) Recommended crime-related prohibitions.
 - (c) The court on its own motion may order, or on a motion by the state shall order, a second examination regarding the offender's amenability to treatment. The examiner shall be selected by the party making the motion. The offender shall pay the cost of any second examination ordered unless the court finds the defendant to be indigent in which case the state shall pay the cost.
 - (4) After receipt of the reports, the court shall consider whether the offender and the community will benefit from use of this alternative and consider the victim's opinion whether the offender should receive a treatment disposition under this section. If the court determines that this alternative is appropriate, the court shall then impose a sentence or, pursuant to RCW 9.94A.712, a minimum term of sentence, within the standard sentence range. If the sentence imposed

is less than eleven years of confinement, the court may suspend the execution of the sentence and impose the following conditions of suspension:

- (a) The court shall place the offender on community custody for the length of the suspended sentence, the length of the maximum term imposed pursuant to RCW 9.94A.712, or three years, whichever is greater, and require the offender to comply with any conditions imposed by the department under RCW 9.94A.720.
- (b) The court shall order treatment for any period up to three 9 years in duration. The court, in its discretion, shall order 10 outpatient sex offender treatment or inpatient sex offender treatment, 11 12 if available. A community mental health center may not be used for 13 such treatment unless it has an appropriate program designed for sex 14 offender treatment. The offender shall not change sex offender treatment providers or treatment conditions without first notifying the 15 prosecutor, the community corrections officer, and the court. If any 16 17 party or the court objects to a proposed change, the offender shall not change providers or conditions without court approval after a hearing. 18
 - (5) As conditions of the suspended sentence, the court may impose one or more of the following:
 - (a) Up to six months of confinement, not to exceed the sentence range of confinement for that offense;
 - (b) Crime-related prohibitions;

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- 24 (c) Require the offender to devote time to a specific employment or occupation;
 - (d) Remain within prescribed geographical boundaries and notify the court or the community corrections officer prior to any change in the offender's address or employment;
- 29 (e) Report as directed to the court and a community corrections 30 officer;
- 31 (f) Pay all court-ordered legal financial obligations as provided 32 in RCW 9.94A.030;
 - (g) Perform community restitution work; or
- 34 (h) Reimburse the victim for the cost of any counseling required as 35 a result of the offender's crime.
- 36 (6) At the time of sentencing, the court shall set a treatment 37 termination hearing for three months prior to the anticipated date for 38 completion of treatment.

(7) The sex offender treatment provider shall submit quarterly reports on the offender's progress in treatment to the court and the parties. The report shall reference the treatment plan and include at a minimum the following: Dates of attendance, offender's compliance with requirements, treatment activities, the offender's relative progress in treatment, and any other material specified by the court at sentencing.

- (8) Prior to the treatment termination hearing, the treatment provider and community corrections officer shall submit written reports to the court and parties regarding the offender's compliance with treatment and monitoring requirements, and recommendations regarding termination from treatment, including proposed community custody conditions. Either party may request, and the court may order, another evaluation regarding the advisability of termination from treatment. The offender shall pay the cost of any additional evaluation ordered unless the court finds the offender to be indigent in which case the state shall pay the cost. At the treatment termination hearing the court may: (a) Modify conditions of community custody, and either (b) terminate treatment, or (c) extend treatment for up to the remaining period of community custody.
- (9) If a violation of conditions occurs during community custody, the department shall either impose sanctions as provided for in RCW 9.94A.737(2)(a) or refer the violation to the court and recommend revocation of the suspended sentence as provided for in subsections (6) and (8) of this section.
- (10) The court may revoke the suspended sentence at any time during the period of community custody and order execution of the sentence if:

 (a) The offender violates the conditions of the suspended sentence, or

 (b) the court finds that the offender is failing to make satisfactory progress in treatment. All confinement time served during the period of community custody shall be credited to the offender if the suspended sentence is revoked.
- (11) Examinations and treatment ordered pursuant to this subsection shall only be conducted by <u>certified</u> sex offender treatment providers <u>or</u> certified ((by the department of health pursuant to)) <u>affiliate sex offender treatment providers under</u> chapter 18.155 RCW unless the court finds that:

(a) The offender has already moved to another state or plans to move to another state for reasons other than circumventing the certification requirements; or

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- (b)(i) No certified <u>sex offender treatment</u> providers <u>or certified</u> <u>affiliate sex offender treatment providers</u> are available for treatment within a reasonable geographical distance of the offender's home; and
- (ii) The evaluation and treatment plan comply with this section and the rules adopted by the department of health.
- (12) If the offender is less than eighteen years of age when the charge is filed, the state shall pay for the cost of initial evaluation and treatment.
- 12 **Sec. 4.** RCW 9.94A.820 and 2000 c 28 s 36 are each amended to read 13 as follows:
 - (1) Sex offender examinations and treatment ordered as a special condition of community placement or community custody under this chapter shall be conducted only by <u>certified</u> sex offender treatment providers ((certified by the department of health)) or certified affiliate sex offender treatment providers under chapter 18.155 RCW unless the court or the department finds that: (a) The offender has already moved to another state or plans to move to another state for reasons other than circumventing the certification requirements; (b) the treatment provider is employed by the department; or (c)(i) no certified <u>sex offender treatment</u> providers <u>or certified affiliate sex</u> offender treatment providers are available to provide treatment within a reasonable geographic distance of the offender's home, as determined in rules adopted by the secretary; and (ii) the evaluation and treatment plan comply with the rules adopted by the department of health. A treatment provider selected by an offender under (c) of this subsection, who is not certified by the department of health shall consult with a certified <u>sex offender treatment</u> provider during the offender's period of treatment to ensure compliance with the rules adopted by the department of health. The frequency and content of the consultation shall be based on the recommendation of the certified <u>sex</u> offender treatment provider.
 - (2) A sex offender's failure to participate in treatment required as a condition of community placement or community custody is a

- 1 violation that will not be excused on the basis that no treatment
- 2 provider was located within a reasonable geographic distance of the
- 3 offender's home.

- **Sec. 5.** RCW 13.40.160 and 2002 c 175 s 22 are each amended to read 5 as follows:
 - (1) The standard range disposition for a juvenile adjudicated of an offense is determined according to RCW 13.40.0357.
 - (a) When the court sentences an offender to a local sanction as provided in RCW 13.40.0357 option A, the court shall impose a determinate disposition within the standard ranges, except as provided in subsections (2), (3), and (4) of this section. The disposition may be comprised of one or more local sanctions.
 - (b) When the court sentences an offender to a standard range as provided in RCW 13.40.0357 option A that includes a term of confinement exceeding thirty days, commitment shall be to the department for the standard range of confinement, except as provided in subsections (2), (3), and (4) of this section.
 - (2) If the court concludes, and enters reasons for its conclusion, that disposition within the standard range would effectuate a manifest injustice the court shall impose a disposition outside the standard range, as indicated in option C of RCW 13.40.0357. The court's finding of manifest injustice shall be supported by clear and convincing evidence.

A disposition outside the standard range shall be determinate and shall be comprised of confinement or community supervision, or a combination thereof. When a judge finds a manifest injustice and imposes a sentence of confinement exceeding thirty days, the court shall sentence the juvenile to a maximum term, and the provisions of RCW 13.40.030(2) shall be used to determine the range. A disposition outside the standard range is appealable under RCW 13.40.230 by the state or the respondent. A disposition within the standard range is not appealable under RCW 13.40.230.

(3) When a juvenile offender is found to have committed a sex offense, other than a sex offense that is also a serious violent offense as defined by RCW 9.94A.030, and has no history of a prior sex offense, the court, on its own motion or the motion of the state or the

respondent, may order an examination to determine whether the respondent is amenable to treatment.

The report of the examination shall include at a minimum the following: The respondent's version of the facts and the official version of the facts, the respondent's offense history, an assessment of problems in addition to alleged deviant behaviors, the respondent's social, educational, and employment situation, and other evaluation measures used. The report shall set forth the sources of the evaluator's information.

The examiner shall assess and report regarding the respondent's amenability to treatment and relative risk to the community. A proposed treatment plan shall be provided and shall include, at a minimum:

- 14 (a)(i) Frequency and type of contact between the offender and 15 therapist;
- 16 (ii) Specific issues to be addressed in the treatment and 17 description of planned treatment modalities;
 - (iii) Monitoring plans, including any requirements regarding living conditions, lifestyle requirements, and monitoring by family members, legal guardians, or others;
 - (iv) Anticipated length of treatment; and
 - (v) Recommended crime-related prohibitions.

The court on its own motion may order, or on a motion by the state shall order, a second examination regarding the offender's amenability to treatment. The evaluator shall be selected by the party making the motion. The defendant shall pay the cost of any second examination ordered unless the court finds the defendant to be indigent in which case the state shall pay the cost.

After receipt of reports of the examination, the court shall then consider whether the offender and the community will benefit from use of this special sex offender disposition alternative and consider the victim's opinion whether the offender should receive a treatment disposition under this section. If the court determines that this special sex offender disposition alternative is appropriate, then the court shall impose a determinate disposition within the standard range for the offense, or if the court concludes, and enters reasons for its conclusions, that such disposition would cause a manifest injustice, the court shall impose a disposition under option C, and the court may

suspend the execution of the disposition and place the offender on community supervision for at least two years. As a condition of the suspended disposition, the court may impose the conditions of community supervision and other conditions, including up to thirty days of confinement and requirements that the offender do any one or more of the following:

- (b)(i) Devote time to a specific education, employment, or occupation;
- (ii) Undergo available outpatient sex offender treatment for up to two years, or inpatient sex offender treatment not to exceed the standard range of confinement for that offense. A community mental health center may not be used for such treatment unless it has an appropriate program designed for sex offender treatment. The respondent shall not change sex offender treatment providers or treatment conditions without first notifying the prosecutor, the probation counselor, and the court, and shall not change providers without court approval after a hearing if the prosecutor or probation counselor object to the change;
- (iii) Remain within prescribed geographical boundaries and notify the court or the probation counselor prior to any change in the offender's address, educational program, or employment;
- (iv) Report to the prosecutor and the probation counselor prior to any change in a sex offender treatment provider. This change shall have prior approval by the court;
 - (v) Report as directed to the court and a probation counselor;
- (vi) Pay all court-ordered legal financial obligations, perform community restitution, or any combination thereof;
- (vii) Make restitution to the victim for the cost of any counseling reasonably related to the offense;
- 30 (viii) Comply with the conditions of any court-ordered probation 31 bond; or
 - (ix) The court shall order that the offender may not attend the public or approved private elementary, middle, or high school attended by the victim or the victim's siblings. The parents or legal guardians of the offender are responsible for transportation or other costs associated with the offender's change of school that would otherwise be paid by the school district. The court shall send notice of the disposition and restriction on attending the same school as the victim

or victim's siblings to the public or approved private school the juvenile will attend, if known, or if unknown, to the approved private schools and the public school district board of directors of the district in which the juvenile resides or intends to reside. This notice must be sent at the earliest possible date but not later than ten calendar days after entry of the disposition.

The sex offender treatment provider shall submit quarterly reports on the respondent's progress in treatment to the court and the parties. The reports shall reference the treatment plan and include at a minimum the following: Dates of attendance, respondent's compliance with requirements, treatment activities, the respondent's relative progress in treatment, and any other material specified by the court at the time of the disposition.

At the time of the disposition, the court may set treatment review hearings as the court considers appropriate.

Except as provided in this subsection (3), after July 1, 1991, examinations and treatment ordered pursuant to this subsection shall only be conducted by certified sex offender treatment providers or certified ((by the department of health pursuant to)) affiliate sex offender treatment providers under chapter 18.155 RCW. A sex offender therapist who examines or treats a juvenile sex offender pursuant to this subsection does not have to be certified by the department of health pursuant to chapter 18.155 RCW if the court finds that: (A) The offender has already moved to another state or plans to move to another state for reasons other than circumventing the certification requirements; (B) no certified sex offender treatment providers or certified affiliate sex offender treatment providers are available for treatment within a reasonable geographical distance of the offender's home; and (C) the evaluation and treatment plan comply with this subsection (3) and the rules adopted by the department of health.

If the offender violates any condition of the disposition or the court finds that the respondent is failing to make satisfactory progress in treatment, the court may revoke the suspension and order execution of the disposition or the court may impose a penalty of up to thirty days' confinement for violating conditions of the disposition. The court may order both execution of the disposition and up to thirty days' confinement for the violation of the conditions of the

disposition. The court shall give credit for any confinement time previously served if that confinement was for the offense for which the suspension is being revoked.

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For purposes of this section, "victim" means any person who has sustained emotional, psychological, physical, or financial injury to person or property as a direct result of the crime charged. "Victim" may also include a known parent or guardian of a victim who is a minor child unless the parent or guardian is the perpetrator of the offense.

A disposition entered under this subsection (3) is not appealable under RCW 13.40.230.

- (4) If the juvenile offender is subject to a standard range disposition of local sanctions or 15 to 36 weeks of confinement and has not committed an A- or B+ offense, the court may impose the disposition alternative under RCW 13.40.165.
- (5) RCW 13.40.193 shall govern the disposition of any juvenile adjudicated of possessing a firearm in violation of RCW 9.41.040(1)(b)(iii) or any crime in which a special finding is entered that the juvenile was armed with a firearm.
- 19 (6) Whenever a juvenile offender is entitled to credit for time 20 spent in detention prior to a dispositional order, the dispositional 21 order shall specifically state the number of days of credit for time 22 served.
- (7) Except as provided under subsection (3) or (4) of this section or RCW 13.40.127, the court shall not suspend or defer the imposition or the execution of the disposition.
- 26 (8) In no case shall the term of confinement imposed by the court 27 at disposition exceed that to which an adult could be subjected for the 28 same offense.
- 29 **Sec. 6.** RCW 18.06.050 and 1991 c 3 s 7 are each amended to read as 30 follows:
- Any person seeking to be examined shall present to the secretary at least forty-five days before the commencement of the examination:
- 33 (1) A written application on a form or forms provided by the 34 secretary setting forth under affidavit such information as the 35 secretary may require; and
 - (2) Proof that the candidate has:

- (a) Successfully completed a course, approved by the secretary, of didactic training in basic sciences and acupuncture over a minimum period of two academic years. The training shall include such subjects as anatomy, physiology, ((bacteriology,)) microbiology, biochemistry, pathology, hygiene, and a survey of western clinical sciences. The basic science classes must be equivalent to those offered at the collegiate level. However, if the applicant is a licensed chiropractor under chapter 18.25 RCW or a naturopath licensed under chapter 18.36A RCW, the requirements of this subsection relating to basic sciences may be reduced by up to one year depending upon the extent of the candidate's qualifications as determined under rules adopted by the secretary;
- 13 (b) Successfully completed ((a course, approved by the secretary,)) 14 five hundred hours of clinical training in acupuncture ((over a minimum period of one academic year. The training shall include a minimum of: 15 16 (i) Twenty nine quarter credits of supervised practice, consisting of 17 at least four hundred separate patient treatments involving a minimum of one hundred different patients, and (ii) one hundred hours or nine 18 quarter credits of observation which shall include case presentation 19 and discussion)) that is approved by the secretary. 20
- 21 **Sec. 7.** RCW 18.34.070 and 1991 c 3 s 76 are each amended to read 22 as follows:

Any applicant for a license shall be examined if he or she pays an examination fee determined by the secretary as provided in RCW 43.70.250 and certifies under oath that he or she:

- (1) Is eighteen years or more of age; and
- (2) Has graduated from an accredited high school; and
- 28 (3) ((Is a citizen of the United States or has declared his or her 29 intention of becoming such citizen in accordance with law; and
 - (4))) Is of good moral character; and
 - $((\frac{5}{1}))$ (4) Has either:

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- (a) Had at least three years of apprenticeship training; or
- 33 (b) Successfully completed a prescribed course in opticianry in a 34 college or university approved by the secretary; or
- 35 (c) Been principally engaged in practicing as a dispensing optician 36 not in the state of Washington for five years.

- Sec. 8. RCW 18.79.160 and 1994 sp.s. c 9 s 416 are each amended to read as follows:
 - (1) An applicant for a license to practice as a registered nurse shall submit to the commission:
 - (a) An attested written application on a department form;

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- 6 (b) ((\frac{\text{Written}}{\text{N}}) \frac{\text{An}}{\text{official}} ((\frac{\text{evidence of a diploma from}}{\text{anscript demonstrating graduation and successful completion of an approved ((\frac{\text{school}}{\text{)}}) \frac{\text{program}}{\text{of nursing; and}}
 - (c) Any other official records specified by the commission.
- 10 (2) An applicant for a license to practice as an advanced 11 registered nurse practitioner shall submit to the commission:
 - (a) An attested written application on a department form;
- (b) ((Written)) An official ((evidence of)) transcript
 demonstrating graduation and successful completion of an advanced
 registered nurse practitioner ((training)) program meeting criteria
 established by the commission; and
 - (c) Any other official records specified by the commission.
 - (3) An applicant for a license to practice as a licensed practical nurse shall submit to the commission:
 - (a) An attested written application on a department form;
- 21 (b) ((Written official evidence that the applicant is over the age 22 of eighteen;
- 23 (c) Written official evidence of a high school diploma or general 24 education development certificate or diploma;
 - (d) Written)) An official ((evidence of completion of)) transcript demonstrating graduation and successful completion of an approved practical nursing program, or its equivalent; and
- $((\frac{(e)}{(e)}))$ (c) Any other official records specified by the commission.
- (4) At the time of submission of the application, the applicant for a license to practice as a registered nurse, advanced registered nurse practitioner, or licensed practical nurse must not be in violation of chapter 18.130 RCW or this chapter.
- 33 (5) The commission shall establish by rule the criteria for 34 evaluating the education of all applicants.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. A new section is added to chapter 18.79 RCW to read as follows:
- 37 A licensed practical nurse with an active license who is in the

of completing or has completed the coursework of nontraditional registered nurse program approved by the commission can obtain the required clinical experience when: (1) The experience is obtained under the immediate supervision of a registered nurse who agrees to act as the preceptor with the understanding that the licensed practical nurse is practicing under the preceptor's registered nurse license. The preceptor must have an unrestricted license with at least two years of clinical practice in the same type of practice setting where the preceptorship will occur; and (2) the experience is obtained within six months of completion of the approved nontraditional program.

- **Sec. 10.** RCW 18.83.050 and 1994 c 35 s 2 are each amended to read 12 as follows:
- 13 (1) The board shall adopt such rules as it deems necessary to carry out its functions.

- (2) The board shall examine the qualifications of applicants for licensing under this chapter, to determine which applicants are eligible for licensing under this chapter and shall forward to the secretary the names of applicants so eligible.
- (3) The board shall administer examinations to qualified applicants on at least an annual basis. The board shall determine the subject matter and scope of the examination((s and shall require both written and oral examinations of each applicant)), except as provided in RCW 18.83.170. The board may allow applicants to take the ((written)) examination upon the granting of their doctoral degree before completion of their internship for supervised experience.
- (4) The board shall keep a complete record of its own proceedings, of the questions given in examinations, of the names and qualifications of all applicants, and the names and addresses of all licensed psychologists. The examination paper of such applicant shall be kept on file for a period of at least one year after examination.
- (5) The board shall, by rule, adopt a code of ethics for psychologists which is designed to protect the public interest.
- (6) The board may require that persons licensed under this chapter as psychologists obtain and maintain professional liability insurance in amounts determined by the board to be practicable and reasonably available.

1 **Sec. 11.** RCW 18.83.072 and 1996 c 191 s 65 are each amended to 2 read as follows:

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- (1) Examination of applicants shall be held in Olympia, Washington, or at such other place as designated by the secretary, at least annually at such times as the board may determine.
- (2) ((Any applicant shall have the right to discuss with the board his or her performance on the examination.
- (3)) Any applicant who fails to make a passing grade on the examination may be allowed to retake the examination. Any applicant who fails the examination a second time must obtain special permission from the board to take the examination again.
- $((\frac{4}{1}))$ (3) The board may approve an examination prepared or administered by a private testing agency or association of licensing authorities.
- 15 **Sec. 12.** RCW 18.92.070 and 1991 c 3 s 242 are each amended to read 16 as follows:

No person, unless registered or licensed to practice veterinary medicine, surgery, and dentistry in this state at the time this chapter shall become operative, shall begin the practice of veterinary medicine, surgery and dentistry without first applying for and obtaining a license for such purpose from the secretary. In order to procure a license to practice veterinary medicine, surgery, and dentistry in the state of Washington, the applicant for such license shall file his or her application at least sixty days prior to date of examination upon a form furnished by the secretary of health, which, in addition to the fee provided by this chapter, shall be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that he or she is at least eighteen years of age and of good moral character, and by official transcripts or other evidence of graduation from a veterinary college satisfactory to and approved by the board. Said application shall be signed by the applicant ((and sworn to by him or her before some person authorized to administer oaths)). When such application and the accompanying evidence are found satisfactory, the secretary shall notify the applicant to appear before the board for the next examination. addition, applicants shall be subject to grounds for denial or issuance of a conditional license under chapter 18.130 RCW.

Nothing in this chapter shall preclude the board from permitting a person who has completed a portion of his or her educational program as determined by the board, in a veterinary college recognized by the board, to take the examination or any part thereof prior to satisfying the requirements for application for a license: PROVIDED HOWEVER, That no license shall be issued to such applicant until such requirements are satisfied.

Sec. 13. RCW 18.92.100 and 1995 c 198 s 14 are each amended to 9 read as follows:

Examinations for license to practice veterinary medicine, surgery and dentistry shall be held at least once each year at such times and places as the secretary may authorize and direct. The examination shall be on subjects that are ordinarily included in the curricula of veterinary colleges. ((All examinees shall be tested by written examination, supplemented by such oral interviews and practical demonstrations as the board deems necessary.))

- Sec. 14. RCW 18.130.040 and 2002 c 223 s 6 and 2002 c 216 s 11 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:
 - (1) This chapter applies only to the secretary and the boards and commissions having jurisdiction in relation to the professions licensed under the chapters specified in this section. This chapter does not apply to any business or profession not licensed under the chapters specified in this section.
- 24 (2)(a) The secretary has authority under this chapter in relation 25 to the following professions:
 - (i) Dispensing opticians licensed under chapter 18.34 RCW;
 - (ii) Naturopaths licensed under chapter 18.36A RCW;
 - (iii) Midwives licensed under chapter 18.50 RCW;
 - (iv) Ocularists licensed under chapter 18.55 RCW;
- 30 (v) Massage operators and businesses licensed under chapter 18.108
 31 RCW;
- 32 (vi) Dental hygienists licensed under chapter 18.29 RCW;
- (vii) Acupuncturists licensed under chapter 18.06 RCW;
- (viii) Radiologic technologists certified and X-ray technicians registered under chapter 18.84 RCW;

- 1 (ix) Respiratory care practitioners licensed under chapter 18.89 2 RCW;
- 3 (x) Persons registered under chapter 18.19 RCW;
- 4 (xi) Persons licensed as mental health counselors, marriage and family therapists, and social workers under chapter 18.225 RCW;
- 6 (xii) Persons registered as nursing pool operators under chapter 7 18.52C RCW;
- 8 (xiii) Nursing assistants registered or certified under chapter 9 18.88A RCW;
- 10 (xiv) Health care assistants certified under chapter 18.135 RCW;
- 11 (xv) Dietitians and nutritionists certified under chapter 18.138 12 RCW;
- 13 (xvi) Chemical dependency professionals certified under chapter 14 18.205 RCW;
- 15 (xvii) Sex offender treatment providers <u>and certified affiliate sex</u> 16 <u>offender treatment providers</u> certified under chapter 18.155 RCW;
- 17 (xviii) Persons licensed and certified under chapter 18.73 RCW or 18 RCW 18.71.205;
- 19 (xix) Denturists licensed under chapter 18.30 RCW;
- 20 (xx) Orthotists and prosthetists licensed under chapter 18.200 RCW;
- 21 (xxi) Surgical technologists registered under chapter 18.215 RCW;
- 22 and
- 23 (xxii) Recreational therapists.
- 24 (b) The boards and commissions having authority under this chapter 25 are as follows:
- 26 (i) The podiatric medical board as established in chapter 18.22 27 RCW;
- 28 (ii) The chiropractic quality assurance commission as established 29 in chapter 18.25 RCW;
- 30 (iii) The dental quality assurance commission as established in 31 chapter 18.32 RCW;
- 32 (iv) The board of hearing and speech as established in chapter 33 18.35 RCW;
- 34 (v) The board of examiners for nursing home administrators as 35 established in chapter 18.52 RCW;
- (vi) The optometry board as established in chapter 18.54 RCW governing licenses issued under chapter 18.53 RCW;

1 (vii) The board of osteopathic medicine and surgery as established 2 in chapter 18.57 RCW governing licenses issued under chapters 18.57 and 3 18.57A RCW;

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- (viii) The board of pharmacy as established in chapter 18.64 RCW governing licenses issued under chapters 18.64 and 18.64A RCW;
- 6 (ix) The medical quality assurance commission as established in 7 chapter 18.71 RCW governing licenses and registrations issued under 8 chapters 18.71 and 18.71A RCW;
- 9 (x) The board of physical therapy as established in chapter 18.74 10 RCW;
- 11 (xi) The board of occupational therapy practice as established in chapter 18.59 RCW;
- 13 (xii) The nursing care quality assurance commission as established 14 in chapter 18.79 RCW governing licenses issued under that chapter;
- 15 (xiii) The examining board of psychology and its disciplinary 16 committee as established in chapter 18.83 RCW; and
- 17 (xiv) The veterinary board of governors as established in chapter 18 18.92 RCW.
- (3) In addition to the authority to discipline license holders, the 19 disciplining authority has the authority to grant or deny licenses 20 21 based on the conditions and criteria established in this chapter and 22 the chapters specified in subsection (2) of this section. This chapter also governs any investigation, hearing, or proceeding relating to 23 24 denial of licensure or issuance of a license conditioned on the 25 applicant's compliance with an order entered pursuant to RCW 18.130.160 by the disciplining authority. 26
 - (4) All disciplining authorities shall adopt procedures to ensure substantially consistent application of this chapter, the Uniform Disciplinary Act, among the disciplining authorities listed in subsection (2) of this section.
- 31 **Sec. 15.** RCW 18.155.020 and 2001 2nd sp.s. c 12 s 401 are each 32 amended to read as follows:
- Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter:
- 35 (1) "Certified sex offender treatment provider" means a licensed, 36 certified, or registered health professional who is certified to

- examine and treat sex offenders pursuant to chapters 9.94A and 13.40 RCW and sexually violent predators under chapter 71.09 RCW.
- 3 (2) "Certified affiliate sex offender treatment provider" means a
 4 licensed, certified, or registered health professional who is certified
 5 as an affiliate to examine and treat sex offenders pursuant to chapters
 6 9.94A and 13.40 RCW and sexually violent predators under chapter 71.09
 7 RCW under the supervision of a certified sex offender treatment
 8 provider.
 - (3) "Department" means the department of health.

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- 10 $((\frac{3}{3}))$ $\underline{(4)}$ "Secretary" means the secretary of health.
- 11 (((4))) <u>(5)</u> "Sex offender treatment provider" <u>or "affiliate sex</u> 12 <u>offender treatment provider"</u> means a person who counsels or treats sex 13 offenders accused of or convicted of a sex offense as defined by RCW 14 9.94A.030.
- 15 **Sec. 16.** RCW 18.155.030 and 2001 2nd sp.s. c 12 s 402 are each 16 amended to read as follows:
 - (1) No person shall represent himself or herself as a certified sex offender treatment provider or certified affiliate sex offender treatment provider without first applying for and receiving a certificate pursuant to this chapter.
 - (2) Only a certified sex offender treatment provider <u>or certified</u> <u>affiliate sex offender treatment provider</u> may perform or provide the following services:
 - (a) Evaluations conducted for the purposes of and pursuant to RCW 9.94A.670 and 13.40.160;
 - (b) Treatment of convicted sex offenders who are sentenced and ordered into treatment pursuant to chapter 9.94A RCW and adjudicated juvenile sex offenders who are ordered into treatment pursuant to chapter 13.40 RCW;
 - (c) Except as provided under subsection (3) of this section, treatment of sexually violent predators who are conditionally released to a less restrictive alternative pursuant to chapter 71.09 RCW.
 - (3) A certified sex offender treatment provider or certified affiliate sex offender treatment provider may not perform or provide treatment of sexually violent predators under subsection (2)(c) of this section if the ((certified sex offender)) treatment provider has been:
 - (a) Convicted of a sex offense, as defined in RCW 9.94A.030;

- 1 (b) Convicted in any other jurisdiction of an offense that under 2 the laws of this state would be classified as a sex offense as defined 3 in RCW 9.94A.030; or
- 4 (c) Suspended or otherwise restricted from practicing any health 5 care profession by competent authority in any state, federal, or 6 foreign jurisdiction.
- 7 **Sec. 17.** RCW 18.155.040 and 1996 c 191 s 86 are each amended to 8 read as follows:
- 9 In addition to any other authority provided by law, the secretary 10 shall have the following authority:
- 11 (1) To set administrative procedures, administrative requirements, 12 and fees in accordance with RCW 43.70.250 and 43.70.280;

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- (2) To establish forms necessary to administer this chapter;
- (3) To issue a certificate <u>or an affiliate certificate</u> to any applicant who has met the education, training, and examination requirements for certification <u>or an affiliate certification</u> and deny a certificate to applicants who do not meet the minimum qualifications for certification <u>or affiliate certification</u>. Proceedings concerning the denial of certificates based on unprofessional conduct or impaired practice shall be governed by the uniform disciplinary act, chapter 18.130 RCW;
- (4) To hire clerical, administrative, and investigative staff as needed to implement and administer this chapter and to hire individuals including those certified under this chapter to serve as examiners or consultants as necessary to implement and administer this chapter;
- (5) To maintain the official department record of all applicants and certifications;
- (6) To conduct a hearing on an appeal of a denial of a certificate on the applicant's failure to meet the minimum qualifications for certification. The hearing shall be conducted pursuant to chapter 34.05 RCW;
- (7) To issue subpoenas, statements of charges, statements of intent to deny certificates, and orders and to delegate in writing to a designee the authority to issue subpoenas, statements of charges, and statements of intent to deny certificates;
- 36 (8) To determine the minimum education, work experience, and

- training requirements for certification <u>or affiliate certification</u>, including but not limited to approval of educational programs;
- 3 (9) To prepare and administer or approve the preparation and 4 administration of examinations for certification;
- 5 (10) To establish by rule the procedure for appeal of an 6 examination failure;
 - (11) To adopt rules implementing a continuing competency program;
- 8 (12) To adopt rules in accordance with chapter 34.05 RCW as 9 necessary to implement this chapter.

- NEW SECTION. Sec. 18. A new section is added to chapter 18.155
 RCW to read as follows:
- 12 The department shall issue an affiliate certificate to any 13 applicant who meets the following requirements:
- 14 (1) Successful completion of an educational program approved by the 15 secretary or successful completion of alternate training which meets 16 the criteria of the secretary;
- 17 (2) Successful completion of an examination administered or 18 approved by the secretary;
- 19 (3) Not having engaged in unprofessional conduct or being unable to 20 practice with reasonable skill and safety as a result of a physical or 21 mental impairment; and
- 22 (4) Other requirements as may be established by the secretary that 23 impact the competence of the sex offender treatment provider.
- 24 Sec. 19. RCW 26.09.191 and 1996 c 303 s 1 are each amended to read 25 as follows:
- (1) The permanent parenting plan shall not require mutual decision-26 making or designation of a dispute resolution process other than court 27 28 action if it is found that a parent has engaged in any of the following 29 conduct: (a) Willful abandonment that continues for an extended period 30 of time or substantial refusal to perform parenting functions; (b) physical, sexual, or a pattern of emotional abuse of a child; or (c) a 31 history of acts of domestic violence as defined in RCW 26.50.010(1) or 32 an assault or sexual assault which causes grievous bodily harm or the 33 34 fear of such harm.
- 35 (2)(a) The parent's residential time with the child shall be 36 limited if it is found that the parent has engaged in any of the

- following conduct: (i) Willful abandonment that continues for an extended period of time or substantial refusal to perform parenting functions; (ii) physical, sexual, or a pattern of emotional abuse of a child; (iii) a history of acts of domestic violence as defined in RCW 26.50.010(1) or an assault or sexual assault which causes grievous bodily harm or the fear of such harm; or (iv) the parent has been convicted as an adult of a sex offense under:
- 8 (A) RCW 9A.44.076 if, because of the difference in age between the offender and the victim, no rebuttable presumption exists under (d) of this subsection;
- 11 (B) RCW 9A.44.079 if, because of the difference in age between the 12 offender and the victim, no rebuttable presumption exists under (d) of 13 this subsection;
- 14 (C) RCW 9A.44.086 if, because of the difference in age between the offender and the victim, no rebuttable presumption exists under (d) of this subsection;
 - (D) RCW 9A.44.089;
 - (E) RCW 9A.44.093;
- 19 (F) RCW 9A.44.096;

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- 20 (G) RCW 9A.64.020 (1) or (2) if, because of the difference in age 21 between the offender and the victim, no rebuttable presumption exists 22 under (d) of this subsection;
 - (H) Chapter 9.68A RCW;
- 24 (I) Any predecessor or antecedent statute for the offenses listed 25 in (a)(iv)(A) through (H) of this subsection;
 - (J) Any statute from any other jurisdiction that describes an offense analogous to the offenses listed in (a)(iv)(A) through (H) of this subsection.
- This subsection (2)(a) shall not apply when (c) or (d) of this subsection applies.
 - (b) The parent's residential time with the child shall be limited if it is found that the parent resides with a person who has engaged in any of the following conduct: (i) Physical, sexual, or a pattern of emotional abuse of a child; (ii) a history of acts of domestic violence as defined in RCW 26.50.010(1) or an assault or sexual assault that causes grievous bodily harm or the fear of such harm; or (iii) the person has been convicted as an adult or as a juvenile has been adjudicated of a sex offense under:

- 1 (A) RCW 9A.44.076 if, because of the difference in age between the offender and the victim, no rebuttable presumption exists under (e) of this subsection;
 - (B) RCW 9A.44.079 if, because of the difference in age between the offender and the victim, no rebuttable presumption exists under (e) of this subsection;
 - (C) RCW 9A.44.086 if, because of the difference in age between the offender and the victim, no rebuttable presumption exists under (e) of this subsection;
 - (D) RCW 9A.44.089;
- 11 (E) RCW 9A.44.093;
- 12 (F) RCW 9A.44.096;

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- 13 (G) RCW 9A.64.020 (1) or (2) if, because of the difference in age 14 between the offender and the victim, no rebuttable presumption exists 15 under (e) of this subsection;
 - (H) Chapter 9.68A RCW;
- 17 (I) Any predecessor or antecedent statute for the offenses listed 18 in (b)(iii)(A) through (H) of this subsection;
- 19 (J) Any statute from any other jurisdiction that describes an 20 offense analogous to the offenses listed in (b)(iii)(A) through (H) of 21 this subsection.
- This subsection (2)(b) shall not apply when (c) or (e) of this subsection applies.
 - (c) If a parent has been found to be a sexual predator under chapter 71.09 RCW or under an analogous statute of any other jurisdiction, the court shall restrain the parent from contact with a child that would otherwise be allowed under this chapter. If a parent resides with an adult or a juvenile who has been found to be a sexual predator under chapter 71.09 RCW or under an analogous statute of any other jurisdiction, the court shall restrain the parent from contact with the parent's child except contact that occurs outside that person's presence.
 - (d) There is a rebuttable presumption that a parent who has been convicted as an adult of a sex offense listed in (d)(i) through (ix) of this subsection poses a present danger to a child. Unless the parent rebuts this presumption, the court shall restrain the parent from contact with a child that would otherwise be allowed under this chapter:

- 1 (i) RCW 9A.64.020 (1) or (2), provided that the person convicted 2 was at least five years older than the other person;
- 3 (ii) RCW 9A.44.073;
- 4 (iii) RCW 9A.44.076, provided that the person convicted was at least eight years older than the victim;
- 6 (iv) RCW 9A.44.079, provided that the person convicted was at least 7 eight years older than the victim;
- 8 (v) RCW 9A.44.083;
- 9 (vi) RCW 9A.44.086, provided that the person convicted was at least 10 eight years older than the victim;
- 11 (vii) RCW 9A.44.100;
- 12 (viii) Any predecessor or antecedent statute for the offenses 13 listed in (d)(i) through (vii) of this subsection;
- 14 (ix) Any statute from any other jurisdiction that describes an 15 offense analogous to the offenses listed in (d)(i) through (vii) of 16 this subsection.
- 17 (e) There is a rebuttable presumption that a parent who resides with a person who, as an adult, has been convicted, or as a juvenile 18 19 has been adjudicated, of the sex offenses listed in (e)(i) through (ix) 20 of this subsection places a child at risk of abuse or harm when that parent exercises residential time in the presence of the convicted or 21 adjudicated person. Unless the parent rebuts the presumption, the 22 23 court shall restrain the parent from contact with the parent's child except for contact that occurs outside of the convicted or adjudicated 24 25 person's presence:
- 26 (i) RCW 9A.64.020 (1) or (2), provided that the person convicted 27 was at least five years older than the other person;
- 28 (ii) RCW 9A.44.073;
- 29 (iii) RCW 9A.44.076, provided that the person convicted was at 30 least eight years older than the victim;
- 31 (iv) RCW 9A.44.079, provided that the person convicted was at least 32 eight years older than the victim;
- 33 (v) RCW 9A.44.083;
- (vi) RCW 9A.44.086, provided that the person convicted was at least eight years older than the victim;
- 36 (vii) RCW 9A.44.100;
- (viii) Any predecessor or antecedent statute for the offenses listed in (e)(i) through (vii) of this subsection;

1 (ix) Any statute from any other jurisdiction that describes an 2 offense analogous to the offenses listed in (e)(i) through (vii) of this subsection.

- (f) The presumption established in (d) of this subsection may be rebutted only after a written finding that:
- (i) If the child was not the victim of the sex offense committed by the parent requesting residential time, (A) contact between the child and the offending parent is appropriate and poses minimal risk to the child, and (B) the offending parent has successfully engaged in treatment for sex offenders or is engaged in and making progress in such treatment, if any was ordered by a court, and the treatment provider believes such contact is appropriate and poses minimal risk to the child; or
- (ii) If the child was the victim of the sex offense committed by the parent requesting residential time, (A) contact between the child and the offending parent is appropriate and poses minimal risk to the child, (B) if the child is in or has been in therapy for victims of sexual abuse, the child's counselor believes such contact between the child and the offending parent is in the child's best interest, and (C) the offending parent has successfully engaged in treatment for sex offenders or is engaged in and making progress in such treatment, if any was ordered by a court, and the treatment provider believes such contact is appropriate and poses minimal risk to the child.
- (g) The presumption established in (e) of this subsection may be rebutted only after a written finding that:
- (i) If the child was not the victim of the sex offense committed by the person who is residing with the parent requesting residential time, (A) contact between the child and the parent residing with the convicted or adjudicated person is appropriate and that parent is able to protect the child in the presence of the convicted or adjudicated person, and (B) the convicted or adjudicated person has successfully engaged in treatment for sex offenders or is engaged in and making progress in such treatment, if any was ordered by a court, and the treatment provider believes such contact is appropriate and poses minimal risk to the child; or
- (ii) If the child was the victim of the sex offense committed by the person who is residing with the parent requesting residential time,(A) contact between the child and the parent in the presence of the

convicted or adjudicated person is appropriate and poses minimal risk to the child, (B) if the child is in or has been in therapy for victims of sexual abuse, the child's counselor believes such contact between the child and the parent residing with the convicted or adjudicated person in the presence of the convicted or adjudicated person is in the child's best interest, and (C) the convicted or adjudicated person has successfully engaged in treatment for sex offenders or is engaged in and making progress in such treatment, if any was ordered by a court, and the treatment provider believes contact between the parent and child in the presence of the convicted or adjudicated person is appropriate and poses minimal risk to the child.

- (h) If the court finds that the parent has met the burden of rebutting the presumption under (f) of this subsection, the court may allow a parent who has been convicted as an adult of a sex offense listed in (d)(i) through (ix) of this subsection to have residential time with the child supervised by a neutral and independent adult and pursuant to an adequate plan for supervision of such residential time. The court shall not approve of a supervisor for contact between the child and the parent unless the court finds, based on the evidence, that the supervisor is willing and capable of protecting the child from harm. The court shall revoke court approval of the supervisor upon finding, based on the evidence, that the supervisor has failed to protect the child or is no longer willing or capable of protecting the child.
- (i) If the court finds that the parent has met the burden of rebutting the presumption under (g) of this subsection, the court may allow a parent residing with a person who has been adjudicated as a juvenile of a sex offense listed in (e)(i) through (ix) of this subsection to have residential time with the child in the presence of the person adjudicated as a juvenile, supervised by a neutral and independent adult and pursuant to an adequate plan for supervision of such residential time. The court shall not approve of a supervisor for contact between the child and the parent unless the court finds, based on the evidence, that the supervisor is willing and capable of protecting the child from harm. The court shall revoke court approval of the supervisor upon finding, based on the evidence, that the supervisor has failed to protect the child or is no longer willing or capable of protecting the child.

(j) If the court finds that the parent has met the burden of rebutting the presumption under (g) of this subsection, the court may allow a parent residing with a person who, as an adult, has been convicted of a sex offense listed in (e)(i) through (ix) of this subsection to have residential time with the child in the presence of the convicted person supervised by a neutral and independent adult and pursuant to an adequate plan for supervision of such residential time. The court shall not approve of a supervisor for contact between the child and the parent unless the court finds, based on the evidence, that the supervisor is willing and capable of protecting the child from harm. The court shall revoke court approval of the supervisor upon finding, based on the evidence, that the supervisor has failed to protect the child or is no longer willing or capable of protecting the child.

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(k) A court shall not order unsupervised contact between the offending parent and a child of the offending parent who was sexually abused by that parent. A court may order unsupervised contact between the offending parent and a child who was not sexually abused by the parent after the presumption under (d) of this subsection has been rebutted and supervised residential time has occurred for at least two years with no further arrests or convictions of sex offenses involving children under chapter 9A.44 RCW, RCW 9A.64.020, or chapter 9.68A RCW and (i) the sex offense of the offending parent was not committed against a child of the offending parent, and (ii) the court finds that unsupervised contact between the child and the offending parent is appropriate and poses minimal risk to the child, after consideration of the testimony of a state-certified therapist, mental health counselor, or social worker with expertise in treating child sexual abuse victims who has supervised at least one period of residential time between the parent and the child, and after consideration of evidence of the offending parent's compliance with community supervision requirements, If the offending parent was not ordered by a court to participate in treatment for sex offenders, then the parent shall obtain a psychosexual evaluation conducted by a ((state-certified)) certified sex offender treatment provider or a certified affiliate sex offender treatment provider indicating that the offender has the lowest likelihood of risk to reoffend before the court grants unsupervised contact between the parent and a child.

(1) A court may order unsupervised contact between the parent and a child which may occur in the presence of a juvenile adjudicated of a sex offense listed in (e)(i) through (ix) of this subsection who resides with the parent after the presumption under (e) of this subsection has been rebutted and supervised residential time has occurred for at least two years during which time the adjudicated juvenile has had no further arrests, adjudications, or convictions of sex offenses involving children under chapter 9A.44 RCW, RCW 9A.64.020, or chapter 9.68A RCW, and (i) the court finds that unsupervised contact between the child and the parent that may occur in the presence of the adjudicated juvenile is appropriate and poses minimal risk to the child, after consideration of the testimony of a state-certified therapist, mental health counselor, or social worker with expertise in treatment of child sexual abuse victims who has supervised at least one period of residential time between the parent and the child in the presence of the adjudicated juvenile, and after consideration of evidence of the adjudicated juvenile's compliance with community supervision or parole requirements, if any. If the adjudicated juvenile was not ordered by a court to participate in treatment for sex offenders, then the adjudicated juvenile shall obtain a psychosexual evaluation conducted by a ((state-certified)) certified sex offender treatment provider or a certified affiliate sex offender treatment provider indicating that the adjudicated juvenile has the lowest likelihood of risk to reoffend before the court grants unsupervised contact between the parent and a child which may occur in the presence of the adjudicated juvenile who is residing with the parent.

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(m)(i) The limitations imposed by the court under (a) or (b) of this subsection shall be reasonably calculated to protect the child from the physical, sexual, or emotional abuse or harm that could result if the child has contact with the parent requesting residential time. If the court expressly finds based on the evidence that limitations on the residential time with the child will not adequately protect the child from the harm or abuse that could result if the child has contact with the parent requesting residential time, the court shall restrain the parent requesting residential time from all contact with the child.

(ii) The court shall not enter an order under (a) of this subsection allowing a parent to have contact with a child if the parent has been found by clear and convincing evidence in a civil action or by

a preponderance of the evidence in a dependency action to have sexually abused the child, except upon recommendation by an evaluator or therapist for the child that the child is ready for contact with the parent and will not be harmed by the contact. The court shall not enter an order allowing a parent to have contact with the child in the offender's presence if the parent resides with a person who has been found by clear and convincing evidence in a civil action or by a preponderance of the evidence in a dependency action to have sexually abused a child, unless the court finds that the parent accepts that the person engaged in the harmful conduct and the parent is willing to and capable of protecting the child from harm from the person.

(iii) If the court limits residential time under (a) or (b) of this subsection to require supervised contact between the child and the parent, the court shall not approve of a supervisor for contact between a child and a parent who has engaged in physical, sexual, or a pattern of emotional abuse of the child unless the court finds based upon the evidence that the supervisor accepts that the harmful conduct occurred and is willing to and capable of protecting the child from harm. The court shall revoke court approval of the supervisor upon finding, based on the evidence, that the supervisor has failed to protect the child or is no longer willing to or capable of protecting the child.

- (n) If the court expressly finds based on the evidence that contact between the parent and the child will not cause physical, sexual, or emotional abuse or harm to the child and that the probability that the parent's or other person's harmful or abusive conduct will recur is so remote that it would not be in the child's best interests to apply the limitations of (a), (b), and (m)(i) and (iii) of this subsection, or if the court expressly finds that the parent's conduct did not have an impact on the child, then the court need not apply the limitations of (a), (b), and (m)(i) and (iii) of this subsection. The weight given to the existence of a protection order issued under chapter 26.50 RCW as to domestic violence is within the discretion of the court. This subsection shall not apply when (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), and (m)(ii) of this subsection apply.
- (3) A parent's involvement or conduct may have an adverse effect on the child's best interests, and the court may preclude or limit any

1 provisions of the parenting plan, if any of the following factors 2 exist:

- 3 (a) A parent's neglect or substantial nonperformance of parenting 4 functions;
- 5 (b) A long-term emotional or physical impairment which interferes 6 with the parent's performance of parenting functions as defined in RCW 7 26.09.004;
- 8 (c) A long-term impairment resulting from drug, alcohol, or other 9 substance abuse that interferes with the performance of parenting 10 functions;
- 11 (d) The absence or substantial impairment of emotional ties between 12 the parent and the child;
- 13 (e) The abusive use of conflict by the parent which creates the 14 danger of serious damage to the child's psychological development;
- 15 (f) A parent has withheld from the other parent access to the child 16 for a protracted period without good cause; or
- 17 (g) Such other factors or conduct as the court expressly finds 18 adverse to the best interests of the child.
- 19 (4) In entering a permanent parenting plan, the court shall not 20 draw any presumptions from the provisions of the temporary parenting 21 plan.
- 22 (5) In determining whether any of the conduct described in this 23 section has occurred, the court shall apply the civil rules of 24 evidence, proof, and procedure.
- 25 (6) For the purposes of this section, a parent's child means that 26 parent's natural child, adopted child, or stepchild.
- 27 **Sec. 20.** RCW 26.10.160 and 1996 c 303 s 2 are each amended to read 28 as follows:
- 29 (1) A parent not granted custody of the child is entitled to 30 reasonable visitation rights except as provided in subsection (2) of 31 this section.
- (2)(a) Visitation with the child shall be limited if it is found that the parent seeking visitation has engaged in any of the following conduct: (i) Willful abandonment that continues for an extended period of time or substantial refusal to perform parenting functions; (ii) physical, sexual, or a pattern of emotional abuse of a child; (iii) a history of acts of domestic violence as defined in RCW 26.50.010(1) or

an assault or sexual assault which causes grievous bodily harm or the fear of such harm; or (iv) the parent has been convicted as an adult of a sex offense under:

- (A) RCW 9A.44.076 if, because of the difference in age between the offender and the victim, no rebuttable presumption exists under (d) of this subsection;
- (B) RCW 9A.44.079 if, because of the difference in age between the offender and the victim, no rebuttable presumption exists under (d) of this subsection;
- 10 (C) RCW 9A.44.086 if, because of the difference in age between the offender and the victim, no rebuttable presumption exists under (d) of this subsection;
 - (D) RCW 9A.44.089;
- 14 (E) RCW 9A.44.093;

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- 15 (F) RCW 9A.44.096;
- 16 (G) RCW 9A.64.020 (1) or (2) if, because of the difference in age 17 between the offender and the victim, no rebuttable presumption exists 18 under (d) of this subsection;
- 19 (H) Chapter 9.68A RCW;
- 20 (I) Any predecessor or antecedent statute for the offenses listed 21 in (a)(iv)(A) through (H) of this subsection;
- 22 (J) Any statute from any other jurisdiction that describes an 23 offense analogous to the offenses listed in (a)(iv)(A) through (H) of 24 this subsection.
- 25 This subsection (2)(a) shall not apply when (c) or (d) of this 26 subsection applies.
 - (b) The parent's visitation with the child shall be limited if it is found that the parent resides with a person who has engaged in any of the following conduct: (i) Physical, sexual, or a pattern of emotional abuse of a child; (ii) a history of acts of domestic violence as defined in RCW 26.50.010(1) or an assault or sexual assault that causes grievous bodily harm or the fear of such harm; or (iii) the person has been convicted as an adult or as a juvenile has been adjudicated of a sex offense under:
- 35 (A) RCW 9A.44.076 if, because of the difference in age between the offender and the victim, no rebuttable presumption exists under (e) of this subsection;

- 1 (B) RCW 9A.44.079 if, because of the difference in age between the offender and the victim, no rebuttable presumption exists under (e) of this subsection;
- 4 (C) RCW 9A.44.086 if, because of the difference in age between the offender and the victim, no rebuttable presumption exists under (e) of this subsection;
 - (D) RCW 9A.44.089;
 - (E) RCW 9A.44.093;
- 9 (F) RCW 9A.44.096;

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- 10 (G) RCW 9A.64.020 (1) or (2) if, because of the difference in age 11 between the offender and the victim, no rebuttable presumption exists 12 under (e) of this subsection;
- 13 (H) Chapter 9.68A RCW;
- 14 (I) Any predecessor or antecedent statute for the offenses listed 15 in (b)(iii)(A) through (H) of this subsection;
- 16 (J) Any statute from any other jurisdiction that describes an offense analogous to the offenses listed in (b)(iii)(A) through (H) of this subsection.
- This subsection (2)(b) shall not apply when (c) or (e) of this subsection applies.
 - (c) If a parent has been found to be a sexual predator under chapter 71.09 RCW or under an analogous statute of any other jurisdiction, the court shall restrain the parent from contact with a child that would otherwise be allowed under this chapter. If a parent resides with an adult or a juvenile who has been found to be a sexual predator under chapter 71.09 RCW or under an analogous statute of any other jurisdiction, the court shall restrain the parent from contact with the parent's child except contact that occurs outside that person's presence.
 - (d) There is a rebuttable presumption that a parent who has been convicted as an adult of a sex offense listed in (d)(i) through (ix) of this subsection poses a present danger to a child. Unless the parent rebuts this presumption, the court shall restrain the parent from contact with a child that would otherwise be allowed under this chapter:
- 36 (i) RCW 9A.64.020 (1) or (2), provided that the person convicted 37 was at least five years older than the other person;
- 38 (ii) RCW 9A.44.073;

- 1 (iii) RCW 9A.44.076, provided that the person convicted was at least eight years older than the victim;
- 3 (iv) RCW 9A.44.079, provided that the person convicted was at least 4 eight years older than the victim;
 - (v) RCW 9A.44.083;

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- 6 (vi) RCW 9A.44.086, provided that the person convicted was at least 7 eight years older than the victim;
- 8 (vii) RCW 9A.44.100;
- 9 (viii) Any predecessor or antecedent statute for the offenses 10 listed in (d)(i) through (vii) of this subsection;
- 11 (ix) Any statute from any other jurisdiction that describes an 12 offense analogous to the offenses listed in (d)(i) through (vii) of 13 this subsection.
 - (e) There is a rebuttable presumption that a parent who resides with a person who, as an adult, has been convicted, or as a juvenile has been adjudicated, of the sex offenses listed in (e)(i) through (ix) of this subsection places a child at risk of abuse or harm when that parent exercises visitation in the presence of the convicted or adjudicated person. Unless the parent rebuts the presumption, the court shall restrain the parent from contact with the parent's child except for contact that occurs outside of the convicted or adjudicated person's presence:
- 23 (i) RCW 9A.64.020 (1) or (2), provided that the person convicted 24 was at least five years older than the other person;
- 25 (ii) RCW 9A.44.073;
- 26 (iii) RCW 9A.44.076, provided that the person convicted was at least eight years older than the victim;
- 28 (iv) RCW 9A.44.079, provided that the person convicted was at least 29 eight years older than the victim;
- 30 (v) RCW 9A.44.083;
- (vi) RCW 9A.44.086, provided that the person convicted was at least eight years older than the victim;
- 33 (vii) RCW 9A.44.100;
- (viii) Any predecessor or antecedent statute for the offenses listed in (e)(i) through (vii) of this subsection;
- 36 (ix) Any statute from any other jurisdiction that describes an 37 offense analogous to the offenses listed in (e)(i) through (vii) of 38 this subsection.

(f) The presumption established in (d) of this subsection may be rebutted only after a written finding that:

- (i) If the child was not the victim of the sex offense committed by the parent requesting visitation, (A) contact between the child and the offending parent is appropriate and poses minimal risk to the child, and (B) the offending parent has successfully engaged in treatment for sex offenders or is engaged in and making progress in such treatment, if any was ordered by a court, and the treatment provider believes such contact is appropriate and poses minimal risk to the child; or
- (ii) If the child was the victim of the sex offense committed by the parent requesting visitation, (A) contact between the child and the offending parent is appropriate and poses minimal risk to the child, (B) if the child is in or has been in therapy for victims of sexual abuse, the child's counselor believes such contact between the child and the offending parent is in the child's best interest, and (C) the offending parent has successfully engaged in treatment for sex offenders or is engaged in and making progress in such treatment, if any was ordered by a court, and the treatment provider believes such contact is appropriate and poses minimal risk to the child.
- (g) The presumption established in (e) of this subsection may be rebutted only after a written finding that:
- (i) If the child was not the victim of the sex offense committed by the person who is residing with the parent requesting visitation, (A) contact between the child and the parent residing with the convicted or adjudicated person is appropriate and that parent is able to protect the child in the presence of the convicted or adjudicated person, and (B) the convicted or adjudicated person has successfully engaged in treatment for sex offenders or is engaged in and making progress in such treatment, if any was ordered by a court, and the treatment provider believes such contact is appropriate and poses minimal risk to the child; or
- (ii) If the child was the victim of the sex offense committed by the person who is residing with the parent requesting visitation, (A) contact between the child and the parent in the presence of the convicted or adjudicated person is appropriate and poses minimal risk to the child, (B) if the child is in or has been in therapy for victims of sexual abuse, the child's counselor believes such contact between the child and the parent residing with the convicted or adjudicated

person in the presence of the convicted or adjudicated person is in the child's best interest, and (C) the convicted or adjudicated person has successfully engaged in treatment for sex offenders or is engaged in and making progress in such treatment, if any was ordered by a court, and the treatment provider believes contact between the parent and child in the presence of the convicted or adjudicated person is appropriate and poses minimal risk to the child.

- (h) If the court finds that the parent has met the burden of rebutting the presumption under (f) of this subsection, the court may allow a parent who has been convicted as an adult of a sex offense listed in (d)(i) through (ix) of this subsection to have visitation with the child supervised by a neutral and independent adult and pursuant to an adequate plan for supervision of such visitation. The court shall not approve of a supervisor for contact between the child and the parent unless the court finds, based on the evidence, that the supervisor is willing and capable of protecting the child from harm. The court shall revoke court approval of the supervisor upon finding, based on the evidence, that the supervisor has failed to protect the child or is no longer willing or capable of protecting the child.
- (i) If the court finds that the parent has met the burden of rebutting the presumption under (g) of this subsection, the court may allow a parent residing with a person who has been adjudicated as a juvenile of a sex offense listed in (e)(i) through (ix) of this subsection to have visitation with the child in the presence of the person adjudicated as a juvenile, supervised by a neutral and independent adult and pursuant to an adequate plan for supervision of such visitation. The court shall not approve of a supervisor for contact between the child and the parent unless the court finds, based on the evidence, that the supervisor is willing and capable of protecting the child from harm. The court shall revoke court approval of the supervisor upon finding, based on the evidence, that the supervisor has failed to protect the child or is no longer willing or capable of protecting the child.
- (j) If the court finds that the parent has met the burden of rebutting the presumption under (g) of this subsection, the court may allow a parent residing with a person who, as an adult, has been convicted of a sex offense listed in (e)(i) through (ix) of this subsection to have visitation with the child in the presence of the

convicted person supervised by a neutral and independent adult and pursuant to an adequate plan for supervision of such visitation. The court shall not approve of a supervisor for contact between the child and the parent unless the court finds, based on the evidence, that the supervisor is willing and capable of protecting the child from harm. The court shall revoke court approval of the supervisor upon finding, based on the evidence, that the supervisor has failed to protect the child or is no longer willing or capable of protecting the child.

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- (k) A court shall not order unsupervised contact between the offending parent and a child of the offending parent who was sexually abused by that parent. A court may order unsupervised contact between the offending parent and a child who was not sexually abused by the parent after the presumption under (d) of this subsection has been rebutted and supervised visitation has occurred for at least two years with no further arrests or convictions of sex offenses involving children under chapter 9A.44 RCW, RCW 9A.64.020, or chapter 9.68A RCW and (i) the sex offense of the offending parent was not committed against a child of the offending parent, and (ii) the court finds that unsupervised contact between the child and the offending parent is appropriate and poses minimal risk to the child, after consideration of the testimony of a state-certified therapist, mental health counselor, or social worker with expertise in treating child sexual abuse victims who has supervised at least one period of visitation between the parent and the child, and after consideration of evidence of the offending parent's compliance with community supervision requirements, if any. If the offending parent was not ordered by a court to participate in treatment for sex offenders, then the parent shall obtain a psychosexual evaluation conducted by a ((state-certified)) certified sex offender treatment provider or a certified affiliate sex offender treatment provider indicating that the offender has the likelihood of risk to reoffend before the court grants unsupervised contact between the parent and a child.
- (1) A court may order unsupervised contact between the parent and a child which may occur in the presence of a juvenile adjudicated of a sex offense listed in (e)(i) through (ix) of this subsection who resides with the parent after the presumption under (e) of this subsection has been rebutted and supervised visitation has occurred for at least two years during which time the adjudicated juvenile has had

no further arrests, adjudications, or convictions of sex offenses involving children under chapter 9A.44 RCW, RCW 9A.64.020, or chapter 9.68A RCW, and (i) the court finds that unsupervised contact between the child and the parent that may occur in the presence of the adjudicated juvenile is appropriate and poses minimal risk to the child, after consideration of the testimony of a state-certified therapist, mental health counselor, or social worker with expertise in treatment of child sexual abuse victims who has supervised at least one period of visitation between the parent and the child in the presence of the adjudicated juvenile, and after consideration of evidence of the adjudicated juvenile's compliance with community supervision or parole requirements, if any. If the adjudicated juvenile was not ordered by a court to participate in treatment for sex offenders, then the adjudicated juvenile shall obtain a psychosexual evaluation conducted by a ((state-certified)) certified sex offender treatment provider or a certified affiliate sex offender treatment provider indicating that the adjudicated juvenile has the lowest likelihood of risk to reoffend before the court grants unsupervised contact between the parent and a child which may occur in the presence of the adjudicated juvenile who is residing with the parent.

(m)(i) The limitations imposed by the court under (a) or (b) of this subsection shall be reasonably calculated to protect the child from the physical, sexual, or emotional abuse or harm that could result if the child has contact with the parent requesting visitation. If the court expressly finds based on the evidence that limitations on visitation with the child will not adequately protect the child from the harm or abuse that could result if the child has contact with the parent requesting visitation, the court shall restrain the person seeking visitation from all contact with the child.

(ii) The court shall not enter an order under (a) of this subsection allowing a parent to have contact with a child if the parent has been found by clear and convincing evidence in a civil action or by a preponderance of the evidence in a dependency action to have sexually abused the child, except upon recommendation by an evaluator or therapist for the child that the child is ready for contact with the parent and will not be harmed by the contact. The court shall not enter an order allowing a parent to have contact with the child in the offender's presence if the parent resides with a person who has been

found by clear and convincing evidence in a civil action or by a preponderance of the evidence in a dependency action to have sexually abused a child, unless the court finds that the parent accepts that the person engaged in the harmful conduct and the parent is willing to and capable of protecting the child from harm from the person.

- (iii) If the court limits visitation under (a) or (b) of this subsection to require supervised contact between the child and the parent, the court shall not approve of a supervisor for contact between a child and a parent who has engaged in physical, sexual, or a pattern of emotional abuse of the child unless the court finds based upon the evidence that the supervisor accepts that the harmful conduct occurred and is willing to and capable of protecting the child from harm. The court shall revoke court approval of the supervisor upon finding, based on the evidence, that the supervisor has failed to protect the child or is no longer willing to or capable of protecting the child.
- (n) If the court expressly finds based on the evidence that contact between the parent and the child will not cause physical, sexual, or emotional abuse or harm to the child and that the probability that the parent's or other person's harmful or abusive conduct will recur is so remote that it would not be in the child's best interests to apply the limitations of (a), (b), and (m)(i) and (iii) of this subsection, or if the court expressly finds that the parent's conduct did not have an impact on the child, then the court need not apply the limitations of (a), (b), and (m)(i) and (iii) of this subsection. The weight given to the existence of a protection order issued under chapter 26.50 RCW as to domestic violence is within the discretion of the court. This subsection shall not apply when (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), and (m)(ii) of this subsection apply.
- (3) Any person may petition the court for visitation rights at any time including, but not limited to, custody proceedings. The court may order visitation rights for any person when visitation may serve the best interest of the child whether or not there has been any change of circumstances.
- (4) The court may modify an order granting or denying visitation rights whenever modification would serve the best interests of the child. Modification of a parent's visitation rights shall be subject to the requirements of subsection (2) of this section.

1 (5) For the purposes of this section, a parent's child means that 2 parent's natural child, adopted child, or stepchild.

- Sec. 21. RCW 71.09.350 and 2001 2nd sp.s. c 12 s 404 are each amended to read as follows:
- (1) Examinations and treatment of sexually violent predators who are conditionally released to a less restrictive alternative under this chapter shall be conducted only by <u>certified</u> sex offender treatment providers ((<u>certified by the department of health</u>)) or <u>certified affiliate sex offender treatment providers</u> under chapter 18.155 RCW unless the court or the department of social and health services finds that: (a) The court-ordered less restrictive alternative placement is located in another state; (b) the treatment provider is employed by the department; or (c)(i) all certified <u>sex offender</u> treatment providers <u>or certified affiliate sex offender treatment providers</u> become unavailable to provide treatment within a reasonable geographic distance of the person's home, as determined in rules adopted by the department of social and health services; and (ii) the evaluation and treatment plan comply with the rules adopted by the department of social and health services.

A treatment provider approved by the department of social and health services under (c) of this subsection, who is not certified by the department of health, shall consult with a certified <u>sex offender treatment</u> provider during the person's period of treatment to ensure compliance with the rules adopted by the department of health. The frequency and content of the consultation shall be based on the recommendation of the certified <u>sex offender treatment</u> provider.

- (2) A treatment provider, whether or not he or she is employed or approved by the department of social and health services under subsection (1) of this section or otherwise certified, may not perform or provide treatment of sexually violent predators under this section if the treatment provider has been:
 - (a) Convicted of a sex offense, as defined in RCW 9.94A.030;
- 33 (b) Convicted in any other jurisdiction of an offense that under 34 the laws of this state would be classified as a sex offense as defined 35 in RCW 9.94A.030; or
 - (c) Suspended or otherwise restricted from practicing any health

- care profession by competent authority in any state, federal, or foreign jurisdiction.
 - (3) Nothing in this section prohibits a qualified expert from examining or evaluating a sexually violent predator who has been conditionally released for purposes of presenting an opinion in court proceedings."

SHB 1295 - S COMM AMD

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By Committee on Health & Long-Term Care

On page 1, line 2 of the title, after "professions;" strike the remainder of the title and insert "amending RCW 4.24.556, 9.94A.670, 9.94A.820, 13.40.160, 18.06.050, 18.34.070, 18.79.160, 18.83.050, 18.83.072, 18.92.070, 18.92.100, 18.155.020, 18.155.030, 18.155.040, 26.09.191, 26.10.160, and 71.09.350; reenacting and amending RCW 18.130.040; adding a new section to chapter 18.79 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 18.155 RCW; and creating a new section."

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