
**Public Safety & Emergency Preparedness
Committee**

SSB 6202

Brief Description: Expanding provisions relating to vulnerable adults.

Sponsors: Senate Committee on Human Services & Corrections (originally sponsored by Senators Hargrove, Holmquist, Franklin, Honeyford, McCaslin, Regala, Morton, Keiser, Delvin, Swecker, Rockefeller, Tom, Kline, McAuliffe and Kilmer; by request of Attorney General).

Brief Summary of Substitute Bill

- Permits a financial institution to refuse to disburse funds from the account of a vulnerable adult or a suspected perpetrator of financial exploitation of a vulnerable adult when the financial institution reasonably believes that financial exploitation of a vulnerable adult has occurred, has been attempted, or is being attempted.
- Immunizes a financial institution from liability for certain acts taken in response to the suspected financial exploitation of a vulnerable adult.
- Requires that a report be made to the medical examiner or coroner, the Department of Social and Health Services, and law enforcement when a vulnerable adult's death was due to abuse, neglect, or abandonment.

Hearing Date: 2/23/10

Staff: Alexa Silver (786-7190).

Background:

The Abuse of Vulnerable Adults Act provides a number of protections for vulnerable adults, including authorizing the Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) and law enforcement agencies to investigate complaints of abandonment, abuse, financial exploitation, or neglect of vulnerable adults; requiring mandatory reporting and investigations; and allowing

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vulnerable adults to seek protection orders or file civil suits for damages resulting from abandonment, abuse, exploitation, or neglect.

When there is reasonable cause to believe that abandonment, abuse, financial exploitation, or neglect of a vulnerable adult has occurred, mandated reporters must immediately report to the DSHS. If there is reason to suspect that sexual or physical assault has occurred, mandated reporters must immediately report to the appropriate law enforcement agency and to the DSHS.

A vulnerable adult is a person who meets one of the following conditions: is 60 years old or older and is functionally, mentally, or physically unable to care for himself or herself; has been found incapacitated; has a developmental disability; resides in a licensed facility such as a nursing home, adult family home, or residential habilitation center; receives services from a home health, hospice, or home care agency; or receives services from an individual home services provider.

Financial exploitation is the illegal or improper use of property, income, resources, or trust funds of the vulnerable adult by any person for the person's profit or advantage other than for the vulnerable adult's profit or advantage.

The following individuals are mandated reporters under law: employees of the DSHS; law enforcement officers; social workers; professional school personnel; individual providers; employees or operators of a facility; employees of a social service, welfare, mental health, adult day health, adult day care, home health, home care, or hospice agency; county coroners and medical examiners; Christian Science practitioners; and health care providers.

Summary of Bill:

A. Financial Institutions.

If a financial institution reasonably believes that financial exploitation of a vulnerable adult has occurred, has been attempted, or is being attempted, the financial institution *may* refuse to disburse funds from certain bank accounts pending an investigation by the DSHS or law enforcement. The bank accounts from which the financial institution may refuse to disburse funds are the vulnerable adult's account, an account on which the vulnerable adult is a beneficiary, and an account belonging to a person suspected of perpetrating the financial exploitation. The financial institution *may* also refuse to disburse funds if notified by the DSHS, law enforcement, the prosecuting attorney's office, or an appointed guardian that it is reasonable to believe that exploitation has occurred, has been attempted, or is being attempted.

1. Notification.

If the institution refuses to disburse funds, it must notify any person claiming an interest on the account, including depositors and beneficiaries, for whom contact information is available, as well as any appointed guardian. The notice may be oral or in writing. The institution must also report the refusal to the DSHS and local law enforcement.

2. Expiration and Court Order.

The refusal to disburse funds expires either five business days after the first refusal, or when the institution is satisfied that disbursement will not result in financial exploitation, whichever is sooner. A court may enter an order extending the refusal to disburse funds.

3. Training.

A financial institution must ensure that employees who have regular contact with customers and account information as part of their job receive training on financial exploitation of vulnerable adults within one year of the act's effective date and as part of new employee training. The Office of the Attorney General and the DSHS must develop a standardized training, but a financial institution may develop its own training. The training must include recognition of indicators of financial exploitation, reporting obligations, and prevention of financial exploitation.

4. Access to Records.

A financial institution may provide access to recent and historical records relevant to financial exploitation of a vulnerable adult to the DSHS, law enforcement, or the prosecuting attorney's office.

5. Immunity.

The determination of whether to refuse to disburse funds is within the financial institution's discretion. The institution and its employees are immune from criminal, civil, and administrative liability for their good faith determination of whether to refuse to disburse funds.

The institution and its employees are immune from criminal, civil, and administrative liability for conduct relating to the reporting or prevention of financial exploitation, or the provision of access to records.

B. Mandated Reporters' Duties.

When a vulnerable adult dies and the circumstances indicate the death was due to abuse, neglect, or abandonment, a mandated reporter must report the death to the medical examiner or coroner, law enforcement, and the DSHS in the most expeditious manner possible. If abuse, neglect, or abandonment contributed to the death, it is a death caused by unnatural or unlawful means, and the body is in the jurisdiction of the coroner or medical examiner.

Appropriation: None.

Fiscal Note: Requested on February 18, 2010.

Effective Date: The bill takes effect 90 days after adjournment of the session in which the bill is passed.