
Health Care & Wellness Committee

HB 1811

Brief Description: Enhancing crisis response services through co-response integration and support.

Sponsors: Representatives Salahuddin, Davis, Santos, Parshley, Zahn, Doglio, Reed, Ormsby, Nance, Taylor, Walen, Wylie, Pollet, Macri, Fosse, Hill, Street, Scott, Callan, Stearns and Leavitt.

Brief Summary of Bill

- Directs the University of Washington School of Social Work to develop a statewide internal peer support program to assist co-response professionals who have faced life-threatening or traumatic incidents on the job.
- Adds individuals engaged in co-response services to the list of first responders who may not be compelled to testify about their communications with recipients of peer support services.
- Adds members of first response teams that are engaged in co-response during a public health emergency to the definition of "frontline employees" for the purpose of presuming that an infectious or contagious disease was acquired during employment under the Workers' Compensation program.

Hearing Date: 2/14/25

Staff: Chris Blake (786-7392).

Background:

Behavioral Health Crisis Response.

This analysis was prepared by non-partisan legislative staff for the use of legislative members in their deliberations. This analysis is not part of the legislation nor does it constitute a statement of legislative intent.

Mobile rapid response crisis teams are teams that provide professional, on-site, community-based interventions such as outreach, de-escalation, stabilization, resource connection, and follow-up support for persons experiencing a behavioral health emergency. If a mobile rapid response crisis team meets criteria related to staffing, training, and transportation, it may seek an endorsement which qualifies it to receive a performance payment.

Community-based crisis teams may also receive an endorsement. These teams are similar to mobile rapid response crisis teams, but they may be part of an emergency medical services agency, a fire service agency, a public health agency, a medical facility, a nonprofit crisis responder, or a city or county government entity.

Co-response teams consisting of first responders and behavioral health professionals may also engage with individuals experiencing behavioral health crises. In 2022 legislation was passed to direct the University of Washington to establish training for co-response team personnel, develop model curricula for co-response team personnel, host an annual conference for co-responders, and develop an assessment of co-response capacity, training practices, data systems, and funding strategies.

Privileged Communications for Peer Supporters.

Peer supporters may not be compelled to testify about communications made to the peer supporter by a person receiving peer support services, unless the peer support services recipient consents. The privilege only applies when the peer supporter is acting in their capacity as a peer supporter.

The term "peer supporter" includes first responders who have been trained to provide emotional and moral support and services to another first responder who needs those services as a result of an incident involving the first responder while acting in their official capacity or as a result of other stress impacting the first responder's performance. Peer supporters may also be nonemployees designated by a first responder entity, jail, or state agency to provide emotional and moral support to first responders. First responders include law enforcement officers, limited authority law enforcement officers, firefighters, emergency services dispatchers or recordkeepers, emergency medical personnel, members or former members of the Washington National Guard, and coroners or medical examiners.

Workers' Compensation and the Presumption of an Occupational Disease.

Workers who are injured in the course of employment or who are affected by an occupational disease are entitled to workers' compensation benefits, which may include medical, temporary time-loss, and other benefits. To prove an occupational disease, the worker must show the disease arose naturally and proximately out of employment. For certain occupations, such as firefighters, there is a presumption that certain medical conditions are occupational diseases.

There is a presumption of occupational disease during a public health emergency for frontline employees. The presumption covers any infectious or contagious diseases transmitted through respiratory droplets or aerosols, or through contact with contaminated surfaces, that are the

subject of a public health emergency. Frontline employees covered by the presumption include first responders, retail employees, and mass transportation service employees, among others. For certain types of employees, such as retail, restaurant, and public library employees, the employee must have in-person interactions to be covered.

Summary of Bill:

The term "co-response" is defined, as applied to the community behavioral health system, as a multidisciplinary partnership between first responders and human services professionals that responds to emergencies involving behavioral health crises and people experiencing complex medical needs. Co-responders may provide crisis response and follow-up care. The first responders involved in co-response may include public safety telecommunicators, law enforcement officers, firefighters, emergency medical technicians, and paramedics. The human services professionals involved in co-response may include social workers, behavioral health clinicians, advanced practice registered nurses, registered nurses, community health workers, and peer support specialists.

The University of Washington School of Social Work, in consultation with the Health Care Authority and in collaboration with a statewide organization focused on co-response outreach, must develop a statewide internal peer support program to assist co-response professionals who have faced life-threatening or traumatic incidents on the job.

Individuals engaged in co-response services are added to the list of first responders who may be considered peer supporters who may not be compelled to testify about their communications with recipients of peer support services. In addition, nonemployees designated by a statewide organization focused on co-response outreach are considered peer supporters whose communications may also be privileged.

Members of first response teams that are engaged in co-response during a public health emergency are added to the definition of "frontline employees" for the purpose of presuming that an infectious or contagious disease was acquired during employment under the Workers' Compensation program.

Appropriation: None.

Fiscal Note: Requested on February 5, 2025.

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