HOUSE BILL 1251

State	of Washington	69th Legislature	2025 Regular Session

By Representative Wylie

Prefiled 01/10/25.

AN ACT Relating to improving the timeliness and accuracy of the issuance of a report of death; and amending RCW 70.58A.200, 70.58A.500, 18.130.180, 43.70.150, and 18.71.080.

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

5 Sec. 1. RCW 70.58A.200 and 2019 c 148 s 13 are each amended to 6 read as follows:

7 (1)(a) Reports of death and fetal death must comply with the 8 requirements of this section.

9 (b) For the purposes of this section, "death" includes "fetal 10 death" as defined in RCW 70.58A.010.

11 (2) A complete report of death must be filed with the local 12 registrar in the local health jurisdiction where the death occurred 13 for each death that occurs in this state. Except for circumstances 14 covered by subsection (7) of this section, the report must be filed 15 within five calendar days after the death or finding of human remains 16 and prior to final disposition of the human remains as required by 17 this section.

(a) If the place of death is unknown and the human remains are found in state prior to final disposition, the death must be filed in state and the place where the human remains were found is the place of death. 1 (b) When death occurs in a moving conveyance within or outside 2 the United States and the human remains are first removed from the 3 conveyance in state, the death must be filed in state and the place 4 of death is the place where the remains were removed from the moving 5 conveyance.

6 (c) In all other cases, the place where death is pronounced is 7 the place where death occurred.

8 (d) An approximate date of death may be used if date of death is 9 unknown. If the date cannot be determined by approximation, the date 10 of death must be the date the human remains were found.

(3) If the death occurred with medical attendance, a funeral director, funeral establishment, or person having the right to control the disposition of the human remains under RCW 68.50.160 shall:

(a) Obtain and enter personal data on the report of death about the decedent from the person best qualified to provide the information;

(b) Provide the report of death to the medical certifier withintwo calendar days after the death or finding of human remains;

20 (c) File the completed report of death with the local registrar; 21 and

(d) Obtain a burial-transit permit prior to the disposition ofthe human remains as required in RCW 70.58A.210.

24 (4) The medical certifier shall:

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(a) Attest to the cause, date, and time of death; and

(b) Return the report of death to the funeral director, funeral
establishment, or person having the right to control the disposition
of the human remains under RCW 68.50.160 within two calendar days.

(5) The report of death may be completed by another individual qualified to be a medical certifier as defined in RCW 70.58A.010 who has access to the medical history of the decedent when:

32 (a) The medical certifier is absent or unable to attest to the33 cause, date, and time of death; or

34 (b) The death occurred due to natural causes, and the medical 35 certifier gives approval.

36 (6) If the death occurred without medical attendance, the funeral 37 director, funeral establishment, or person having the right to 38 control the disposition of the human remains under RCW 68.50.160 39 shall provide the report of death to the coroner, medical examiner, 40 or local health officer as allowed by (a) of this subsection. 1 (a) If the death occurred due to natural causes, the coroner, 2 medical examiner, or local health officer shall determine whether to 3 certify the report of death. If the coroner, medical examiner, or 4 local health officer decides to certify the report of death, the 5 person certifying the report shall:

6 (i) Attest to the manner, cause, and date of death without 7 holding an inquest or performing an autopsy or postmortem, based on 8 statements of relatives, persons in attendance during the last 9 sickness, persons present at the time of death, or other persons 10 having adequate knowledge of the facts;

11 (ii) Note that there was no medical attendance at the time of 12 death; and

13 (iii) Return the report of death to the funeral home within two 14 calendar days.

15 (b) If the death appears to be the result of unlawful or 16 unnatural causes, the coroner or medical examiner shall:

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(i) Attest to the cause, place, and date of death;

18 (ii) Note that there was no medical attendance at the time of 19 death;

20 (iii) Note when the cause of death is pending investigation; and

(iv) Return the report of death to the funeral director, funeral
establishment, or person having the right to control the disposition
of the human remains under RCW 68.50.160 within two calendar days.

(7) When there is no funeral director, funeral establishment, or person having the right to control the disposition of human remains under chapter 68.50 RCW, the coroner, medical examiner, or local health officer shall file the completed report of death with the local registrar as required by subsection (2) of this section.

(8) When a coroner or medical examiner determines that there is sufficient circumstantial evidence to indicate that an individual has died in the county or in waters contiguous to the county, and that it is unlikely that the body will be recovered, the coroner or medical examiner shall file a report of death, including the cause, place, and date of death, to the extent possible.

(9) The coroner or medical examiner in a county in which a decedent was last known to be alive may file a report of death with the local registrar when the county in which the presumed death occurred cannot be determined with certainty. The coroner or medical examiner shall file a report of death, including the cause, place, and date of death, to the extent possible. 1 (10) The coroner or medical examiner having jurisdiction may 2 release information contained in a report of death according to RCW 3 68.50.300.

4 (11) The local registrar shall:

5 (a) Review filed reports of death to ensure completion in
6 accordance with this chapter;

7 (b)

(b) Request missing information or corrections;

8 (c) Ensure issuance of the burial-transit permit as required 9 under RCW 70.58A.210;

10 (d) Register a report of death with the department if it has been 11 completed and submitted in accordance with this section.

(12) A medical certifier, coroner, medical examiner, or local health officer shall submit an affidavit of correction to the state registrar to amend the report of death within five calendar days of receipt of an autopsy result or other information that completes or amends the cause of death <u>or corrects demographic or other relevant</u> <u>information</u> from that originally filed with the department.

18 (13) The department may require a medical certifier, coroner, 19 medical examiner, or local health officer to provide additional or 20 clarifying information to properly code and classify cause of death 21 <u>or to properly enter demographic or other relevant information for</u> 22 <u>the decedent</u>.

23 Sec. 2. RCW 70.58A.500 and 2019 c 148 s 18 are each amended to 24 read as follows:

25 (1) The state registrar may amend certification items on state 26 vital records.

(2) The state registrar may amend a live birth record to changethe name of a person born in state:

(a) Upon receipt of a complete and signed amendment application with applicable fees and a certified copy of an order of a court of competent jurisdiction, including the name of the person as it appears on the current live birth record and the new name to be designated on the amended live birth record, under RCW 4.24.130; or

34 (b) As authorized under 18 U.S.C. Sec. 3521, the federal witness35 relocation and protection act.

(3) The state registrar shall seal the original live birth record
 amended under subsection (2) (b) of this section. The sealed record is
 not subject to public inspection and copying under chapter 42.56 RCW
 except upon order of a court of competent jurisdiction.

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1 (4) The state registrar may amend a vital record to change the 2 sex designation of the subject of the record. The state registrar 3 shall include a nonbinary option for sex designation on the record.

4 (5) The state registrar may amend vital records for purposes 5 other than those established in this section.

6 (6) A local or state registrar may amend a report of death to correct demographic information upon receipt of an application from a 7 decedent's immediate family within two years of the decedent's death. 8 For the purposes of this section, "immediate family" means children, 9 stepchildren, grandchildren, great grandchildren, parents, 10 stepparents, grandparents, great grandparents, siblings, aunts, 11 uncles, and a person who was legally married to or in a state 12 registered domestic partnership with the decedent at the time of the 13 decedent's death, and includes adoptive family. 14

15 <u>(7)</u> The state registrar may deny an application to amend a vital 16 record when:

17 (a) The application is not completed or filed in accordance with18 this chapter;

(b) The state registrar has cause to question the validity or adequacy of the applicant's statements or documentary evidence; or

(c) The deficiencies under (a) or (b) of this subsection are not addressed to the satisfaction of the state registrar.

23 (((7))) (8) The state registrar shall provide notice of the 24 denial of an application to amend a vital record and state the 25 reasons for the denial. If the state registrar denies an amendment to 26 a vital record under the provisions of this section, a person may 27 appeal the decision under RCW 70.58A.550.

28 Sec. 3. RCW 18.130.180 and 2024 c 220 s 2 are each amended to 29 read as follows:

30 Except as provided in RCW 18.130.450, the following conduct, 31 acts, or conditions constitute unprofessional conduct for any license 32 holder under the jurisdiction of this chapter:

(1) The commission of any act involving moral turpitude, dishonesty, or corruption relating to the practice of the person's profession, whether the act constitutes a crime or not. If the act constitutes a crime, conviction in a criminal proceeding is not a condition precedent to disciplinary action. Upon such a conviction, however, the judgment and sentence is conclusive evidence at the ensuing disciplinary hearing of the guilt of the license holder of

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1 the crime described in the indictment or information, and of the 2 person's violation of the statute on which it is based. For the 3 purposes of this section, conviction includes all instances in which 4 a plea of guilty or nolo contendere is the basis for the conviction 5 and all proceedings in which the sentence has been deferred or 6 suspended. Nothing in this section abrogates rights guaranteed under 7 chapter 9.96A RCW;

8 (2) Misrepresentation or concealment of a material fact in 9 obtaining a license or in reinstatement thereof;

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(3) All advertising which is false, fraudulent, or misleading;

(4) Incompetence, negligence, or malpractice which results in injury to a patient or which creates an unreasonable risk that a patient may be harmed. The use of a nontraditional treatment by itself shall not constitute unprofessional conduct, provided that it does not result in injury to a patient or create an unreasonable risk that a patient may be harmed;

(5) Suspension, revocation, or restriction of the individual's license to practice any health care profession by competent authority in any state, federal, or foreign jurisdiction, a certified copy of the order, stipulation, or agreement being conclusive evidence of the revocation, suspension, or restriction;

(6) The possession, use, prescription for use, or distribution of controlled substances or legend drugs in any way other than for legitimate or therapeutic purposes, diversion of controlled substances or legend drugs, the violation of any drug law, or prescribing controlled substances for oneself;

(7) Violation of any state or federal statute or administrative rule regulating the profession in question, including any statute or rule defining or establishing standards of patient care or professional conduct or practice;

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(8) Failure to cooperate with the disciplining authority by:

32 (a) Not furnishing any papers, documents, records, or other33 items;

34 (b) Not furnishing in writing a full and complete explanation 35 covering the matter contained in the complaint filed with the 36 disciplining authority;

37 (c) Not responding to subpoenas issued by the disciplining 38 authority, whether or not the recipient of the subpoena is the 39 accused in the proceeding; or 1 (d) Not providing reasonable and timely access for authorized 2 representatives of the disciplining authority seeking to perform 3 practice reviews at facilities utilized by the license holder;

4 (9) Failure to comply with an order issued by the disciplining
5 authority or a stipulation for informal disposition entered into with
6 the disciplining authority;

7 (10) Aiding or abetting an unlicensed person to practice when a 8 license is required;

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(11) Violations of rules established by any health agency;

10 (12) Practice beyond the scope of practice as defined by law or 11 rule;

12 (13) Misrepresentation or fraud in any aspect of the conduct of 13 the business or profession;

14 (14) Failure to adequately supervise auxiliary staff to the 15 extent that the consumer's health or safety is at risk;

16 (15) Engaging in a profession involving contact with the public 17 while suffering from a contagious or infectious disease involving 18 serious risk to public health;

19 (16) Promotion for personal gain of any unnecessary or 20 inefficacious drug, device, treatment, procedure, or service;

(17) Conviction of any gross misdemeanor or felony relating to the practice of the person's profession. For the purposes of this subsection, conviction includes all instances in which a plea of guilty or nolo contendere is the basis for conviction and all proceedings in which the sentence has been deferred or suspended. Nothing in this section abrogates rights guaranteed under chapter 9.96A RCW;

(18) The offering, undertaking, or agreeing to cure or treat disease by a secret method, procedure, treatment, or medicine, or the treating, operating, or prescribing for any health condition by a method, means, or procedure which the licensee refuses to divulge upon demand of the disciplining authority;

33 (19) The willful betrayal of a practitioner-patient privilege as 34 recognized by law;

35 (20) Violation of chapter 19.68 RCW or a pattern of violations of 36 RCW 41.05.700(8), 48.43.735(8), 48.49.020, 48.49.030, 71.24.335(8), 37 or 74.09.325(8);

38 (21) Interference with an investigation or disciplinary 39 proceeding by willful misrepresentation of facts before the 40 disciplining authority or its authorized representative, or by the

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1 use of threats or harassment against any patient or witness to 2 prevent them from providing evidence in a disciplinary proceeding or 3 any other legal action, or by the use of financial inducements to any 4 patient or witness to prevent or attempt to prevent him or her from 5 providing evidence in a disciplinary proceeding;

6 (22) Current misuse of:

7 (a) Alcohol;

- 8 (b) Controlled substances; or
- 9 (c) Legend drugs;

10 (23) Abuse of a client or patient or sexual contact with a client 11 or patient;

12 (24) Acceptance of more than a nominal gratuity, hospitality, or 13 subsidy offered by a representative or vendor of medical or health-14 related products or services intended for patients, in contemplation 15 of a sale or for use in research publishable in professional 16 journals, where a conflict of interest is presented, as defined by 17 rules of the disciplining authority, in consultation with the 18 department, based on recognized professional ethical standards;

19 (25) Violation of RCW 18.130.420;

20 (26) Performing conversion therapy on a patient under age 21 eighteen;

22 (27) Violation of RCW 18.130.430;

23 (28) Violation of RCW 18.130.460; ((or))

24 (29) Implanting the license holder's own gametes or reproductive 25 material into a patient;

26 (30) Failing to timely produce a report of death as required by 27 RCW 70.58A.200 two or more times in a calendar year.

28 Sec. 4. RCW 43.70.150 and 1989 1st ex.s. c 9 s 254 are each 29 amended to read as follows:

30 <u>(1)</u> The secretary of health shall have charge of the state system 31 of registration of births, deaths, fetal deaths, marriages, and 32 decrees of divorce, annulment and separate maintenance, and shall 33 prepare the necessary rules, forms, and blanks for obtaining records, 34 and insure the faithful registration thereof.

35 (2) (a) The secretary of health shall work with insurance 36 regulators and providers in bordering states to have practitioners of 37 health professions in those states qualified to utilize the vital 38 records system operated by the department under chapter 70.58A RCW in 39 order to allow such practitioners of health professions to certify a 1 report of death of a citizen of the state of Washington who dies in
2 such a bordering state.

3 (b) For the purposes of this section:

4 (i) "Health professions" and "practitioner" have the same meaning
 5 as in RCW 18.120.020; and

6 <u>(ii) "Vital records system" has the same meaning as in RCW</u> 7 <u>70.58A.010.</u>

8 **Sec. 5.** RCW 18.71.080 and 2015 c 252 s 8 are each amended to 9 read as follows:

10 (1)(a) Every person licensed to practice medicine in this state 11 shall pay licensing fees and renew his or her license in accordance 12 with administrative procedures and administrative requirements 13 adopted as provided in RCW 43.70.250 and 43.70.280.

(b) The commission shall request licensees to submit information about their current professional practice at the time of license renewal and licensees must provide the information requested. This information may include practice setting, medical specialty, board certification, or other relevant data determined by the commission.

(c) A physician who resides and practices in Washington and 19 20 obtains or renews a retired active license shall be exempt from 21 licensing fees imposed under this section. The commission may 22 establish rules governing mandatory continuing education requirements which shall be met by physicians applying for renewal of licenses, 23 24 including a requirement that any physician who in the normal course of practice may be required to certify a report of death under 25 chapter 70.58A RCW has received training on entering information into 26 27 the vital records system operated by the department of health. The 28 rules shall provide that mandatory continuing education requirements may be met in part by physicians showing evidence of the completion 29 30 of approved activities relating to professional liability risk 31 management. The number of hours of continuing education for a physician holding a retired active license shall not exceed fifty 32 33 hours per year.

34 (2) The office of crime victims advocacy shall supply the 35 commission with information on methods of recognizing victims of 36 human trafficking, what services are available for these victims, and 37 where to report potential trafficking situations. The information 38 supplied must be culturally sensitive and must include information 39 relating to minor victims. The commission shall disseminate this

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1 information to licensees by: Providing the information on the 2 commission's website; including the information in newsletters; 3 holding trainings at meetings attended by organization members; or 4 another distribution method determined by the commission. The 5 commission shall report to the office of crime victims advocacy on 6 the method or methods it uses to distribute information under this 7 subsection.

8 (3) The commission, in its sole discretion, may permit an 9 applicant who has not renewed his or her license to be licensed 10 without examination if it is satisfied that such applicant meets all 11 the requirements for licensure in this state, and is competent to 12 engage in the practice of medicine.

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