

Debra K. Butler, M.S., LMFT (LF60231302)

Pathways to Change

1595 NW Gilman Blvd. Suite #13
Issaquah, WA 98027
DKButler.com

Phone 206-669-1513 (confidential)
Fax 425-391-3326 (non-confidential)
DebbieButler@comcast.net

Grievance Procedures

Emergencies

If you have an immediate crisis, contact the Crisis Line (Crisis Clinic of Seattle) on a 24-hour basis at (866) 4-CRISIS.

The following statement is required by law per WAC 246-810-031:

Counselors practicing counseling for a fee must be registered or licensed with the Department of Health for the protection of the public health and safety. Registration or licensure of an individual with the department does not include recognition of any practice standards, nor necessarily implies the effectiveness of any treatment. The purpose of the Counselor Credentialing Act, chapter [18.19](#) RCW, the law regulating counselors is: (1) To provide protection for public health and safety; and (2) to empower the citizens of the state of Washington by providing a complaint process against those counselors who would commit acts of unprofessional conduct.

Clients have the right to choose counselors who best suit their needs and purposes.

The limits of confidentiality have been provided to you on the consent Form.

There are acts that would be considered unprofessional conduct if engaged in by any counselor. If any of the following situations occur during your course of treatment, you are encouraged to contact the Department of Health at the address or phone number at the end of this document to find out how to file a complaint against the offending counselor. The following situations are not identified to alarm you, but are identified so you can be an informed consumer of counseling services. The conduct, acts, or conditions listed below give you a general idea of the kinds of behavior that could be considered a violation of law as defined in RCW 18.130.180.

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 or applicant of the crime described in the indictment or information, and of the person's violation of the statute on which it is based. For the purposes of this section, conviction includes all instances in which a plea of guilty or nolo contendere is the basis for the 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;
2. Misrepresentation or concealment of a material fact in obtaining a license or in reinstatement thereof;
3. All advertising which is false, fraudulent, or misleading;
5. 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 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;

6. 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;
8. Failure to cooperate with the disciplining authority by:
 - a. Not furnishing any papers or documents;
 - b. Not furnishing in writing a full and complete explanation covering the matter contained in the complaint filed with the disciplining authority;
 - c. Not responding to subpoenas issued by the disciplining authority, whether or not the recipient of the subpoena is the accused in the proceedings; or
 - d. Not providing reasonable and timely access for authorized representatives of the disciplining authority seeking to perform practice reviews at facilities utilized by the license holder;
9. Failure to comply with an order issued by the disciplining authority or a stipulation for informal disposition entered into with the disciplining authority;
10. Aiding or abetting an unlicensed person to practice when a license is required;
11. Violations of rules established by any health agency;
12. Practice beyond the scope of practice as defined by law or rule;
13. Misrepresentation or fraud in any aspect of the conduct of the business or profession;
14. Failure to adequately supervise auxiliary staff to the extent that the consumer's health or safety is at risk;
15. Engaging in a profession involving contact with the public while suffering from a contagious or infectious disease involving serious risk to public health;
16. Promotion for personal gain of any unnecessary or 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 9.96 RCW;
18. The procuring, or aiding or abetting in procuring, a criminal abortion;
19. 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;
20. The willful betrayal of a practitioner-patient privilege as recognized by law;
21. Violation of chapter 19.68 RCW;
22. Interference with an investigation or disciplinary proceeding by willful misrepresentation of facts before the disciplining authority or its authorized representative, or by the use of threats or harassment against any patient or witness to prevent them from providing evidence in a disciplinary proceeding or any other legal action, or by the use of financial inducements to any patient or witness to prevent or attempt to prevent him or her from providing evidence in a disciplinary proceeding;
23. Current misuse of:
 - a. Alcohol;
 - b. Controlled substances; or
 - c. Legend drugs
24. Abuse of a client or patient or sexual contact with a client or patient;
25. Acceptance of more than a nominal gratuity, hospitality, or subsidy offered by a representative or vendor of medical or health-related products or services intended for patients, in contemplation of a sale or for use in research publishable in professional journals, where a conflict of interest is presented, as defined by rules of the disciplining authority, in consultation with the department, based on recognized professional ethical standards.

If you want more information about the law regulating counselors or want to file a complaint, please write to: Department of Health, Health Professions Quality Assurance, PO Box 47869, Olympia, Washington, 98504 or call (360) 236-4700.