

**WAC 308-48-810 Brief adjudicative proceedings—When they can be used.** (1) The board adopts RCW 34.05.482 through 34.05.494 for the administration of brief adjudicative proceedings conducted at the discretion of the board. Brief adjudicative proceedings can be used in place of formal adjudicative hearings whenever the board issues a statement of charges, notice of intent to issue a cease and desist order, or temporary cease and desist order alleging that an applicant or licensee's conduct, act(s), or condition(s) constitute unlicensed practice or unprofessional conduct as that term is defined under chapter 18.235 RCW, the Uniform Regulation of Business and Professions Act. Brief adjudicative proceedings can also be used whenever the statement of charges, notice of intent to issue a cease and desist order, or temporary cease and desist order alleges violations of any statute or rule that specifically governs disciplinary actions within a profession for which the applicant seeks a license or from which the licensee holds a license.

(2) Brief adjudicative proceedings may be used to determine the following issues, including, but not limited to:

(a) Whether an applicant has satisfied terms for reinstatement of a license after a period of license restriction, suspension, or revocation;

(b) Whether an applicant is eligible to sit for a professional licensing examination;

(c) Whether an applicant or licensee has satisfied financial security requirements by providing adequate proof of surety bonds or other proof of financial security, as required by law;

(d) Whether a sanction proposed by the board is appropriate based on the stipulated facts;

(e) Whether an applicant meets minimum requirements for an initial or renewal application;

(f) Whether an applicant has failed the professional licensing examination;

(g) Whether a licensee has sufficient continuing education credits when the licensee submits a renewal application;

(h) Whether an applicant or licensee failed to cooperate in an investigation by the department;

(i) Whether an applicant or licensee was convicted of a crime that should disqualify the applicant or licensee from holding the specific license sought or held;

~~(j) ((Whether an applicant or licensee has defaulted on educational loans;~~

~~(k))~~ Whether an applicant or licensee has violated the terms of a final order issued by the director or director's designee;

~~((l))~~ (k) Whether a licensee has committed recordkeeping violations;

~~((m))~~ (l) Whether a licensee has committed trust account violations;

~~((n))~~ (m) Whether an applicant or licensee has engaged in false, deceptive, or misleading advertising;

~~((o))~~ (n) Whether a person has engaged in unlicensed practice;

or

~~((p))~~ (o) Whether an education course or curriculum meets the criteria for approval when approval by the board is required or authorized by statute or rule.

(3) In addition to the situations enumerated in subsection (2) of this section, the board may conduct brief adjudicative proceedings instead of formal adjudicative hearings whenever the parties have stipulated to the facts and the only issues presented are issues of law, or whenever issues of fact exist but witness testimony is unnecessary to prove or disprove the relevant facts.