CERTIFICATION OF ENROLLMENT

ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1672

59th Legislature 2006 Regular Session

Passed by the House March 7, 2006 Yeas 85 Nays 13	CERTIFICATE I, Richard Nafziger, Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives of the State of Washington, do hereby
Passed by the Senate March 8, 2006 Yeas 48 Nays 0	the dates hereon set forth.
	Chief Clerk
President of the Senate	
Approved	FILED
Governor of the State of Washington	Secretary of State State of Washington

ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1672

Passed Legislature - 2006 Regular Session

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State of Washington 59th Legislature 2006 Regular Session

By House Committee on Commerce & Labor (originally sponsored by Representatives Conway, Hudgins, Green, Cody, Appleton, Morrell, Wood, McCoy, Kenney, Moeller and Chase)

READ FIRST TIME 02/03/06.

AN ACT Relating to reducing injuries among patients and health care workers; adding a new section to chapter 70.41 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 72.23 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 51.16 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 82.04 RCW; and creating a new section.

- 6 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 7 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 1.** The legislature finds that:
- 8 (1) Patients are not at optimum levels of safety while being
- 9 lifted, transferred, or repositioned manually. Mechanical lift
- 10 programs can reduce skin tears suffered by patients by threefold.
- 11 Nurses, thirty-eight percent of whom have previous back injuries, can
- 12 drop patients if their pain thresholds are triggered.
- 13 (2) According to the bureau of labor statistics, hospitals in
- 14 Washington have a nonfatal employee injury incidence rate that exceeds
- 15 the rate of construction, agriculture, manufacturing, and
- 16 transportation.
- 17 (3) The physical demands of the nursing profession lead many nurses
- 18 to leave the profession. Research shows that the annual prevalence
- 19 rate for nursing back injury is over forty percent and many nurses who

- suffer a back injury do not return to nursing. Considering the present nursing shortage in Washington, measures must be taken to protect nurses from disabling injury.
 - (4) Washington hospitals have made progress toward implementation of safe patient handling programs that are effective in decreasing employee injuries. It is not the intent of this act to place an undue financial burden on hospitals.
- 8 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 2.** A new section is added to chapter 70.41 RCW 9 to read as follows:
 - (1) The definitions in this subsection apply throughout this section unless the context clearly requires otherwise.
 - (a) "Lift team" means hospital employees specially trained to conduct patient lifts, transfers, and repositioning using lifting equipment when appropriate.
 - (b) "Safe patient handling" means the use of engineering controls, lifting and transfer aids, or assistive devices, by lift teams or other staff, instead of manual lifting to perform the acts of lifting, transferring, and repositioning health care patients and residents.
 - (c) "Musculoskeletal disorders" means conditions that involve the nerves, tendons, muscles, and supporting structures of the body.
 - (2) By February 1, 2007, each hospital must establish a safe patient handling committee either by creating a new committee or assigning the functions of a safe patient handling committee to an existing committee. The purpose of the committee is to design and recommend the process for implementing a safe patient handling program. At least half of the members of the safe patient handling committee shall be frontline nonmanagerial employees who provide direct care to patients unless doing so will adversely affect patient care.
 - (3) By December 1, 2007, each hospital must establish a safe patient handling program. As part of this program, a hospital must:
- 31 (a) Implement a safe patient handling policy for all shifts and 32 units of the hospital. Implementation of the safe patient handling 33 policy may be phased-in with the acquisition of equipment under 34 subsection (4) of this section;
- 35 (b) Conduct a patient handling hazard assessment. This assessment 36 should consider such variables as patient-handling tasks, types of

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nursing units, patient populations, and the physical environment of patient care areas;

- (c) Develop a process to identify the appropriate use of the safe patient handling policy based on the patient's physical and medical condition and the availability of lifting equipment or lift teams. The policy shall include a means to address circumstances under which it would be medically contraindicated to use lifting or transfer aids or assistive devices for particular patients;
- (d) Conduct an annual performance evaluation of the program to determine its effectiveness, with the results of the evaluation reported to the safe patient handling committee. The evaluation shall determine the extent to which implementation of the program has resulted in a reduction in musculoskeletal disorder claims and days of lost work attributable to musculoskeletal disorder caused by patient handling, and include recommendations to increase the program's effectiveness; and
- (e) When developing architectural plans for constructing or remodeling a hospital or a unit of a hospital in which patient handling and movement occurs, consider the feasibility of incorporating patient handling equipment or the physical space and construction design needed to incorporate that equipment at a later date.
- (4) By January 30, 2010, each hospital must complete, at a minimum, acquisition of their choice of: (a) One readily available lift per acute care unit on the same floor unless the safe patient handling committee determines a lift is unnecessary in the unit; (b) one lift for every ten acute care available inpatient beds; or (c) equipment for use by lift teams. Hospitals must train staff on policies, equipment, and devices at least annually.
- (5) Nothing in this section precludes lift team members from performing other duties as assigned during their shift.
- (6) A hospital shall develop procedures for hospital employees to refuse to perform or be involved in patient handling or movement that the hospital employee believes in good faith will expose a patient or a hospital employee to an unacceptable risk of injury. A hospital employee who in good faith follows the procedure developed by the hospital in accordance with this subsection shall not be the subject of disciplinary action by the hospital for the refusal to perform or be involved in the patient handling or movement.

- NEW SECTION. **Sec. 3.** A new section is added to chapter 72.23 RCW to read as follows:
 - (1) The definitions in this subsection apply throughout this section unless the context clearly requires otherwise.
 - (a) "Lift team" means hospital employees specially trained to conduct patient lifts, transfers, and repositioning using lifting equipment when appropriate.
 - (b) "Safe patient handling" means the use of engineering controls, lifting and transfer aids, or assistive devices, by lift teams or other staff, instead of manual lifting to perform the acts of lifting, transferring, and repositioning health care patients and residents.
 - (c) "Musculoskeletal disorders" means conditions that involve the nerves, tendons, muscles, and supporting structures of the body.
 - (2) By February 1, 2007, each hospital must establish a safe patient handling committee either by creating a new committee or assigning the functions of a safe patient handling committee to an existing committee. The purpose of the committee is to design and recommend the process for implementing a safe patient handling program. At least half of the members of the safe patient handling committee shall be frontline nonmanagerial employees who provide direct care to patients unless doing so will adversely affect patient care.
 - (3) By December 1, 2007, each hospital must establish a safe patient handling program. As part of this program, a hospital must:
 - (a) Implement a safe patient handling policy for all shifts and units of the hospital. Implementation of the safe patient handling policy may be phased-in with the acquisition of equipment under subsection (4) of this section;
 - (b) Conduct a patient handling hazard assessment. This assessment should consider such variables as patient-handling tasks, types of nursing units, patient populations, and the physical environment of patient care areas;
 - (c) Develop a process to identify the appropriate use of the safe patient handling policy based on the patient's physical and medical condition and the availability of lifting equipment or lift teams;
 - (d) Conduct an annual performance evaluation of the program to determine its effectiveness, with the results of the evaluation reported to the safe patient handling committee. The evaluation shall determine the extent to which implementation of the program has

resulted in a reduction in musculoskeletal disorder claims and days of lost work attributable to musculoskeletal disorder caused by patient handling, and include recommendations to increase the program's effectiveness; and

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- (e) When developing architectural plans for constructing or remodeling a hospital or a unit of a hospital in which patient handling and movement occurs, consider the feasibility of incorporating patient handling equipment or the physical space and construction design needed to incorporate that equipment at a later date.
- (4) By January 30, 2010, hospitals must complete acquisition of their choice of: (a) One readily available lift per acute care unit on the same floor, unless the safe patient handling committee determines a lift is unnecessary in the unit; (b) one lift for every ten acute care available inpatient beds; or (c) equipment for use by lift teams. Hospitals must train staff on policies, equipment, and devices at least annually.
- 17 (5) Nothing in this section precludes lift team members from 18 performing other duties as assigned during their shift.
 - (6) A hospital shall develop procedures for hospital employees to refuse to perform or be involved in patient handling or movement that the hospital employee believes in good faith will expose a patient or a hospital employee to an unacceptable risk of injury. A hospital employee who in good faith follows the procedure developed by the hospital in accordance with this subsection shall not be the subject of disciplinary action by the hospital for the refusal to perform or be involved in the patient handling or movement.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. A new section is added to chapter 51.16 RCW to read as follows:
- 29 (1) By January 1, 2007, the department shall develop rules to 30 provide a reduced workers' compensation premium for hospitals that 31 implement a safe patient handling program. The rules shall include any 32 requirements for obtaining the reduced premium that must be met by 33 hospitals.
- 34 (2) The department shall complete an evaluation of the results of 35 the reduced premium, including changes in claim frequency and costs, 36 and shall report to the appropriate committees of the legislature by 37 December 1, 2010, and 2012.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 5.** A new section is added to chapter 82.04 RCW to read as follows:

- (1) In computing the tax imposed under this chapter, a hospital may take a credit for the cost of purchasing mechanical lifting devices and other equipment that are primarily used to minimize patient handling by health care providers, consistent with a safe patient handling program developed and implemented by the hospital in compliance with section 2 of this act. The credit is equal to one hundred percent of the cost of the mechanical lifting devices or other equipment.
- (2) No application is necessary for the credit, however, a hospital taking a credit under this section must maintain records, as required by the department, necessary to verify eligibility for the credit under this section. The hospital is subject to all of the requirements of chapter 82.32 RCW. A credit earned during one calendar year may be carried over to be credited against taxes incurred in a subsequent calendar year. No refunds shall be granted for credits under this section.
- (3) The maximum credit that may be earned under this section for each hospital is limited to one thousand dollars for each acute care available inpatient bed.
- (4) Credits are available on a first in-time basis. The department shall disallow any credits, or portion thereof, that would cause the total amount of credits claimed statewide under this section to exceed ten million dollars. If the ten million dollar limitation is reached, the department shall notify hospitals that the annual statewide limit has been met. In addition, the department shall provide written notice to any hospital that has claimed tax credits after the ten million dollar limitation in this subsection has been met. The notice shall indicate the amount of tax due and shall provide that the tax be paid within thirty days from the date of such notice. The department shall not assess penalties and interest as provided in chapter 82.32 RCW on the amount due in the initial notice if the amount due is paid by the due date specified in the notice, or any extension thereof.
- (5) Credit may not be claimed under this section for the acquisition of mechanical lifting devices and other equipment if the acquisition occurred before the effective date of this section.
 - (6) Credit may not be claimed under this section for any

acquisition of mechanical lifting devices and other equipment that occurs after December 30, 2010.

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- (7) The department shall issue an annual report on the amount of credits claimed by hospitals under this section, with the first report due on July 1, 2008.
- 6 (8) For the purposes of this section, "hospital" has the meaning 7 provided in RCW 70.41.020.

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