

Chapter 246-320 WAC HOSPITAL LICENSING REGULATIONS

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WAC

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DISPOSITION OF SECTIONS FORMERLY CODIFIED IN THIS CHAPTER

246-320-025	On-site licensing survey. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.41.030 and 43.70.040. WSR 99-04-052, § 246-320-025, filed 1/28/99, effective 3/10/99.] Repealed by WSR 09-07-050, filed 3/11/09, effective 4/11/09. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW and RCW 43.70.040.
246-320-045	Application for license—License expiration dates—Notice of decision—Adjudicative proceeding. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.41.030 and 43.70.040. WSR 99-04-052, § 246-320-045, filed 1/28/99, effective 3/10/99.] Repealed by WSR 09-07-050, filed 3/11/09, effective 4/11/09. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW and RCW 43.70.040.
246-320-065	Exemptions, alternative methods, and interpretations. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.41.030 and 43.70.040. WSR 99-04-052, § 246-320-065, filed 1/28/99, effective 3/10/99.] Repealed by WSR 09-07-050, filed 3/11/09, effective 4/11/09. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW and RCW 43.70.040.
246-320-085	Single license to cover two or more buildings—When permissible. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.41.030 and 43.70.040. WSR 99-04-052, § 246-320-085, filed 1/28/99, effective 3/10/99.] Repealed by WSR 09-07-050, filed 3/11/09, effective 4/11/09. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW and RCW 43.70.040.
246-320-105	Criminal history, disclosure, and background inquiries. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.41.030 and 43.70.040. WSR 99-04-052, § 246-320-105, filed 1/28/99, effective 3/10/99.]

Repealed by WSR 09-07-050, filed 3/11/09, effective 4/11/09. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW and RCW 43.70.040.

- 246-320-125 Governance. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.41.030 and 43.70.040. WSR 99-04-052, § 246-320-125, filed 1/28/99, effective 3/10/99.] Repealed by WSR 09-07-050, filed 3/11/09, effective 4/11/09. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW and RCW 43.70.040.
- 246-320-145 Leadership. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.41.030 and 43.70.040. WSR 99-04-052, § 246-320-145, filed 1/28/99, effective 3/10/99.] Repealed by WSR 09-07-050, filed 3/11/09, effective 4/11/09. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW and RCW 43.70.040.
- 246-320-165 Management of human resources. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW. WSR 08-14-023, § 246-320-165, filed 6/20/08, effective 7/21/08. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.41.030 and 43.70.040. WSR 99-04-052, § 246-320-165, filed 1/28/99, effective 3/10/99.] Repealed by WSR 09-07-050, filed 3/11/09, effective 4/11/09. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW and RCW 43.70.040.
- 246-320-185 Medical staff. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.41.030 and 43.70.040. WSR 99-04-052, § 246-320-185, filed 1/28/99, effective 3/10/99.] Repealed by WSR 09-07-050, filed 3/11/09, effective 4/11/09. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW and RCW 43.70.040.
- 246-320-205 Management of information. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.41.030 and 43.70.040. WSR 99-04-052, § 246-320-205, filed 1/28/99, effective 3/10/99.] Repealed by WSR 09-07-050, filed 3/11/09, effective 4/11/09. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW and RCW 43.70.040.
- 246-320-225 Improving organizational performance. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.41.030 and 43.70.040. WSR 99-04-052, § 246-320-225, filed 1/28/99, effective 3/10/99.] Repealed by WSR 09-07-050, filed 3/11/09, effective 4/11/09. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW and RCW 43.70.040.
- 246-320-245 Patient rights and organizational ethics. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.41.030 and 43.70.040. WSR 99-04-052, § 246-320-245, filed 1/28/99, effective 3/10/99.] Repealed by WSR 09-07-050, filed 3/11/09, effective 4/11/09. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW and RCW 43.70.040.
- 246-320-265 Infection control program. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW. WSR 08-14-023, § 246-320-265, filed 6/20/08, effective 7/21/08. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.41.030 and 43.70.040. WSR 99-04-052, § 246-320-265, filed 1/28/99, effective 3/10/99.] Repealed by WSR 09-07-050, filed 3/11/09, effective 4/11/09. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW and RCW 43.70.040.
- 246-320-285 Pharmacy services. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.41.030 and 43.70.040. WSR 99-04-052, § 246-320-285, filed 1/28/99, effective 3/10/99.] Repealed by WSR 09-07-050, filed 3/11/09, effective 4/11/09. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW and RCW 43.70.040.
- 246-320-305 Food and nutrition services. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.41.030 and 43.70.040. WSR 99-04-052, § 246-320-305, filed 1/28/99, effective 3/10/99.] Repealed by WSR 09-07-050, filed 3/11/09, effective 4/11/09. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW and RCW 43.70.040.
- 246-320-325 Laboratory, imaging, and other diagnostic, treatment or therapeutic services. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.41.030 and 43.70.040. WSR 99-04-052, § 246-320-325, filed 1/28/99, effective 3/10/99.] Repealed by WSR 09-07-050, filed 3/11/09, effective 4/11/09. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW and RCW 43.70.040.
- 246-320-345 Inpatient care services. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.41.030 and 43.70.040. WSR 99-04-052, § 246-320-345, filed 1/28/99, effective 3/10/99.] Repealed by WSR 09-07-050, filed 3/11/09, effective 4/11/09. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW and RCW 43.70.040.
- 246-320-365 Specialized patient care services. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW. WSR 08-14-023, § 246-320-365, filed 6/20/08, effective 7/21/08. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.41.030 and 43.70.040. WSR 99-04-052, § 246-320-365, filed 1/28/99, effective 3/10/99.] Repealed by WSR 09-07-050, filed 3/11/09, effective 4/11/09. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW and RCW 43.70.040.
- 246-320-370 Emergency contraception. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.41.350 and 70.41.030. WSR 04-11-057, § 246-320-370, filed 5/17/04, effective 6/17/04.] Repealed by WSR 09-07-050, filed 3/11/09, effective 4/11/09. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW and RCW 43.70.040.
- 246-320-385 Outpatient care services. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.41.030 and 43.70.040. WSR 99-04-052, § 246-320-385, filed 1/28/99, effective 3/10/99.] Repealed by WSR 09-07-050, filed 3/11/09, effective 4/11/09. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW and RCW 43.70.040.
- 246-320-405 Management of environment for care. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW. WSR 08-14-023, § 246-320-405, filed 6/20/08, effective 7/21/08. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.41.030 and 43.70.040. WSR 99-04-052, § 246-320-405, filed 1/28/99, effective 3/10/99.] Repealed by WSR 09-07-050, filed 3/11/09, effective 4/11/09. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW and RCW 43.70.040.
- 246-320-515 Site and site development. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.41.030 and 43.70.040. WSR 99-04-052, § 246-320-515, filed 1/28/99, effective 3/10/99.] Repealed by WSR 08-14-023, filed 6/20/08, effective 7/21/08. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW.
- 246-320-525 General design. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.41.030 and 43.70.040. WSR 99-04-052, § 246-320-525, filed 1/28/99, effective 3/10/99.] Repealed by WSR 08-14-023, filed 6/20/08, effective 7/21/08. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW.
- 246-320-535 Support facilities. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.41.030 and 43.70.040. WSR 99-04-052, § 246-320-535, filed 1/28/99, effective 3/10/99.] Repealed by WSR 08-14-023, filed 6/20/08, effective 7/21/08. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW.
- 246-320-545 Maintenance, engineering, mechanical, and electrical facilities. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.41.030 and 43.70.040. WSR 99-04-052, § 246-320-545, filed 1/28/99, effective 3/10/99.] Repealed by WSR 08-14-023, filed 6/20/08, effective 7/21/08. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW.

246-320-555 Admitting, lobby, and medical records facilities. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.41.030 and 43.70.040. WSR 99-04-052, § 246-320-555, filed 1/28/99, effective 3/10/99.] Repealed by WSR 08-14-023, filed 6/20/08, effective 7/21/08. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW.

246-320-565 Receiving, storage, and distribution facilities. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.41.030 and 43.70.040. WSR 99-04-052, § 246-320-565, filed 1/28/99, effective 3/10/99.] Repealed by WSR 08-14-023, filed 6/20/08, effective 7/21/08. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW.

246-320-575 Central processing service facilities. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.41.030 and 43.70.040. WSR 99-04-052, § 246-320-575, filed 1/28/99, effective 3/10/99.] Repealed by WSR 08-14-023, filed 6/20/08, effective 7/21/08. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW.

246-320-585 Environmental services facilities. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.41.030 and 43.70.040. WSR 99-04-052, § 246-320-585, filed 1/28/99, effective 3/10/99.] Repealed by WSR 08-14-023, filed 6/20/08, effective 7/21/08. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW.

246-320-595 Laundry and/or linen handling facilities. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.41.030 and 43.70.040. WSR 99-04-052, § 246-320-595, filed 1/28/99, effective 3/10/99.] Repealed by WSR 08-14-023, filed 6/20/08, effective 7/21/08. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW.

246-320-605 Food and nutrition facilities. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.41.030 and 43.70.040. WSR 99-04-052, § 246-320-605, filed 1/28/99, effective 3/10/99.] Repealed by WSR 08-14-023, filed 6/20/08, effective 7/21/08. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW.

246-320-615 Pharmacy. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.41.030 and 43.70.040. WSR 99-04-052, § 246-320-615, filed 1/28/99, effective 3/10/99.] Repealed by WSR 09-07-050, filed 3/11/09, effective 4/11/09. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW and RCW 43.70.040.

246-320-625 Laboratory and pathology facilities. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.41.030 and 43.70.040. WSR 99-04-052, § 246-320-625, filed 1/28/99, effective 3/10/99.] Repealed by WSR 08-14-023, filed 6/20/08, effective 7/21/08. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW.

246-320-635 Surgery facilities. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.41.030 and 43.70.040. WSR 99-04-052, § 246-320-635, filed 1/28/99, effective 3/10/99.] Repealed by WSR 08-14-023, filed 6/20/08, effective 7/21/08. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW.

246-320-645 Recovery/post anesthesia care unit (PACU). [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.41.030 and 43.70.040. WSR 99-04-052, § 246-320-645, filed 1/28/99, effective 3/10/99.] Repealed by WSR 08-14-023, filed 6/20/08, effective 7/21/08. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW.

246-320-655 Obstetrical delivery facilities. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.41.030 and 43.70.040. WSR 99-04-052, § 246-320-655, filed 1/28/99, effective 3/10/99.] Repealed by WSR 08-14-023, filed 6/20/08, effective 7/21/08. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW.

246-320-665 Birthing/delivery rooms, labor, delivery, recovery (LDR) and labor, delivery, recovery, postpartum (LDRP). [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.41.030 and 43.70.040. WSR 99-04-052, § 246-320-665, filed 1/28/99, effective 3/10/99.] Repealed by WSR 08-14-023, filed 6/20/08, effective 7/21/08. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW.

246-320-675 Interventional service facilities. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.41.030 and 43.70.040. WSR 99-04-052, § 246-320-675, filed 1/28/99, effective 3/10/99.] Repealed by WSR 08-14-023, filed 6/20/08, effective 7/21/08. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW.

246-320-685 Nursing unit. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.41.030 and 43.70.040. WSR 99-04-052, § 246-320-685, filed 1/28/99, effective 3/10/99.] Repealed by WSR 08-14-023, filed 6/20/08, effective 7/21/08. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW.

246-320-695 Pediatric nursing unit. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.41.030 and 43.70.040. WSR 99-04-052, § 246-320-695, filed 1/28/99, effective 3/10/99.] Repealed by WSR 08-14-023, filed 6/20/08, effective 7/21/08. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW.

246-320-705 Newborn nursery facilities. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.41.030 and 43.70.040. WSR 99-04-052, § 246-320-705, filed 1/28/99, effective 3/10/99.] Repealed by WSR 08-14-023, filed 6/20/08, effective 7/21/08. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW.

246-320-715 Intermediate care nursery and neonatal intensive care nursery. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.41.030 and 43.70.040. WSR 99-04-052, § 246-320-715, filed 1/28/99, effective 3/10/99.] Repealed by WSR 08-14-023, filed 6/20/08, effective 7/21/08. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW.

246-320-725 Critical care facilities. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.41.030 and 43.70.040. WSR 99-04-052, § 246-320-725, filed 1/28/99, effective 3/10/99.] Repealed by WSR 08-14-023, filed 6/20/08, effective 7/21/08. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW.

246-320-735 Alcoholism and chemical dependency nursing unit. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.41.030 and 43.70.040. WSR 99-04-052, § 246-320-735, filed 1/28/99, effective 3/10/99.] Repealed by WSR 08-14-023, filed 6/20/08, effective 7/21/08. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW.

246-320-745 Psychiatric facilities. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.41.030 and 43.70.040. WSR 99-04-052, § 246-320-745, filed 1/28/99, effective 3/10/99.] Repealed by WSR 08-14-023, filed 6/20/08, effective 7/21/08. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW.

246-320-755 Rehabilitation facilities. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.41.030 and 43.70.040. WSR 99-04-052, § 246-320-755, filed 1/28/99, effective 3/10/99.] Repealed by WSR 08-14-023, filed 6/20/08, effective 7/21/08. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW.

246-320-765 Long-term care and hospice unit. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.41.030 and 43.70.040. WSR 99-04-052, § 246-320-765, filed 1/28/99, effective 3/10/99.] Repealed by WSR 08-14-023, filed 6/20/08, effective 7/21/08. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW.

246-320-775 Dialysis facilities. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.41.030 and 43.70.040. WSR 99-04-052, § 246-320-775, filed 1/28/99, effective 3/10/99.] Repealed by WSR 08-14-023, filed 6/20/08, effective 7/21/08. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW.

246-320-785 Imaging facilities. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.41.030 and 43.70.040. WSR 99-04-052, § 246-320-785, filed 1/28/99, effective 3/10/99.] Repealed by WSR 08-14-023, filed 6/20/08, effective 7/21/08. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW.

246-320-795 Nuclear medicine facilities. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.41.030 and 43.70.040. WSR 99-04-052, § 246-320-795, filed 1/28/99, effective 3/10/99.] Repealed by WSR 08-14-023, filed 6/20/08, effective 7/21/08. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW.

246-320-805 Emergency facilities. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.41.030 and 43.70.040. WSR 99-04-052, § 246-320-805, filed 1/28/99, effective 3/10/99.] Repealed by WSR 08-14-023, filed 6/20/08, effective 7/21/08. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW.

246-320-815 Outpatient care facilities. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.41.030 and 43.70.040. WSR 99-04-052, § 246-320-815, filed 1/28/99, effective 3/10/99.] Repealed by WSR 08-14-023, filed 6/20/08, effective 7/21/08. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW.

246-320-990 Fees. [Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW. WSR 08-14-023, § 246-320-990, filed 6/20/08, effective 7/21/08. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.70.250. WSR 07-17-174, § 246-320-990, filed 8/22/07, effective 9/22/07; WSR 05-18-073, § 246-320-990, filed 9/7/05, effective 10/8/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.70.250, 18.46.030, 43.70.110, 71.12.470. WSR 04-19-141, § 246-320-990, filed 9/22/04, effective 10/23/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.70.250 and 70.38.105(5). WSR 03-22-020, § 246-320-990, filed 10/27/03, effective 11/27/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.70.250. WSR 02-13-061, § 246-320-990, filed 6/14/02, effective 7/15/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.41.100, 43.20B.110, and 43.70.250. WSR 01-20-119, § 246-320-990, filed 10/3/01, effective 11/3/01; WSR 99-24-096, § 246-320-990, filed 11/30/99, effective 12/31/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.41.030 and 43.70.040. WSR 99-04-052, § 246-320-990, filed 1/28/99, effective 3/10/99.] Repealed by WSR 09-07-050, filed 3/11/09, effective 4/11/09. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW and RCW 43.70.040.

246-320-99902 Appendix B—Dates of documents adopted by reference in chapter 246-320 WAC. [Statutory Authority: RCW 70.41.030 and 43.70.040. WSR 99-04-052, § 246-320-99902, filed 1/28/99, effective 3/10/99.] Repealed by WSR 08-14-023, filed 6/20/08, effective 7/21/08. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW.

WAC 246-320-001 Purpose and applicability of chapter. This chapter is adopted by the Washington state department of health to implement chapter 70.41 RCW and establish minimum health and safety requirements for the licensing, inspection, operation, maintenance, and construction of hospitals.

(1) Compliance with the regulations in this chapter does not constitute release from the requirements of applicable federal, state and local codes and ordinances. Where regulations in this chapter exceed other codes and ordinances, the regulations in this chapter will apply.

(2) The department will update or adopt references to codes and regulations in this chapter as necessary.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW and RCW 43.70.040. WSR 09-07-050, § 246-320-001, filed 3/11/09, effective 4/11/09. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.41.030 and 43.70.040. WSR 99-04-052, § 246-320-001, filed 1/28/99, effective 3/10/99.]

WAC 246-320-010 Definitions. For the purposes of this chapter and chapter 70.41 RCW, the following words and phrases will have the following meanings unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

(1) "Abuse" means injury or sexual abuse of a patient indicating the health, welfare, and safety of the patient is harmed:

(a) "Physical abuse" means acts or incidents which may result in bodily injury or death.

(b) "Emotional abuse" means verbal behavior, harassment, or other actions which may result in emotional or behavioral stress or injury.

(2) "Agent," when referring to a medical order or procedure, means any power, principle, or substance, whether physical, chemical, or biological, capable of producing an effect upon the human body.

(3) "Alcoholism" means a disease, characterized by a dependency on alcoholic beverages, loss of control over the amount and circumstances of use, symptoms of tolerance, physiological or psychological withdrawal, or both, if use is reduced or discontinued, and impairment of health or disruption of social or economic functioning.

(4) "Alteration" means any change, addition, or modification to an existing hospital or a portion of an existing hospital.

"Minor alteration" means renovation that does not require an increase in capacity to structural, mechanical or electrical systems, which does not affect fire and life safety, and which does not add beds or facilities in addition to that for which the hospital is currently licensed.

(5) "Assessment" means the:

(a) Systematic collection and review of patient-specific data;

(b) A process for obtaining appropriate and necessary information about individuals seeking entry into a health care setting or service; and

(c) Information used to match an individual with an appropriate setting or intervention. The assessment is based on the patient's diagnosis, care setting, desire for care, response to any previous treatment, consent to treatment, and education needs.

(6) "Authentication" means the process used to verify an entry is complete, accurate, and final.

(7) "Bed, bed space or bassinets" means the physical environment and equipment (both movable and stationary) designed and used for twenty-four hour or more care of a patient including level 2 and 3 bassinets. This does not include stretchers, exam tables, operating tables, well baby bassinets, labor bed, and labor-delivery-recovery beds.

(8) "Child" means an individual under the age of eighteen years.

(9) "Clinical evidence" means the same as original clinical evidence used in diagnosing a patient's condition or assessing a clinical course and includes, but is not limited to:

(a) X-ray films;

(b) Digital records;

(c) Laboratory slides;

(d) Tissue specimens; and

(e) Medical photographs.

(10) "Critical care unit or service" means the specialized medical and nursing care provided to patients facing an immediate life-threatening illness or injury. Care is provided by multidisciplinary teams of highly skilled physicians, nurses, pharmacists or other health professionals who interpret complex therapeutic and diagnostic information and have access to sophisticated equipment.

(11) "Department" means the Washington state department of health.

(12) "Dietitian" means an individual meeting the eligibility requirements for active membership in the American Dietetic Association described in *Directory of Dietetic Programs Accredited and Approved*, American Dietetic Association, edition 100, 1980.

(13) "Double-checking" means verifying patient identity, agent to be administered, route, quantity, rate, time, and interval of administration by two persons.

(14) "Drugs" as defined in RCW 18.64.011(3) means:

(a) Articles recognized in the official *U.S. Pharmacopoeia* or the official *Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia of the United States*;

(b) Substances intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease in man or other animals;

(c) Substances (other than food) intended to affect the structure or any function of the body of man or other animals; or

(d) Substances intended for use as a component of any substances specified in (a), (b), or (c) of this subsection but not including devices or component parts or accessories.

(15) "Electrical receptacle outlet" means an outlet where one or more electrical receptacles are installed.

(16) "Emergency care to victims of sexual assault" means medical examinations, procedures, and services provided by a hospital emergency room to a victim of sexual assault following an alleged sexual assault.

(17) "Emergency contraception" means any health care treatment approved by the Food and Drug Administration that prevents pregnancy, including, but not limited to, administering two increased doses of certain oral contraceptive pills within seventy-two hours of sexual contact.

(18) "Emergency department" means the area of a hospital where unscheduled medical or surgical care is provided to patients who need care.

(19) "Emergency room" means a space where emergency services are delivered and set apart by floor-to-ceiling partitions on all sides with proper access to an exit access and with all openings provided with doors or windows.

(20) "Emergency medical condition" means a condition manifesting itself by acute symptoms of severity (including severe pain, symptoms of mental disorder, or symptoms of substance abuse) that absent immediate medical attention could result in:

(a) Placing the health of an individual in serious jeopardy;

(b) Serious impairment to bodily functions;

(c) Serious dysfunction of a bodily organ or part; or

(d) With respect to a pregnant woman who is having contractions:

(i) That there is inadequate time to effect a safe transfer to another hospital before delivery; or

(ii) That the transfer may pose a threat to the health or safety of the woman or the unborn child.

(21) "Emergency services" means health care services medically necessary to evaluate and treat a medical condition that manifests itself by the acute onset of a symptom or symptoms, including severe pain, that would lead a prudent layperson acting reasonably to believe that a health condition exists that requires immediate medical attention, and that the absence of immediate medical attention could reasonably be expected to result in serious impairment to bodily functions or serious dysfunction of an organ or part of the body, or would place the person's health, or in the case of a pregnant woman, the health of the woman or her unborn child, in serious jeopardy.

(22) "Emergency triage" means the immediate patient assessment by a registered nurse, physician, or physician assistant to determine the nature and urgency of the person's medical need for treatment.

(23) "Family" means individuals designated by a patient who need not be relatives.

(24) "General hospital" means a hospital that provides general acute care services, including emergency services.

(25) "Governing authority/body" means the person or persons responsible for establishing the purposes and policies of the hospital.

(26) "High-risk infant" means an infant, regardless of age, whose existence is compromised, prenatal, natal, or postnatal factors needing special medical or nursing care.

(27) "Hospital" means any institution, place, building, or agency providing accommodations, facilities, and services over a continuous period of twenty-four hours or more, for observation, diagnosis, or care of two or more individuals not related to the operator who are suffering from illness, injury, deformity, or abnormality, or from any

other condition for which obstetrical, medical, or surgical services would be appropriate for care or diagnosis. "Hospital" as used in this chapter does not include:

(a) Hospice care centers which come within the scope of chapter 70.127 RCW;

(b) Hotels, or similar places, furnishing only food and lodging, or simply domiciliary care;

(c) Clinics or physicians' offices, where patients are not regularly kept as bed patients for twenty-four hours or more;

(d) Nursing homes, as defined in and which come within the scope of chapter 18.51 RCW;

(e) Birthing centers, which come within the scope of chapter 18.46 RCW;

(f) Psychiatric or alcoholism hospitals, which come within the scope of chapter 71.12 RCW; nor

(g) Any other hospital or institution specifically intended for use in the diagnosis and care of those suffering from mental illness, mental retardation, convulsive disorders, or other abnormal mental conditions.

Furthermore, nothing in this chapter will be construed as authorizing the supervision, regulation, or control of the remedial care or treatment of residents or patients in any hospital conducted for those who rely primarily upon treatment by prayer or spiritual means in accordance with the creed or tenets of any well-recognized church or religious denominations.

(28) "Individualized treatment plan" means a written and/or electronically recorded statement of care planned for a patient based upon assessment of the patient's developmental, biological, psychological, and social strengths and problems, and including:

(a) Treatment goals, with stipulated time frames;

(b) Specific services to be utilized;

(c) Designation of individuals responsible for specific service to be provided;

(d) Discharge criteria with estimated time frames; and

(e) Participation of the patient and the patient's designee as appropriate.

(29) "Infant" means an individual not more than twelve months old.

(30) "Invasive procedure" means a procedure involving puncture or incision of the skin or insertion of an instrument or foreign material into the body including, but not limited to, percutaneous aspirations, biopsies, cardiac and vascular catheterizations, endoscopies, angioplasties, and implantations. Excluded are venipuncture and intravenous therapy.

(31) "Licensed practical nurse" means an individual licensed under provisions of chapter 18.79 RCW.

(32) "Maintenance" means the work of keeping something in safe, workable or suitable condition.

(33) "Medical equipment" means equipment used in a patient care environment to support patient treatment and diagnosis.

(34) "Medical staff" means physicians and other practitioners appointed by the governing authority.

(35) "Medication" means any substance, other than food or devices, intended for use in diagnosing, curing, mitigating, treating, or preventing disease.

(36) "Multidisciplinary treatment team" means a group of individuals from various disciplines and clinical services who assess, plan, implement, and evaluate treatment for patients.

(37) "Neglect" means mistreatment or maltreatment; a disregard of consequences or magnitude constituting a clear and present danger to an individual patient's health, welfare, and safety.

(a) "Physical neglect" means physical or material deprivation, such as lack of medical care, lack of supervision, inadequate food, clothing, or cleanliness.

(b) "Emotional neglect" means acts such as rejection, lack of stimulation, or other acts which may result in emotional or behavioral problems, physical manifestations, and disorders.

(38) "Neonate" means a newly born infant under twenty-eight days of age.

(39) "Neonatologist" means a pediatrician who is board certified in neonatal-perinatal medicine or board eligible in neonatal-perinatal medicine, provided the period of eligibility does not exceed three years, as defined and described in *Directory of Residency Training Programs* by the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education, American Medical Association, 1998 or the *American Osteopathic Association Yearbook and Directory*, 1998.

(40) "New construction" means any of the following:

(a) New facilities to be licensed as a hospital;

(b) Renovation; or

(c) Alteration.

(41) "Nonambulatory" means an individual physically or mentally unable to walk or traverse a normal path to safety without the physical assistance of another.

(42) "Nursing personnel" means registered nurses, licensed practical nurses, and unlicensed assistive nursing personnel providing direct patient care.

(43) "Operating room (OR)" means a room intended for invasive and noninvasive surgical procedures.

(44) "Patient" means an individual receiving (or having received) preventive, diagnostic, therapeutic, rehabilitative, maintenance, or palliative health services.

(a) "Inpatient" means services that require admission to a hospital for twenty-four hours or more.

(b) "Outpatient" means services that do not require admission to a hospital for twenty-four hours or more.

(45) "Patient care areas" means all areas of the hospital where direct patient care is delivered and where patient diagnostic or treatment procedures are performed.

(46) "Patient care unit or area" means a physical space of the hospital including rooms or areas containing beds or bed spaces, with available support ancillary, administrative, and services for patient.

(47) "Person" means any individual, firm, partnership, corporation, company, association, or joint stock association, and the legal successor thereof.

(48) "Pharmacist" means an individual licensed by the pharmacy quality assurance commission under chapter 18.64 RCW.

(49) "Pharmacy" means every place properly licensed by the pharmacy quality assurance commission where the practice of pharmacy is conducted.

(50) "Physician" means an individual licensed under chapter 18.71 RCW, Physicians, chapter 18.22 RCW, Podiatric medicine and surgery, or chapter 18.57 RCW, Osteopathy—Osteopathic medicine and surgery.

(51) "Prescription" means an order for drugs or devices issued by a practitioner authorized by law or rule in the state of Washington for a legitimate medical purpose.

(52) "Procedure" means a particular course of action to relieve pain, diagnose, cure, improve, or treat a patient's condition.

(53) "Protocols" and "standing order" mean written or electronically recorded descriptions of actions and interventions for implementation by designated hospital staff under defined circumstances under hospital policy and procedure.

(54) "Psychiatric service" means the treatment of patients pertinent to a psychiatric diagnosis.

(55) "Recovery unit" means a physical area for the segregation, concentration, and close or continuous nursing observation of patients for less than twenty-four hours immediately following anesthesia, obstetrical delivery, surgery, or other diagnostic or treatment procedures.

(56) "Registered nurse" means an individual licensed under chapter 18.79 RCW.

(57) "Restraint" means any method used to prevent or limit free body movement including, but not limited to, involuntary confinement, a physical or mechanical device, or a drug given not required to treat a patient's symptoms.

(58) "Room" means a space set apart by floor-to-ceiling partitions on all sides with proper access to a corridor and with all openings provided with doors or windows.

(59) "Seclusion" means the involuntary confinement of a patient in a room or area where the patient is physically prevented from leaving.

(60) "Seclusion room" means a secure room designed and organized for temporary placement, care, and observation of one patient with minimal sensory stimuli, maximum security and protection, and visual and auditory observation by authorized personnel and staff. Doors of seclusion rooms have staff-controlled locks.

(61) "Sexual assault" means one or more of the following:

(a) Rape or rape of a child;

(b) Assault with intent to commit rape or rape of a child;

(c) Incest or indecent liberties;

(d) Child molestation;

(e) Sexual misconduct with a minor;

(f) Custodial sexual misconduct;

(g) Crimes with a sexual motivation; or

(h) An attempt to commit any of the items in (a) through (g) of this subsection.

(62) "Severe pain" means a level of pain reported by a patient of 8 or higher based on a 10 point scale with 1 being the least and 10 being the most pain.

(63) "Specialty hospital" means a subclass of hospital that is primarily or exclusively engaged in the care and treatment of one of the following categories:

(a) Patients with a cardiac condition;

(b) Patients with an orthopedic condition;

(c) Patients receiving a surgical procedure; and

(d) Any other specialized category of services that the secretary of health and human services designates as a specialty hospital.

(64) "Staff" means paid employees, leased or contracted persons, students, and volunteers.

(65) "Surgical procedure" means any manual or operative procedure performed upon the body of a living human being for the purpose of preserving health, diagnosing or curing disease, repairing injury, correcting deformity or defect, prolonging life or relieving suffering, and involving any of the following:

(a) Incision, excision, or curettage of tissue;

(b) Suture or repair of tissue including a closed as well as an open reduction of a fracture;

(c) Extraction of tissue including the premature extraction of the products of conception from the uterus; or

(d) An endoscopic examination.

(66) "Surrogate decision-maker" means an individual appointed to act on behalf of another when an individual is without capacity as defined in RCW 7.70.065 or has given permission.

(67) "Transfer agreement" means a written agreement providing an effective process for the transfer of a patient requiring emergency services to a general hospital providing emergency services and for continuity of care for that patient.

(68) "Treatment" means the care and management of a patient to combat, improve, or prevent a disease, disorder, or injury, and may be:

(a) Pharmacologic, surgical, or supportive;

(b) Specific for a disorder; or

(c) Symptomatic to relieve symptoms without effecting a cure.

(69) "Unlicensed assistive personnel (UAP)" means individuals trained to function in an assistive role to nurses in the provision of patient care, as delegated by and under the supervision of the registered nurse. Typical activities performed by unlicensed assistive personnel include, but are not limited to: Taking vital signs; bathing, feeding, or dressing patients; assisting patient with transfer, ambulation, or toileting. Definition includes: Nursing assistants; orderlies; patient care technicians/assistants; and graduate nurses (not yet licensed) who have completed unit orientation. Definition excludes: Unit secretaries or clerks; monitor technicians; therapy assistants; student nurses fulfilling educational requirements; and sitters who are not providing typical UAP activities.

(70) "Victim of sexual assault" means a person is alleged to have been sexually assaulted and who presents as a patient.

(71) "Vulnerable adult" means, as defined in chapter 74.34 RCW, a person sixty years of age or older who lacks the functional, physical, or mental ability to care for him or herself; an adult with a developmental disability under RCW 71A.10.020; an adult with a legal guardian under chapter 11.88 RCW; an adult living in a long-term care facility (an adult family home, assisted living facility or nursing home); an adult living in their own or a family's home receiving services from an agency or contracted individual provider; or an adult self-directing their care under RCW 74.39.050. For the purposes of requesting background checks pursuant to RCW 43.43.832, it shall also include adults of any age who lack the functional, mental, or physical ability to care for themselves. For the purposes of this chapter, it shall also include hospitalized adults.

(72) "Well-being" means free from actual or potential harm, abuse, neglect, unintended injury, death, serious disability or illness.

[Statutory Authority: 2013 c 19, RCW 43.70.040, and 70.41.030. WSR 15-09-108, § 246-320-010, filed 4/20/15, effective 5/21/15. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.70.040 and 2012 c 10. WSR 14-08-046, § 246-320-010, filed 3/27/14, effective 4/27/14. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.56 RCW. WSR 12-16-057, § 246-320-010, filed 7/30/12, effective 10/1/12. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW and RCW 43.70.040. WSR 09-07-050, § 246-320-010, filed 3/11/09, effective 4/11/09. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW. WSR 08-14-023, § 246-320-010, filed 6/20/08, effective 7/21/08. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.41.350 and 70.41.030. WSR 04-11-057, § 246-320-010, filed 5/17/04, effective 6/17/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.41.030 and 43.70.040. WSR 99-04-052, § 246-320-010, filed 1/28/99, effective 3/10/99.]

WAC 246-320-011 Department responsibilities—Licensing—Adjudicative proceeding. This section identifies the actions and responsibilities of the department for licensing hospitals.

(1) Before issuing an initial license, the department will verify compliance with chapter 70.41 RCW and this chapter which includes, but is not limited to:

- (a) Approval of construction documents;
- (b) Receipt of a certificate of need as provided in chapter 70.38 RCW;
- (c) Approval by the local jurisdiction of all local codes and ordinances and the permit to occupy;
- (d) Approval of the initial license application;
- (e) Receipt of the correct license fee;
- (f) Compliance with the on-site survey conducted by the state fire marshal required in RCW 70.41.080; and
- (g) Conduct an on-site licensing survey in accordance with WAC 246-320-016.

(2) The department may issue a license to include two or more buildings, if the applicant:

- (a) Meets the requirements listed in subsection (1) of this section;
- (b) Operates the buildings as an integrated system with:
 - (i) Governance by a single authority over all buildings or portions of buildings;
 - (ii) A single medical staff for all hospital facilities; and
 - (iii) Use all policies and procedures for all facilities and departments.

(c) Arranges for safe and appropriate transport of patients between all facilities and buildings.

(3) Before reissuing a license, the department will:

- (a) Verify compliance with the on-site survey conducted by the state fire marshal required in RCW 70.41.080;
- (b) Review and accept the annual hospital update information documentation;
- (c) Assure receipt of the correct annual fee; and
- (d) Reissue licenses as often as necessary each calendar year so that approximately one-third of the hospital licenses expire on the last day of the calendar year.

(4) The department may issue a provisional license to allow the operation of a hospital, if the department determines that the applicant or licensed hospital failed to comply with chapter 70.41 RCW or this chapter.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 70.41.030 and 2021 c 61. WSR 23-01-131, § 246-320-011, filed 12/20/22, effective 1/20/23. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW and RCW 43.70.040. WSR 09-07-050, § 246-320-011, filed 3/11/09, effective 4/11/09.]

WAC 246-320-013 Department responsibilities—Enforcement. (1)

The department may deny, suspend, modify, or revoke a license when it finds an applicant or hospital has failed or refused to comply with chapter 70.41 RCW or this chapter. The department's notice of a license denial, suspension, modification, or revocation will be consistent with RCW 43.70.115. The proceeding is governed by the Administrative Procedure Act chapter 34.05 RCW, this chapter, and chapters 246-08 and 246-10 WAC. If this chapter conflicts with chapter 246-08 or 246-10 WAC, this chapter governs.

(2) The department may assess civil fines on a hospital according to RCW 70.41.130.

(a) The department may assess a civil fine of up to \$10,000 per violation, not to exceed a total fine of \$1,000,000, on a hospital when:

(i) The hospital has previously been subject to an enforcement action for the same or similar type of violation of the same statute or rule; or

(ii) The hospital has been given any previous statement of deficiency that included the same or similar type of violation of the same or similar statute or rule; or

(iii) The hospital failed to correct noncompliance with a statute or rule by a date established or agreed to by the department.

(b) The department will assess civil fine amounts based on the scope and severity of the violation(s) and in compliance with (g) and (h) of this subsection:

(c) The "severity of the violation" will be considered when determining fines. Levels of severity are categorized as follows:

(i) "**Low**" means harm could happen but would be rare. The violation undermines safety or quality or contributes to an unsafe environment but is very unlikely to directly contribute to harm;

(ii) "**Moderate**" means harm could happen occasionally. The violation could cause harm directly but is more likely to cause harm as a continuing factor in the presence of special circumstances or additional failures. If the deficient practice continues, it would be possible that harm could occur but only in certain situations or patients;

(iii) "**High**" means harm could happen at any time or did happen. The violation could directly lead to harm without the need for other significant circumstances or failures. If the deficient practice continues, it would be likely that harm could happen at any time to any patient.

(d) Factors the department will consider when determining the severity of the violation include:

(i) Whether harm to the patient(s) has occurred, or could occur;

(ii) The impact of the actual or potential harm on the patient(s);

(iii) The degree to which the hospital demonstrated noncompliance with requirements, procedures, policies or protocols;

(iv) The degree to which the hospital failed to meet the patient's physical, mental, and psychosocial well-being; and

(v) Whether a fine at a lower severity has been levied and the condition or deficiency related to the violation has not been adequately resolved.

(e) The scope of the violation is the frequency, incidence, or extent of the occurrence of the violation(s). The levels of scope are defined as follows:

(i) **"Limited"** means a unique occurrence of the deficient practice that is not representative of routine or regular practice and has the potential to impact only one or a very limited number of patients, visitors, or staff. It is an outlier. The scope of the violation is limited when one or a very limited number of patients are affected or one or a very limited number of staff are involved, or the deficiency occurs in a very limited number of locations.

(ii) **"Pattern"** means multiple occurrences of the deficient practice, or a single occurrence that has the potential to impact more than a limited number of patients, visitors, or staff. It is a process variation. The scope of the violation becomes a pattern when more than a very limited number of patients are affected, or more than a very limited number of staff are involved, or the situation has occurred in several locations, or the same patient(s) have been affected by repeated occurrences of the same deficient practice.

(iii) **"Widespread"** means the deficient practice is pervasive in the facility or represents a systemic failure or has the potential to impact most or all patients, visitors, or staff. It is a process failure. Widespread scope refers to the entire organization, not just a subset of patients or one unit.

(f) When determining the scope of the violation, the department will also consider the duration of time that has passed between repeat violations, up to a maximum of two prior survey cycles.

(g) The department will consider the operation size of the hospital and the number of licensed beds when assessing a civil fine based on the following tables:

Table 1: 0-25 and 26-99 licensed beds

Fine Amounts in Relation to the Scope and Severity of the Violation			
Scope	Severity		
	Low	Moderate	High
Limited	\$500 - \$550	\$1,000 - \$1,100	\$2,000 - \$2,200
Pattern	\$1,000 - \$1,100	\$2,000 - \$2,200	\$4,000 - \$4,400
Widespread	\$1,500 - \$1,650	\$3,000 - \$3,300	\$5,000 - \$5,500

Table 2: 100-299 licensed beds

Fine Amounts in Relation to the Scope and Severity of the Violation			
Scope	Severity		
	Low	Moderate	High
Limited	\$500 - \$650	\$1,000 - \$1,300	\$2,000 - \$2,600
Pattern	\$1,000 - \$1,300	\$2,000 - \$2,600	\$4,000 - \$5,200
Widespread	\$1,500 - \$1,950	\$3,000 - \$3,900	\$5,000 - \$6,500

Table 3: 300+ licensed beds

Fine Amounts in Relation to the Scope and Severity of the Violation			
Scope	Severity		
	Low	Moderate	High
Limited	\$500 - \$1,000	\$1,000 - \$2,000	\$2,000 - \$4,000
Pattern	\$1,000 - \$2,000	\$2,000 - \$4,000	\$4,000 - \$8,000
Widespread	\$1,500 - \$3,000	\$3,000 - \$6,000	\$5,000 - \$10,000

(h) The department may assess a civil fine that is higher than the maximum fine amounts in (g) of this subsection, not to exceed \$10,000 per violation, if it determines that the maximum fine amounts listed in (g) of this subsection would not be sufficient to deter future noncompliance.

(i) A hospital may appeal the department's action of assessing civil fines under RCW 43.70.095.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 70.41.030 and 2021 c 61. WSR 23-01-131, § 246-320-013, filed 12/20/22, effective 1/20/23.]

WAC 246-320-016 Department responsibilities—On-site survey and complaint investigation. This section outlines the department's on-site survey and complaint investigation activities and roles.

(1) Surveys. The department will:

(a) Conduct on-site surveys of each hospital on average at least every eighteen months or more often using the health and safety standards in this chapter and chapter 70.41 RCW;

(b) Coordinate the on-site survey with other agencies, including local fire jurisdictions, state fire marshal, and the pharmacy quality assurance commission, and report the survey findings to those agencies;

(c) Notify the hospital in writing of the survey findings following each on-site survey;

(d) Require each hospital to submit a corrective action plan addressing each deficient practice identified in the survey findings;

(e) Notify the hospital when the hospital submitted plan of correction adequately addresses the survey findings; and

(f) Accept on-site surveys conducted by the Joint Commission or American Osteopathic Association as meeting the eighteen-month survey requirement in accordance with RCW 70.41.122.

(2) Complaint investigations. The department will:

(a) Conduct an investigation of every complaint against a hospital that concerns patient well being;

(b) Notify the hospital in writing of state complaint investigation findings following each complaint investigation;

(c) Require each hospital to submit a corrective action plan addressing each deficient practice identified in the complaint investigation findings; and

(d) Notify the hospital when the hospital submitted plan of correction adequately addresses the complaint investigation findings.

(3) The department may:

(a) Direct a hospital on how to implement a corrective action plan based on the findings from an on-site survey or complaint investigation; or

(b) Contact a hospital to discuss the findings of the Joint Commission or American Osteopathic Association on-site accreditation survey.

[Statutory Authority: 2013 c 19, RCW 43.70.040, and 70.41.030. WSR 15-09-108, § 246-320-016, filed 4/20/15, effective 5/21/15. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW and RCW 43.70.040. WSR 09-07-050, § 246-320-016, filed 3/11/09, effective 4/11/09.]

WAC 246-320-021 Department responsibilities—General. This section outlines the department's responsibility to post information to the agency website and time frames to respond to interpretations, exemptions and alternative methods.

The department will:

(1) Post to the agency website a list of the most frequent problems identified during hospital surveys and complaint investigations in accordance with RCW 70.41.045.

(2) Respond within thirty calendar days to a hospital's request for an exemption or use of an alternative as provided for in WAC 246-320-026.

(3) Respond within thirty calendar days to a hospital's request for an interpretation as provided for in WAC 246-320-026.

(4) Maintain hospital provided information confidentially according to the Public Disclosure Act, chapters 42.17 and 42.56 RCW, RCW 70.41.150, 70.41.200, and 70.41.210.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW and RCW 43.70.040. WSR 09-07-050, § 246-320-021, filed 3/11/09, effective 4/11/09.]

WAC 246-320-026 Department role—Exemptions, interpretations, alternative methods. This section outlines the department's responsibilities and actions in response to requests for interpretations, exemptions and alternative methods.

(1) The department may exempt a hospital from complying with portions of this chapter when:

(a) The exemption will not change the purpose and intent of chapter 70.41 RCW or this chapter;

(b) Patient safety, health or well being is not threatened;

(c) Fire and life safety regulations, infection control standards or other codes or regulations would not be reduced; and

(d) Any structural integrity of the building would not occur.

(2) The department will write an interpretation of a rule after receiving complete information relevant to the interpretation.

(3) The department may approve a hospital to use alternative materials, designs, and methods if the documentation and supporting information:

(a) Meets the intent and purpose of these rules; and

(b) Is equivalent to the methods prescribed in this chapter.

(4) The department will keep copies of each exemption, alternative, or interpretation issued.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW and RCW 43.70.040. WSR 09-07-050, § 246-320-026, filed 3/11/09, effective 4/11/09.]

WAC 246-320-031 Criminal history, disclosure, and background inquiries—Department responsibility. This section outlines the department's responsibilities to review and use criminal history, disclosure and background information.

(1) The department will:

(a) Review hospital records required under WAC 246-320-126;

(b) Investigate allegations of noncompliance by hospitals with RCW 43.43.830 through 43.43.842; and

(c) Use information collected under this section only to determine hospital licensure or relicensure eligibility under RCW 43.43.842.

(2) The department may require the hospital to complete additional disclosure statements or background inquiries, if the department believes offenses specified under RCW 43.43.830 have occurred since the previous disclosure statement or background inquiry, for any person having unsupervised access to children, vulnerable adults, and developmentally disabled adults.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW and RCW 43.70.040. WSR 09-07-050, § 246-320-031, filed 3/11/09, effective 4/11/09.]

WAC 246-320-036 Department responsibility, refund initial license fee. This section outlines the department's actions regarding a request for refund of an initial licensing fee.

The department will, upon request of an applicant:

(1) Refund two-thirds of the initial fee, less a fifty dollar processing charge provided the department did not conduct an on-site survey or give technical assistance.

(2) Refund one-third of the initial fee, less a fifty dollar processing charge when the department conducted an on-site survey or gave technical assistance and did not issue a license.

(3) The department will not refund an initial license fee if:

(a) The department conducted more than one on-site visit;

(b) One year has passed since the department received an initial licensure application;

(c) One year has passed since the department received an initial application and the department has not issued the license because the applicant failed to complete requirements for licensure; or

(d) The amount to be refunded is one hundred dollars or less.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW and RCW 43.70.040. WSR 09-07-050, § 246-320-036, filed 3/11/09, effective 4/11/09.]

LICENSING

WAC 246-320-101 Application for license—Annual update of hospital information—License renewal—Right to contest a license decision. This section identifies the applicant or hospital actions and responsibilities for obtaining a license.

(1) Initial license. An applicant must submit an application packet and fee to the department at least sixty days before the intended opening date of the new hospital.

(2) Annual update. Before November 30 of each calendar year, a licensed hospital must submit to the department the hospital update documentation and fee.

(3) License renewal. Before November 30 of the year the license expires, a licensed hospital must submit to the department the hospital update documentation, fee and the results of the most recent on-site survey conducted by the state fire marshal.

(4) An applicant or hospital has the right to contest a license decision by:

(a) Sending a written request for an adjudicative proceeding within twenty-eight days of receipt of the department's licensing decision showing proof of receipt with the office of the Adjudicative Service Unit, Department of Health, P.O. Box 47879, Olympia, WA 98504-7879; and

(b) Including as part of the written request:

(i) A specific statement of the issues and law involved;

(ii) The grounds for contesting the department decision; and

(iii) A copy of the contested department decision.

(c) The adjudicative proceeding is governed by the Administrative Procedure Act chapter 34.05 RCW, this chapter, and chapters 246-08 and 246-10 WAC. If this chapter conflicts with chapter 246-08 or 246-10 WAC, this chapter governs.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW and RCW 43.70.040. WSR 09-07-050, § 246-320-101, filed 3/11/09, effective 4/11/09.]

WAC 246-320-106 Application for license, specialty hospital—Annual update of hospital information—License renewal—Right to contest a license decision. This section identifies the applicant or specialty hospital actions and responsibilities for obtaining a license.

(1) Initial license. An applicant must submit an application packet and fee to the department at least sixty days before the intended opening date of the specialty hospital.

(2) Annual update. Before November 30 of each calendar year, a licensed specialty hospital must submit to the hospital the specialty hospital update information and fee.

(3) License renewal. Before November 30 of the year the license expires, a licensed specialty hospital must submit to the department the hospital update documentation, fee and the results of the most recent on-site survey conducted by the state fire marshal.

(4) An applicant or specialty hospital has the right to contest a license decision by:

(a) Sending a written request for an adjudicative proceeding within twenty-eight days of receipt of the department's licensing decision showing proof of receipt with the office of the Adjudicative Service Unit, Department of Health, P.O. Box 47879, Olympia, WA 98504-7879; and

(b) Including as part of the written request:

(i) A specific statement of the issues and law involved;

(ii) The grounds for contesting the department decision; and

(iii) A copy of the contested department decision.

(c) The adjudicative proceeding is governed by the Administrative Procedure Act chapter 34.05 RCW, this chapter, and chapters 246-08 and 246-10 WAC. If this chapter conflicts with chapter 246-08 and 246-10 WAC, this chapter governs.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW and RCW 43.70.040. WSR 09-07-050, § 246-320-106, filed 3/11/09, effective 4/11/09.]

WAC 246-320-111 Hospital responsibilities. This section identifies a hospital obligation, actions and responsibilities to comply with the hospital law and rules.

- (1) Hospitals must:
 - (a) Comply with chapter 70.41 RCW and this chapter;
 - (b) Only set up inpatient beds within the licensed bed capacity approved by the department or the medicare provider agreement; and
 - (c) Receive approval for additional inpatient beds as required in chapter 70.38 RCW before exceeding department approved bed capacity.
- (2) A hospital accredited by the Joint Commission or American Osteopathic Association must:
 - (a) Notify the department of an accreditation survey within two business days following completion of the survey; and
 - (b) Notify the department in writing of the accreditation decision and any changes in accreditation status within 30 calendar days of receiving the accreditation report.
- (3) A hospital that wishes to discharge or transfer an inpatient to a 23-hour crisis relief center, as defined in RCW 71.24.025, that is not owned and operated by the hospital, must have a documented formal relationship, such as an agreement or memorandum of understanding, with the 23-hour crisis relief center the patient will be discharged or transferred to.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 70.41.030 and 2023 c 433. WSR 24-17-004, § 246-320-111, filed 8/8/24, effective 9/8/24. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW and RCW 43.70.040. WSR 09-07-050, § 246-320-111, filed 3/11/09, effective 4/11/09.]

WAC 246-320-116 Specialty hospital responsibilities. This section identifies a specialty hospital obligation, actions and responsibilities to comply with the hospital law and rules.

- Specialty hospitals must:
- (1) Comply with chapter 70.41 RCW and this chapter;
 - (2) Only set up inpatient beds within the licensed bed capacity approved by the department or the medicare provider agreement;
 - (3) Receive approval for additional inpatient beds as required in chapter 70.38 RCW before exceeding department approved bed capacity;
 - (4) Provide appropriate discharge planning;
 - (5) Provide staff proficient in resuscitation and respiration maintenance twenty-four hours per day, seven days per week;
 - (6) Participate in the medicare and medicaid programs and provide at least the same percentage of services to medicare and medicaid beneficiaries, as a percent of gross revenues, as the lowest percentage of services provided to medicare and medicaid beneficiaries by a general hospital in the same health service area. The lowest percentage of services provided to medicare and medicaid beneficiaries shall be determined by the department in consultation with the general hospitals in the health service area but shall not be the percentage of medicare and medicaid services of a hospital that serves primarily members of a particular health plan or government sponsor;

(7) Provide at least the same percentage of charity care, as a percent of gross revenues, as the lowest percentage of charity care provided by a general hospital in the same health service area. The lowest percentage of charity care shall be determined by the department in consultation with the general hospitals in the health service area but shall not be the percentage of charity care of a hospital that serves primarily members of a particular health plan or government sponsor;

(8) Require any physician owner to:

(a) In accordance with chapter 19.68 RCW, disclose a financial interest in the specialty hospital and provide a list of alternative hospitals before referring a patient to the specialty hospital; and

(b) If the specialty hospital does not have an intensive care unit, notify the patient that if intensive care services are required, the patient must be transferred to another hospital;

(9) Provide emergency services twenty-four hours per day, seven days per week, in a designated area of the hospital, and comply with requirements for emergency facilities that are established by the department;

(10) Establish procedures to stabilize a patient with an emergency medical condition until the patient is transported or transferred to another hospital if emergency services cannot be provided at the specialty hospital to meet the needs of the patient in an emergency;

(11) Maintain a transfer agreement with a general hospital in the same health service area that establishes a process for patient transfers in a situation in which the specialty hospital cannot provide continuing care for a patient because of the specialty hospital's scope of services and for the transfer of patients; and

(12) Accept the transfer of patients from general hospitals when the patients require the category of care or treatment provided by the specialty hospital.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW and RCW 43.70.040. WSR 09-07-050, § 246-320-116, filed 3/11/09, effective 4/11/09.]

WAC 246-320-121 Requests for exemptions, interpretations, alternative methods. This section outlines a process to request an exemption, interpretation, or approval to use an alternative method. This section is not intended to prevent use of systems, materials, alternate design, or methods of construction as alternatives to those prescribed by this chapter.

(1) A hospital requesting exemption from this chapter must:

(a) Send a written request to the department;

(b) Include in the request:

(i) The specific section of this chapter to be exempted;

(ii) Explain the reasons for requesting the exemption; and

(iii) When appropriate, provide documentation to support the request.

(2) A hospital or person requesting an interpretation of a rule in this chapter must:

(a) Send a written request to the department;

(b) Include in the request:

(i) The specific section of this chapter to be interpreted;

(ii) Explain the reason or circumstances for requesting the interpretation; and

(iii) Where or how the rule is being applied.

(c) Provide additional information when required by the department.

(3) A hospital requesting use of alternative materials, design, and methods must:

(a) Send a written request to the department; and

(b) Explain and support with technical documentation the reasons the department should consider the request.

(4) The hospital must keep and make available copies of each exemption, alternative, or interpretation received from the department.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW and RCW 43.70.040. WSR 09-07-050, § 246-320-121, filed 3/11/09, effective 4/11/09.]

WAC 246-320-126 Criminal history, disclosure, and background inquiries—Hospital responsibility. This section outlines the requirements for hospitals to conduct criminal history background inquiries for all medical staff, employees or prospective employees who have or may have unsupervised access to children, vulnerable adults, and developmentally disabled adults.

Hospitals must:

(1) Require a disclosure statement according to RCW 43.43.834 for each prospective employee, volunteer, contractor, student, and any other person associated with the licensed hospital with unsupervised access to:

(a) Children under sixteen years of age;

(b) Vulnerable adults as defined under RCW 43.43.830; and

(c) Developmentally disabled individuals;

(2) Require a Washington state patrol background inquiry according to RCW 43.43.834 for each prospective employee, volunteer, contractor, student, and any other person applying for association with the licensed hospital before allowing unsupervised access to:

(a) Children under sixteen years of age;

(b) Vulnerable adults as defined under RCW 43.43.830; and

(c) Developmentally disabled individuals.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW and RCW 43.70.040. WSR 09-07-050, § 246-320-126, filed 3/11/09, effective 4/11/09.]

WAC 246-320-131 Governance. This section provides organizational guidance and oversight responsibilities of hospital resources and staff to support safe patient care.

For the purposes of this section "practitioner" means pharmacists as defined in chapter 18.64 RCW; advanced registered nurse practitioners as defined in chapter 18.79 RCW; dentists as defined in chapter 18.32 RCW; naturopaths as defined in chapter 18.36A RCW; optometrists as defined in chapter 18.53 RCW; osteopathic physicians and surgeons as defined in chapter 18.57 RCW; osteopathic physicians' assistants as defined in chapter 18.57A RCW; physicians as defined in chapter 18.71 RCW; physician assistants as defined in chapter 18.71A RCW; podiatric physicians and surgeons as defined in chapter 18.22 RCW; and psychologists as defined in chapter 18.83 RCW.

The governing authority must:

(1) Establish and review governing authority policies including requirements for:

- (a) Reporting practitioners according to RCW 70.41.210;
- (b) Informing patients of any unanticipated outcomes according to RCW 70.41.380;
- (c) Establishing and approving a performance improvement plan;
- (d) Providing organizational management and planning;
- (e) Reporting adverse events and conducting root cause analyses according to chapter 246-302 WAC;
- (f) Providing a patient and family grievance process including a time frame for resolving each grievance;
- (g) Defining who can give and receive patient care orders that are consistent with professional licensing laws; and
- (h) Providing communication and conflict resolution between the medical staff and the governing authority;
- (2) Establish a process for selecting and periodically evaluating a chief executive officer or administrator;
- (3) Appoint and approve a medical staff;
- (4) Require written or electronic orders, authenticated by a legally authorized practitioner, for all drugs, intravenous solutions, blood, medical treatments, and nutrition; and
- (5) Approve and periodically review bylaws, rules, and regulations adopted by the medical staff before they become effective.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.56 RCW. WSR 12-16-057, § 246-320-131, filed 7/30/12, effective 10/1/12. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW and RCW 43.70.040. WSR 09-07-050, § 246-320-131, filed 3/11/09, effective 4/11/09.]

WAC 246-320-136 Leadership. This section describes leadership's role in assuring care is provided consistently throughout the hospital and according to patient and community needs.

The hospital leaders must:

- (1) Appoint or assign a nurse at the executive level to:
 - (a) Direct the nursing services; and
 - (b) Approve patient care policies, nursing practices and procedures;
- (2) Establish hospital-wide patient care services appropriate for the patients served and available resources which includes:
 - (a) Approving department specific scope of services;
 - (b) Integrating and coordinating patient care services;
 - (c) Standardizing the uniform performance of patient care processes;
 - (d) Establishing a hospital-approved procedure for double checking certain drugs, biologicals, and agents by appropriately licensed personnel; and
 - (e) Ensuring immediate access and appropriate dosages for emergency drugs;
- (3) Adopt and implement policies and procedures which define standards of care for each specialty service;
- (4) Provide practitioner oversight for each specialty service with experience in those specialized services. Specialized services include, but are not limited to:
 - (a) Surgery;
 - (b) Anesthesia;
 - (c) Obstetrics;
 - (d) Neonatal;
 - (e) Pediatrics;

- (f) Critical or intensive care;
- (g) Alcohol or substance abuse;
- (h) Psychiatric;
- (i) Emergency; and
- (j) Dialysis;
- (5) Provide all patients access to safe and appropriate care;
- (6) Adopt and implement policies and procedures addressing patient care and nursing practices;
- (7) Require that individuals conducting business in the hospital comply with hospital policies and procedures;
- (8) Establish and implement processes for:
 - (a) Gathering, assessing and acting on information regarding patient and family satisfaction with the services provided;
 - (b) Posting the complaint hotline notice according to RCW 70.41.330; and
 - (c) Providing patients written billing statements according to RCW 70.41.400;
- (9) Plan, promote, and conduct organization-wide performance-improvement activities according to WAC 246-320-171;
- (10) Adopt and implement policies and procedures concerning abandoned newborn babies and hospitals as a safe haven according to RCW 13.34.360;
- (11) Adopt and implement policies and procedures to require that suspected abuse, assault, sexual assault or other possible crime is reported within forty-eight hours to local police or the appropriate law enforcement agency according to RCW 26.44.030.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW and RCW 43.70.040. WSR 09-07-050, § 246-320-136, filed 3/11/09, effective 4/11/09.]

WAC 246-320-141 Patient rights and organizational ethics. The purpose of this section is to improve patient care and outcomes by respecting every patient and maintaining ethical relationships with the public.

Hospitals must:

- (1) Adopt and implement policies and procedures that define each patient's right to:
 - (a) Be treated and cared for with dignity and respect;
 - (b) Confidentiality, privacy, security, complaint resolution, spiritual care, and communication. If communication restrictions are necessary for patient care and safety, the hospital must document and explain the restrictions to the patient and family;
 - (c) Be protected from abuse and neglect;
 - (d) Access protective services;
 - (e) Complain about their care and treatment without fear of retaliation or denial of care;
 - (f) Timely complaint resolution;
 - (g) Be involved in all aspects of their care including:
 - (i) Refusing care and treatment; and
 - (ii) Resolving problems with care decisions.
 - (h) Be informed of unanticipated outcomes according to RCW 70.41.380;
 - (i) Be informed and agree to their care;
 - (j) Family input in care decisions;
 - (k) Have advance directives and for the hospital to respect and follow those directives;

- (l) Request no resuscitation or life-sustaining treatment;
- (m) End of life care;
- (n) Donate organs and other tissues according to RCW 68.50.500 and 68.50.560 including:
 - (i) Medical staff input; and
 - (ii) Direction by family or surrogate decision makers.
- (2) Provide each patient a written statement of patient rights from subsection (1) of this section;
- (3) Adopt and implement policies and procedures to identify patients who are potential organ and tissue donors;
- (4) Adopt and implement policies and procedures to address research, investigation, and clinical trials including:
 - (a) How to authorize research;
 - (b) Require staff to follow informed consent laws; and
 - (c) Not hindering a patient's access to care if a patient refuses to participate.
- (5) No later than sixty days following the effective date of this section, every hospital must submit to the department its policies related to access to care:
 - (a) Admission;
 - (b) Nondiscrimination;
 - (c) End of life care; and
 - (d) Reproductive health care.
- (6) The department shall post a copy of the policies received under subsection (5) of this section on its website.
- (7) If a hospital makes changes or additions to any of the policies listed under subsection (5) of this section, it must submit a copy of the changed or added policy to the department within thirty days after the hospital approves the changes or additions.
- (8) Hospitals must post a copy of the policies provided under subsection (5) of this section to its own website where it is readily accessible to the public, without requiring a login or other restriction.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 70.38.135, 70.38.115, 70.41.030, chapters 70.38 and 70.41 RCW. WSR 14-02-040, § 246-320-141, filed 12/23/13, effective 1/23/14. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW and RCW 43.70.040. WSR 09-07-050, § 246-320-141, filed 3/11/09, effective 4/11/09.]

WAC 246-320-146 Adverse health events reporting requirements.

The National Quality Forum identifies and defines twenty-nine serious reportable events (adverse health events) as updated and adopted in 2011.

- (1) Hospitals must report adverse health events to the department.
- (2) Hospitals must comply with the reporting requirements under chapter 246-302 WAC.
- (3) Adverse health events are listed in chapter 246-302 WAC.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.56 RCW. WSR 12-16-057, § 246-320-146, filed 7/30/12, effective 10/1/12. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW and RCW 43.70.040. WSR 09-07-050, § 246-320-146, filed 3/11/09, effective 4/11/09.]

WAC 246-320-151 Reportable operational or maintenance events.

The purpose of this section is to outline each hospital's responsibility for reporting serious events that affect the operation and maintenance of the facility.

(1) Hospitals must notify the department within forty-eight hours whenever any of the following events have occurred:

(a) A failure or facility system malfunction such as the heating, ventilation, fire alarm, fire sprinkler, electrical, electronic information management, or water supply affecting patient diagnosis, treatment, or care within the facility; or

(b) A fire affecting patient diagnosis, treatment, or care within the facility.

(2) Each notice to the department must include:

(a) The hospital's name;

(b) The event type from subsection (1) of this section; and

(c) The date the event occurred.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.56 RCW. WSR 12-16-057, § 246-320-151, filed 7/30/12, effective 10/1/12. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW and RCW 43.70.040. WSR 09-07-050, § 246-320-151, filed 3/11/09, effective 4/11/09.]

WAC 246-320-156 Management of human resources. This section ensures that hospitals provide competent staff consistent with scope of services.

Hospitals must:

(1) Establish, review, and update written job descriptions for each job classification;

(2) Conduct periodic staff performance reviews;

(3) Assure qualified staff available to operate each department including a process for competency, skill assessment and development;

(4) Assure supervision of staff;

(5) Document verification of staff licensure, certification, or registration;

(6) Complete tuberculosis screening for new and current employees consistent with the *Guidelines for Preventing the Transmission of Mycobacterium Tuberculosis in Healthcare Facilities*, 2005. *Morbidity Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR)* Volume 54, December 30, 2005;

(7) Orient staff to their assigned work environment;

(8) Give infection control information to staff upon hire and annually which includes:

(a) Education on general infection control according to chapter 296-823 WAC bloodborne pathogens exposure control;

(b) Education specific to infection control for multidrug-resistant organisms; and

(c) General and specific infection control measures related to the patient care areas where staff work.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 18.19.050, 18.29.130, 18.29.210, 18.34.120, 18.46.060, 18.55.095, 18.84.040, 18.88B.060, 18.89.050, 18.130.050, 18.138.070, 18.155.040, 18.200.050, 18.205.060, 18.215.040, 18.230.040, 18.240.050, 18.250.020, 18.290.020, 18.360.030, 18.360.070, 70.41.030, 70.230.020, 71.12.670, and 18.108.085. WSR 21-02-002, § 246-320-156, filed 12/23/20, effective 1/23/21. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW and RCW 43.70.040. WSR 09-07-050, § 246-320-156, filed 3/11/09, effective 4/11/09.]

WAC 246-320-161 Medical staff. The purpose of this section is to establish the development of a medical staff structure, consistent with clinical competence, to ensure a safe patient care environment.

The medical staff must:

(1) Adopt bylaws, rules, regulations, and organizational structure that address:

- (a) Qualifications for membership;
- (b) Verification of application data;
- (c) Appointment and reappointment process;
- (d) Length of appointment and reappointment;
- (e) Granting of delineated clinical privileges;
- (f) Provision for continuous patient care;
- (g) Assessment of credentialed practitioner's performance;
- (h) Due process;
- (i) Reporting practitioners according to RCW 70.41.210; and
- (j) Provide for medical staff communication and conflict resolution with the governing authority;

(2) Forward medical staff recommendations for membership and clinical privileges to the governing authority for action.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW and RCW 43.70.040. WSR 09-07-050, § 246-320-161, filed 3/11/09, effective 4/11/09.]

WAC 246-320-166 Management of information. The purpose of this section is to improve patient outcomes and hospital performance through obtaining, managing, and using information.

Hospitals must:

(1) Provide medical staff, employees and other authorized persons with access to patient information systems, resources, and services;

(2) Maintain confidentiality, security, and integrity of information;

(3) Initiate and maintain a medical record for every patient assessed or treated including a process to review records for completeness, accuracy, and timeliness;

(4) Create medical records that:

- (a) Identify the patient;
- (b) Have clinical data to support the diagnosis, course and results of treatment for the patient;
- (c) Have signed consent documents;
- (d) Promote continuity of care;
- (e) Have accurately written, signed, dated, and timed entries;
- (f) Indicate authentication after the record is transcribed;
- (g) Are promptly filed, accessible, and retained according to RCW 70.41.190 and chapter 5.46 RCW; and

(h) Include verbal orders that are accepted and transcribed by qualified personnel;

(5) Establish a systematic method for identifying each medical record, identification of service area, filing, and retrieval of all patient's records; and

(6) Adopt and implement policies and procedures that address:

(a) Who has access to and release of confidential medical records according to chapter 70.02 RCW;

(b) Retention and preservation of medical records according to RCW 70.41.190;

(c) Transmittal of medical data to ensure continuity of care; and

(d) Exclusion of clinical evidence from the medical record.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW and RCW 43.70.040. WSR 09-07-050, § 246-320-166, filed 3/11/09, effective 4/11/09.]

WAC 246-320-171 Improving organizational performance. The purpose of this section is to ensure that performance improvement activities of staff, medical staff, and outside contractors result in continuous improvement of patient health outcomes. In this section "near miss" means an event which had the potential to cause serious injury, death, or harm but did not happen due to chance, corrective action or timely intervention.

Hospitals must:

(1) Have a hospital-wide approach to process design and performance measurement, assessment, and improving patient care services according to RCW 70.41.200 and include, but not be limited to:

(a) A written performance improvement plan that is periodically evaluated;

(b) Performance improvement activities which are interdisciplinary and include at least one member of the governing authority;

(c) Prioritize performance improvement activities;

(d) Implement and monitor actions taken to improve performance;

(e) Education programs dealing with performance improvement, patient safety, medication errors, injury prevention; and

(f) Review serious or unanticipated patient outcomes in a timely manner;

(2) Systematically collect, measure and assess data on processes and outcomes related to patient care and organization functions;

(3) Collect, measure and assess data including, but not limited to:

(a) Operative, other invasive, and noninvasive procedures that place patients at risk;

(b) Infection rates, pathogen distributions and antimicrobial susceptibility profiles;

(c) Death;

(d) Medication use;

(e) Medication management or administration related to wrong medication, wrong dose, wrong time, near misses and any other medication errors and incidents;

(f) Injuries, falls; restraint use; negative health outcomes and incidents injurious to patients in the hospital;

(g) Adverse events listed in chapter 246-302 WAC;

(h) Discrepancies or patterns between preoperative and postoperative (including pathologic) diagnosis, including pathologic review of specimens removed during surgical or invasive procedures;

(i) Adverse drug reactions (as defined by the hospital);

(j) Confirmed transfusion reactions;

(k) Patient grievances, needs, expectations, and satisfaction; and

(l) Quality control and risk management activities.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.56 RCW. WSR 12-16-057, § 246-320-171, filed 7/30/12, effective 10/1/12. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW and RCW 43.70.040. WSR 09-07-050, § 246-320-171, filed 3/11/09, effective 4/11/09.]

WAC 246-320-176 Infection control program. The purpose of this section is to identify and reduce the risk of acquiring and transmitting infections and communicable diseases between patients, employees, medical staff, volunteers, and visitors.

Hospitals must:

(1) Develop, implement and maintain a written infection control and surveillance program;

(2) Designate staff to:

(a) Manage the activities of the infection control program;

(b) Assure the infection control program conforms with patient care and safety policies and procedures; and

(c) Provide consultation on the infection control program, policies and procedures throughout the entire facility;

(3) Ensure staff managing the infection control program have:

(a) A minimum of two years experience in a health related field; and

(b) Training in the principles and practices of infection control;

(4) Develop and implement infection control policies and procedures consistent with the guidelines of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and other nationally recognized professional bodies or organizations;

(5) Assure the infection control policies and procedures address, but are not limited to the following:

(a) Routine surveillance, outbreak investigations and interventions including pathogen distributions and antimicrobial susceptibility profiles consistent with the 2006 CDC Healthcare Infection Control Practices Advisory Committee Guideline, *Management of Multidrug-Resistant Organisms in Healthcare Settings*;

(b) Patient care practices in all clinical care areas;

(c) Receipt, use, disposal, processing, or reuse of equipment to prevent disease transmission;

(d) Preventing cross contamination of soiled and clean items during sorting, processing, transporting, and storage;

(e) Environmental management and housekeeping functions;

(f) Approving and properly using disinfectants, equipment, and sanitation procedures;

(g) Cleaning areas used for surgical procedures before, between, and after use;

(h) Hospital-wide daily and periodic cleaning;

(i) Occupational health consistent with current practice;

(j) Attire;

(k) Traffic patterns;

(l) Antisepsis;

(m) Handwashing;

(n) Scrub technique and surgical preparation;

(o) Biohazardous waste management according to applicable federal, state, and local regulations;

(p) Barrier and transmission precautions; and

(q) Pharmacy and therapeutics;

(6) Establish and implement a plan for:

(a) Reporting communicable diseases according to chapter 246-100 WAC; and

(b) Surveying and investigating communicable disease occurrences in the hospital consistent with WAC 246-320-171;

(7) Hospitals may develop and implement infection control policies and procedures specific to a patient care area.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW and RCW 43.70.040. WSR 09-07-050, § 246-320-176, filed 3/11/09, effective 4/11/09.]

WAC 246-320-199 Fees. This section establishes the initial licensure and annual fees for hospitals licensed under chapter 70.41 RCW. The license must be renewed every three years.

- (1) Applicants and licensees shall submit to the department:
 - (a) An initial license fee for each bed space within the authorized bed capacity for the hospital;
 - (b) An annual fee for each bed space within the authorized bed capacity of the hospital by November 30th of the year.
- (2) As used in this section, a bed space:
 - (a) Includes all bed spaces in rooms complying with physical plant and movable equipment requirements of this chapter for 24-hour assigned patient care;
 - (b) Includes level 2 and 3 bassinet spaces;
 - (c) Includes bed spaces assigned for less than 24-hour patient use as part of the licensed bed capacity when:
 - (i) Physical plant requirements of this chapter are met without movable equipment; and
 - (ii) The hospital currently possesses the required movable equipment and certifies this fact to the department.
 - (d) Excludes all normal infant bassinets;
 - (e) Excludes beds banked as authorized by certificate of need under chapter 70.38 RCW.
- (3) A licensee shall submit to the department a late fee whenever the annual fee is not paid by November 30th. The total late fee will not exceed \$1,200.
- (4) An applicant may request a refund for initial licensure as follows:
 - (a) Two-thirds of the initial fee paid after the department has received an application and not conducted an on-site survey or provided technical assistance; or
 - (b) One-third of the initial fee paid after the department has received an application and conducted either an on-site survey or provided technical assistance but not issued a license.
- (5) The following fees will be charged:

Fee Type	Acute Care - Critical Access* Fee	Acute Care Fee
Initial Licensure Fee per bed	\$380.00	\$505.00
Renewal Licensure Fee per bed	\$380.00	\$505.00
Late Fee per day	\$100.00	\$100.00

* Federal designation.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.70.110 and 43.70.250. WSR 24-16-045, § 246-320-199, filed 7/30/24, effective 11/1/24. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.70.250. WSR 19-16-049, § 246-320-199, filed 7/30/19, effective 10/1/19. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.41.080 and 71.12.485. WSR 17-18-109, § 246-320-199, filed 9/6/17, effective 11/30/17. Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.70 RCW and 2011 1st sp.s. c 50. WSR 12-11-058, § 246-320-199, filed 5/15/12, effective 6/15/12. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW and RCW 43.70.040. WSR 09-07-050, § 246-320-199, filed 3/11/09, effective 4/11/09.]

PATIENT CARE

WAC 246-320-201 Food and nutrition services. The purpose of this section is to assure patient nutritional needs are met in a planned and organized manner.

Hospitals must:

(1) Designate an individual qualified by experience, education, or training to be responsible for managing the food and nutrition services;

(2) Designate a registered dietitian responsible to develop and implement policies and procedures addressing nutritional care for patients;

(3) Have a registered dietitian available to assess nutritional needs, based on patients' individual nutritional risk screen;

(4) Develop and regularly update an interdisciplinary plan for nutritional therapy based on current standards for patients at nutritional risk. Monitor and document each patient's response to the nutritional therapy in the medical record;

(5) Implement, document and monitor a system for providing nutritionally balanced meals that are planned in advance, and respect cultural diversity; and

(6) Adopt and implement policies and procedures for food service according to chapter 246-215 WAC.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW and RCW 43.70.040. WSR 09-07-050, § 246-320-201, filed 3/11/09, effective 4/11/09.]

WAC 246-320-206 Linen and laundry services. The purpose of this section is to prevent the use of dirty or contaminated laundry or linens.

Hospitals must develop and implement a laundry and linen system that:

(1) Meets the needs of the hospital and patients;

(2) Assures linens and laundry are clean and free from contaminants and toxic residues;

(3) Processes within industry standard pH ranges; and

(4) Processes and stores according to the *Guidelines for Design and Construction of Health Care Facilities*, 2.1-6.4.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW and RCW 43.70.040. WSR 09-07-050, § 246-320-206, filed 3/11/09, effective 4/11/09.]

WAC 246-320-211 Pharmaceutical services. This section assures patient pharmaceutical needs are met in a planned and organized manner.

Hospitals must:

(1) Meet the requirements in chapter 246-873 WAC; and

(2) Establish and use a process for selecting medications based on evaluating their relative therapeutic merits, safety, and cost.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW and RCW 43.70.040. WSR 09-07-050, § 246-320-211, filed 3/11/09, effective 4/11/09.]

WAC 246-320-216 Laboratory, imaging, and other diagnostic, treatment or therapeutic services. The purpose of this section is to assure patients' diagnostic, treatment or therapy services are met in a planned and organized manner.

Hospitals must adopt and implement policies and procedures that:

- (1) Require pathology and clinical laboratory services on a time-ly basis;
- (2) Assure the laboratory services meet the requirements in chapter 246-338 WAC;
- (3) Assure imaging services are directed by an individual qualified by experience, education, or training and meet the requirements in chapter 246-220 WAC.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW and RCW 43.70.040. WSR 09-07-050, § 246-320-216, filed 3/11/09, effective 4/11/09.]

WAC 246-320-221 Safe patient handling. RCW 70.41.390 mandates hospitals establish and implement a safe patient handling program. The purpose of this section is to guide hospital management in developing and implementing that program.

The hospital must:

- (1) Develop and implement a safe patient handling policy that includes:
 - (a) A patient handling hazard assessment;
 - (b) An annual performance evaluation of the program;
 - (c) Procedures for hospital staff to follow who refuse to perform or be involved in patient handling or movement based upon exposing the staff or patient to an unacceptable risk of injury; and
 - (d) The types of equipment and devices used as part of the program;
- (2) Conduct annual staff training on all safe patient handling policies, procedures, equipment and devices; and
- (3) Not discipline a hospital employee who in good faith follows the procedure for refusing to perform or be involved in the patient handling.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW and RCW 43.70.040. WSR 09-07-050, § 246-320-221, filed 3/11/09, effective 4/11/09.]

WAC 246-320-226 Patient care services. This section guides the development of a plan for patient care. This is accomplished by supervising staff, establishing, monitoring, and enforcing policies and procedures that define and outline the use of materials, resources, and promote the delivery of care.

Hospitals must:

- (1) Provide personnel, space, equipment, reference materials, training, and supplies for the appropriate care and treatment of patients;
- (2) Have a registered nurse available for consultation in the hospital at all times;
- (3) Adopt, implement, review and revise patient care policies and procedures designed to guide staff that address:
 - (a) Criteria for patient admission to general and specialized service areas;
 - (b) Reliable method for personal identification of each patient;

- (c) Conditions that require patient transfer within the facility, to specialized care areas and outside facilities;
 - (d) Patient safety measures;
 - (e) Staff access to patient care areas;
 - (f) Use of physical and chemical restraints or seclusion consistent with C.F.R. 42.482;
 - (g) Use of preestablished patient care guidelines or protocols. When used, these must be documented in the medical record and be pre-approved or authenticated by an authorized practitioner;
 - (h) Care and handling of patients whose condition require special medical or medical-legal consideration;
 - (i) Preparation and administration of blood and blood products;
- and
- (j) Discharge planning;
- (4) Have a system to plan and document care in an interdisciplinary manner, including:
- (a) Development of an individualized patient plan of care, based on an initial assessment;
 - (b) Periodic review and revision of individualized plan of care based on patient reassessment; and
 - (c) Periodic assessment for risk of falls, skin condition, pressure ulcers, pain, medication use, therapeutic effects and side or adverse effects;
- (5) Complete and document an initial assessment of each patient's physical condition, emotional, and social needs in the medical record. Initial assessment includes:
- (a) Patient history and physical assessment including but not limited to falls, mental status and skin condition;
 - (b) Current needs;
 - (c) Need for discharge planning;
 - (d) Immunization status for pediatric patients;
 - (e) Physical examination, if within thirty days prior to admission, and updated as needed if patient status has changed;
 - (f) Ongoing specialized assessments depending on the patient's condition or needs, including:
 - (i) Nutritional status;
 - (ii) Functional status; and
 - (iii) Social, psychological, and physiological status;
 - (g) Reassessments according to plan of care and patient's condition; and
 - (h) Discharge plans when appropriate, coordinated with:
 - (i) Patient, family or caregiver; and
 - (ii) Receiving agency, when necessary.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW and RCW 43.70.040. WSR 09-07-050, § 246-320-226, filed 3/11/09, effective 4/11/09.]

WAC 246-320-231 Patient care unit or area. The purpose of this section is to guide the management of a patient area.

Hospitals must assure:

- (1) Each patient room contains:
 - (a) A bed;
 - (b) A means for patient privacy; and
 - (c) A means to call for help or assistance;
- (2) Each patient care unit has:

- (a) A means for staff to clean their hands before giving care to a patient;
- (b) Staff available at all times to provide care to patients; and
- (c) A means for staff to record and maintain individual patient records;
- (3) Staff respond to calls for help or assistance.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW and RCW 43.70.040. WSR 09-07-050, § 246-320-231, filed 3/11/09, effective 4/11/09.]

WAC 246-320-236 Surgical services. The purpose of this section is to guide the development and management of surgical services. Hospitals are not required to provide surgery and interventional care in order to be licensed.

If providing surgical services, hospitals must:

- (1) Adopt and implement policies and procedures that:
 - (a) Identify areas where surgery and invasive procedures may be performed;
 - (b) Define staff access to areas where surgery and invasive procedures are performed;
 - (c) Identify practitioner's privileges for operating room staff; and
 - (d) Define staff qualifications and oversight;
- (2) Use hospital policies and procedures which define standards of care;
- (3) Implement a system to identify and indicate the correct surgical site prior to beginning a surgical procedure;
- (4) Timely provide emergency equipment, supplies, and services to surgical and invasive areas;
- (5) Provide separate refrigerated storage equipment with temperature alarms, when blood is stored in the surgical department; and
- (6) Assure that a registered nurse qualified by training and experience functions as the circulating nurse in every operating room during surgical procedures.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW and RCW 43.70.040. WSR 09-07-050, § 246-320-236, filed 3/11/09, effective 4/11/09.]

WAC 246-320-241 Anesthesia services. The purpose of this section is to guide the management and care of patients receiving anesthesia. Hospitals are not required to provide anesthesia services in order to be licensed.

If providing anesthesia services, hospitals must:

- (1) Adopt and implement policies and procedures that:
 - (a) Identify the types of anesthesia that may be used;
 - (b) Identify areas where each type of anesthesia may be used; and
 - (c) Define the staff qualifications and oversight for administering each type of anesthesia used in the hospital;
- (2) Use hospital policies and procedures which define standards of care;
- (3) Assure emergency equipment, supplies and services are immediately available in all areas where anesthesia is used.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW and RCW 43.70.040. WSR 09-07-050, § 246-320-241, filed 3/11/09, effective 4/11/09.]

WAC 246-320-246 Recovery care. The purpose of this section is to guide the management of patients recovering from anesthesia and sedation. Hospitals are not required to provide anesthesia recovery services in order to be licensed.

If providing recovery services, hospitals must:

(1) Adopt and implement policies and procedures that define the qualifications and oversight of staff delivering recovery services;

(2) Assure a physician or licensed independent practitioner capable of managing complications and providing cardiopulmonary resuscitation is immediately available for patients recovering from anesthesia; and

(3) Assure a registered nurse trained and current in advanced cardiac life support measures is immediately available for patients recovering from anesthesia.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW and RCW 43.70.040. WSR 09-07-050, § 246-320-246, filed 3/11/09, effective 4/11/09.]

WAC 246-320-251 Obstetrical services. The purpose of this section is to guide the management and care of patients receiving obstetrical care services. Hospitals are not required to provide obstetrical services in order to be licensed.

If providing obstetrical services hospitals must:

(1) Have the capability to perform cesarean sections twenty-four hours per day, or meet the following criteria when the hospital does not have twenty-four hour cesarean capability:

(a) Limit planned obstetrical admissions to "low risk" patients as defined in WAC 246-329-010(18) childbirth centers;

(b) Inform each obstetrical patient in writing, prior to the planned admission, of the limited obstetrical services as well as transportation and transfer agreements;

(c) Maintain current written agreements for staffed ambulance or air transport available twenty-four hours per day; and

(d) Maintain current written agreements with another hospital to admit transferred obstetrical patients;

(2) Define qualifications and oversight of staff delivering obstetrical care;

(3) Use hospital policies and procedures which define standards of care; and

(4) Ensure one registered nurse trained in neonatal resuscitation is in the hospital when infants are present.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW and RCW 43.70.040. WSR 09-07-050, § 246-320-251, filed 3/11/09, effective 4/11/09.]

WAC 246-320-256 Neonatal and pediatric services. The purpose of this section is to guide the management and care of patients receiving neonatal or pediatric care services. Hospitals are not required to provide these services in order to be licensed.

If providing neonatal or pediatric care, hospitals must:

(1) Adopt and implement policies and procedures that:

(a) Identify the types of patients and level of care that may be used; and

(b) Define the qualifications and oversight of staff delivering neonatal or pediatric services;

- (2) Use hospital policies and procedures which define standards of care;
- (3) Assure one registered nurse or physician trained in infant and pediatric resuscitation is present in the hospital when infants or pediatric patients are receiving care;
- (4) Assure laboratory, pharmacy, radiology, and respiratory care services appropriate for neonates, infants and pediatric patients are:
 - (a) Provided in a timely manner; and
 - (b) Available in the hospital at all times during assisted ventilation;
- (5) When providing a level 2 or level 3 nursery service assure:
 - (a) Laboratory, pharmacy, radiology, and respiratory care services appropriate for neonates are available in the hospital at all times;
 - (b) An anesthesia practitioner, neonatologist, and a pharmacist available twenty-four hours a day; and
 - (c) One registered nurse or physician trained in neonate resuscitation is present in the hospital when a neonate is receiving care.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW and RCW 43.70.040. WSR 09-07-050, § 246-320-256, filed 3/11/09, effective 4/11/09.]

WAC 246-320-261 Critical or intensive care services. The purpose of this section is to guide the management and care of patients receiving critical or intensive care services. Hospitals are not required to provide these services in order to be licensed.

If providing a critical care unit or services, hospitals must:

- (1) Define the qualifications and oversight of staff delivering critical or intensive care services;
- (2) Assure at least two licensed nurses skilled and trained in critical care, on duty and in the hospital at all times, when patients are present, and:
 - (a) Immediately available to provide care to admitted patients; and
 - (b) All registered nurses trained and current in cardiopulmonary resuscitation with:
 - (i) Training for the safe and effective use of specialized equipment and procedures in the particular area; and
 - (ii) At least one registered nurse having successfully completed an advanced cardiac life support training program;
- (3) Assure laboratory, radiology, and respiratory care services available in a timely manner; and
- (4) Use hospital policies and procedures which define standards of care.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW and RCW 43.70.040. WSR 09-07-050, § 246-320-261, filed 3/11/09, effective 4/11/09.]

WAC 246-320-266 Alcohol and chemical dependency services. The purpose of this section is to guide the management and care of patients receiving alcohol and chemical dependency services. Hospitals are not required to provide these services in order to be licensed.

If providing alcoholism or chemical dependency services hospitals must:

(1) Adopt and implement policies and procedures on the development, use, and review of the individualized treatment plan, including participation by:

- (a) Multidisciplinary treatment team;
- (b) Patient; and
- (c) Family as appropriate;

(2) Define the qualifications and oversight of staff delivering alcohol and chemical dependency care services;

(3) Use hospital policies and procedures which define standards of practice;

(4) Assure patient privacy during interviewing, group and individual counseling, physical examinations, and social activities; and

- (5) Provide services according to WAC 246-324-170.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW and RCW 43.70.040. WSR 09-07-050, § 246-320-266, filed 3/11/09, effective 4/11/09.]

WAC 246-320-271 Psychiatric services. The purpose of this section is to guide the management and care of patients receiving psychiatric services. Hospitals are not required to provide these services in order to be licensed.

If providing a psychiatric services, hospitals must:

(1) Adopt and implement policies and procedures on the development, use, and review of the individualized treatment plan, including participation by:

- (a) Multidisciplinary treatment team;
- (b) Patient; and
- (c) Family as appropriate;

(2) Define the qualifications and oversight of staff delivering psychiatric services;

(3) Use hospital policies and procedures which define standards of practice;

(4) Assure patient privacy during interviewing, group and individual counseling, physical examinations, and social activities;

- (5) Provide services according to WAC 246-322-170;

(6) Designate and use separate sleeping rooms for children and adults;

- (7) Provide or have access to at least one seclusion room; and

- (8) Assure close observation of patients.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW and RCW 43.70.040. WSR 09-07-050, § 246-320-271, filed 3/11/09, effective 4/11/09.]

WAC 246-320-276 Long-term care services. The purpose of this section is to guide the management and care of patients receiving long-term care services. Hospitals are not required to provide these services in order to be licensed.

If providing long-term care services, hospitals must:

(1) Define the qualifications and oversight of staff delivering long-term care services;

(2) Develop and implement policies and procedures specific to the care and needs of patients receiving the long-term services;

(3) Use hospital policies and procedures which define standards of practice; and

(4) Provide an activities program designed to encourage each patient to maintain or attain normal activity and an optimal level of independence.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW and RCW 43.70.040. WSR 09-07-050, § 246-320-276, filed 3/11/09, effective 4/11/09.]

WAC 246-320-281 Emergency services. The purpose of this section is to guide the management and care of patients receiving emergency services. Hospitals are not required to provide these services in order to be licensed.

If providing emergency services, hospitals must:

(1) Adopt and implement policies and procedures, consistent with RCW 70.170.060, for every patient presenting to the emergency department with an emergency medical condition to include:

Transfer of a patient with an emergency medical condition or who is in active labor based on:

- (a) Patient request;
- (b) Inability to treat the patient due to facility capability;
- (c) Staff availability or bed availability; and
- (d) The ability of the receiving hospital to accept and care for the patient;

(2) Maintain the capacity to perform emergency triage and medical screening exam twenty-four hours per day;

(3) Define the qualifications and oversight of staff delivering emergency care services;

(4) Use hospital policies and procedures which define standards of care;

(5) Assure at least one registered nurse skilled and trained in emergency care services on duty and in the hospital at all times, who is:

- (a) Immediately available to provide care; and
- (b) Trained and current in advanced cardiac life support;
- (6) Post names and telephone numbers of medical and other staff on call;

(7) Assure communication with agencies and health care providers as indicated by patient condition; and

(8) Assure emergency equipment, supplies and services necessary to meet the needs of presenting patients are immediately available.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW and RCW 43.70.040. WSR 09-07-050, § 246-320-281, filed 3/11/09, effective 4/11/09.]

WAC 246-320-286 Emergency contraception. The purpose of this section is to ensure that all hospitals with emergency rooms provide emergency contraception as a treatment option to any woman who seeks treatment as a result of a sexual assault.

Every hospital that provides emergency care must:

(1) Develop and implement policies and procedures regarding the provision of twenty-four-hour/seven-days per week emergency care to victims of sexual assault;

(2) Provide the victim of sexual assault with medically and factually accurate and unbiased written and oral information about emergency contraception;

- (3) Orally inform each victim in a language she understands of her option to be provided emergency contraception at the hospital; and
- (4) Immediately provide emergency contraception, as defined in WAC 246-320-010, to each victim of sexual assault if the victim requests it, and if the emergency contraception is not medically contraindicated.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW and RCW 43.70.040. WSR 09-07-050, § 246-320-286, filed 3/11/09, effective 4/11/09.]

WAC 246-320-291 Dialysis services. The purpose of this section is to guide the management and care of patients receiving dialysis services. Hospitals are not required to provide these services in order to be licensed.

If providing renal dialysis care, hospitals must:

- (1) Adopt and implement policies and procedures consistent with C.F.R. 42.405, End Stage Renal Disease Facilities for:
 - (a) Cleaning and sterilization procedures when dialyzers are reused;
 - (b) Water treatment, to ensure water quality; and
 - (c) Bacterial contamination and chemical purity water testing;
- (2) Test each dialysis machine for bacterial contamination monthly or demonstrate a program establishing the effectiveness of disinfection methods at other intervals;
- (3) Take measures to prevent contamination, including backflow prevention in accordance with the state plumbing code;
- (4) Keep available any special dialyzing solutions required by a patient;
- (5) Define the qualifications and oversight of staff delivering dialysis care;
- (6) Require a contractor to meet the requirements in this section, whenever dialysis service is provided through a contract.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW and RCW 43.70.040. WSR 09-07-050, § 246-320-291, filed 3/11/09, effective 4/11/09.]

WAC 246-320-296 Management of environment for care. The purpose of this section is to manage environmental hazards and risks, prevent accidents and injuries, and maintain safe conditions for patients, visitors, and staff.

- (1) Hospitals must have an environment of care management plan that addresses safety, security, hazardous materials and waste, emergency preparedness, fire safety, medical equipment, utility systems and physical environment.
- (2) The hospital must designate a person responsible to develop, implement, monitor, and follow-up on all aspects of the management plan.
- (3) Safety. The hospital must establish and implement a plan to:
 - (a) Maintain a physical environment free of hazards;
 - (b) Reduce the risk of injury to patients, staff, and visitors;
 - (c) Investigate and report safety related incidents;
 - (d) Correct or take steps to avoid reoccurrence of the incidents in the future;

(e) Develop and implement policies and procedures on safety related issues such as but not limited to physical hazards and injury prevention; and

(f) Educate and periodically review with staff, policies and procedures relating to safety and job-related hazards.

(4) Security. The hospital must:

(a) Establish and implement a plan to maintain a secure environment for patients, visitors, and staff, to include preventing abduction of patients;

(b) Educate staff on security procedures; and

(c) Train security staff to a level of skill and competency for their assigned responsibility.

(5) Hazardous materials and waste. The hospital must:

(a) Establish and implement a program to safely control hazardous materials and waste according to federal, state, and local regulations;

(b) Provide space and equipment for safe handling and storage of hazardous materials and waste;

(c) Investigate all hazardous material or waste spills, exposures, and other incidents, and report as required to appropriate authority; and

(d) Educate staff on policies and procedures relating to safe handling and control of hazardous materials and waste.

(6) Emergency preparedness. The hospital must:

(a) Establish and implement a disaster plan designed to address both internal and external disasters. The plan must be:

(i) Specific to the hospital;

(ii) Relevant to the geographic area;

(iii) Readily put into action, twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week; and

(iv) Reviewed and revised periodically;

(b) Ensure the disaster plan identifies:

(i) Who is responsible for each aspect of the plan; and

(ii) Essential and key personnel responding to a disaster;

(c) Include in the plan:

(i) A staff education and training component;

(ii) A process for testing each aspect of the plan; and

(iii) A component for debriefing and evaluation after each disaster, incident or drill.

(7) Fire safety. The hospital must:

(a) Establish and implement a plan to maintain a fire-safe environment that meets fire protection requirements established by the Washington state patrol, fire protection bureau;

(b) Investigate fire protection deficiencies, failures, and user errors; and

(c) Orient, educate, and conduct drills with staff on policies and procedures relating to fire prevention and emergencies.

(8) Medical equipment. The hospital must establish and implement a plan to:

(a) Complete a technical and engineering review to verify medical equipment will function safely within building support systems;

(b) Inventory all patient equipment and related technologies that require preventive maintenance;

(c) Perform and document preventive maintenance;

(d) Develop and implement a quality control program;

(e) Assure consistent service of equipment, independent of service vendors or methodology;

- (f) Investigate, report, and evaluate procedures in response to equipment failures; and
- (g) Educate staff on the proper and safe use of medical equipment.
- (9) Utility systems. The hospital must establish and implement policies, procedures and a plan to:
 - (a) Maintain a safe and comfortable environment;
 - (b) Assess and minimize risks of utility system failures;
 - (c) Ensure operational reliability of utility systems;
 - (d) Investigate and evaluate utility systems problems, failures, or user errors and report incidents and corrective actions;
 - (e) Perform and document preventive maintenance; and
 - (f) Educate staff on utility management policies and procedures.
- (10) Physical environment. The hospital must provide:
 - (a) Storage;
 - (b) Plumbing with:
 - (i) A water supply providing hot and cold water under pressure which conforms to chapter 246-290 WAC;
 - (ii) Hot water supplied for bathing and handwashing not exceeding 120°F;
 - (iii) Cross connection controls meeting requirements of the state plumbing code;
 - (c) Ventilation to:
 - (i) Prevent objectionable odors and/or excessive condensation; and
 - (ii) With air pressure relationships as designed and approved by the department when constructed and maintained within industry standard tolerances;
 - (d) Clean interior surfaces and finishes; and
 - (e) Functional patient call system.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW and RCW 43.70.040. WSR 09-07-050, § 246-320-296, filed 3/11/09, effective 4/11/09.]

WAC 246-320-500 Applicability of WAC 246-320-500 through 246-320-600. The purpose of construction regulations is to provide for a safe and effective patient care environment. These rules are not retroactive and are intended to be applied as outlined below.

- (1) These regulations apply to hospitals including:
 - (a) New buildings to be licensed as a hospital;
 - (b) Conversion of an existing building or portion of an existing building for use as a hospital;
 - (c) Additions to an existing hospital;
 - (d) Alterations to an existing hospital; and
 - (e) Buildings or portions of buildings licensed as a hospital and used for hospital services;
 - (f) Excluding nonpatient care buildings used exclusively for administration functions.
- (2) The requirements of chapter 246-320 WAC in effect at the time the application and fee are submitted to the department, and project number is assigned by the department, apply for the duration of the construction project.
- (3) Standards for design and construction.

Facilities constructed and intended for use under this chapter shall comply with:

(a) The following chapters of the 2014 edition of the *Guidelines for Design and Construction of Hospitals and Outpatient Facilities* as developed by the Facilities Guidelines Institute and published by the American Society for Healthcare Engineering of the American Hospital Association, 155 North Wacker Drive Chicago, IL 60606, as amended in WAC 246-320-600:

- (i) 1.1 Introduction
- (ii) 1.2 Planning, Design, Construction, and Commissioning
- (iii) 1.3 Site
- (iv) 1.4 Equipment
- (v) 2.1 Common Elements for Hospitals
- (vi) 2.2 Specific Requirements for General Hospitals
- (vii) 2.3 Specific Requirements for Freestanding Emergency Departments
- (viii) 2.4 Specific Requirements for Critical Access Hospitals
- (ix) 2.5 Specific Requirements for Psychiatric Hospitals
- (x) 2.6 Specific Requirements for Rehabilitation Hospitals and Other Facilities
- (xi) 2.7 Specific Requirements for Children's Hospitals
- (xii) 3.1 Common Elements for Outpatient Facilities
- (xiii) 3.2 Specific Requirements for Primary Care Facilities
- (xiv) 3.3 Specific Requirements for Freestanding Outpatient Diagnostic and Treatment Facilities
- (xv) 3.4 Specific Requirements for Freestanding Birth Centers
- (xvi) 3.5 Specific Requirements for Freestanding Urgent Care Facilities
- (xvii) 3.6 Specific Requirements for Freestanding Cancer Treatment Facilities
- (xviii) 3.7 Specific Requirements for Outpatient Surgical Facilities
- (xix) 3.8 Specific Requirements for Office Based Procedure and Operating Rooms
- (xx) 3.9 Specific Requirements for Endoscopy Facilities
- (xxi) 3.10 Specific Requirements for Renal Dialysis Centers
- (xxii) 3.11 Specific Requirements for Outpatient Psychiatric Centers
- (xxiii) 3.12 Specific Requirements for Outpatient Rehabilitation Therapy Facilities
- (xxiv) 3.13 Mobile, Transportable, and Relocatable Units
- (xxv) 3.14 Specific Requirements for Dental Facilities
- (xxvi) Part 4: Ventilation of Health Care Facilities

(b) *The National Fire Protection Association, Life Safety Code, NFPA 101*, as adopted by the centers for medicaid and medicare services.

(c) *The State Building Code* as adopted by the state building code council under the authority of chapter 19.27 RCW.

(d) Accepted procedure and practice in cross-contamination control, *Pacific Northwest Edition, 6th Edition, December 1995, American Waterworks Association*.

(e) *The National Fire Protection Association, Health Care Facilities Code, NFPA 99*, as adopted by the centers for medicaid and medicare services.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 70.41.030 and C.F.R. 2005, Title 42, Vol. 3, Sec. 482.41. WSR 15-14-001, § 246-320-500, filed 6/17/15, effective 7/18/15. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW. WSR 10-17-120, § 246-320-500, filed 8/18/10, effective 9/18/10; WSR 08-14-023, §

246-320-500, filed 6/20/08, effective 7/21/08. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.41.030 and 43.70.040. WSR 99-04-052, § 246-320-500, filed 1/28/99, effective 3/10/99.]

WAC 246-320-505 Design, construction review, and approval of plans. (1) Drawings and specifications for new construction, excluding minor alterations, must be prepared by or under the direction of, an architect registered under chapter 18.08 RCW. The services of a consulting engineer registered under chapter 18.43 RCW may be used for the various branches of work where appropriate. The services of a registered engineer may be used in lieu of the services of an architect if the scope of work is primarily engineering in nature.

(2) A hospital will meet the following requirements:

(a) Preconstruction. Request and attend a presubmission conference for projects with a construction value of two hundred fifty thousand dollars or more. The presubmission conference shall be scheduled to occur for the review of construction documents that are no less than fifty percent complete.

(b) Construction document review. Submit construction documents for proposed new construction to the department for review within ten days of submission to the local authorities. Compliance with these standards and regulations does not relieve the hospital of the need to comply with applicable state and local building and zoning codes.

The construction documents must include:

(i) A written program containing, but not limited to, the following:

(A) Information concerning services to be provided and operational methods to be used;

(B) An interim life safety measures plan to ensure the health and safety of occupants during construction and installation of finishes;

(C) An infection control risk assessment indicating appropriate infection control measures, keeping the surrounding area free of dust and fumes, and ensuring rooms or areas are well ventilated, unoccupied, and unavailable for use until free of volatile fumes and odors.

(ii) Drawings and specifications to include coordinated architectural, mechanical, and electrical work. Each room, area, and item of fixed equipment and major movable equipment must be identified on all drawings to demonstrate that the required facilities for each function are provided; and

(iii) Floor plan of the existing building showing the alterations and additions, and indicating location of any service or support areas; and

(iv) Required paths of exit serving the alterations or additions; and

(v) Verification that the capacities and loads of infrastructure systems will accommodate planned load.

(c) Resubmittals. The hospital will respond in writing when the department requests additional or corrected construction documents;

(d) Construction. Comply with the following requirements during the construction phase.

(i) The hospital will not begin construction until all of the following items are complete:

(A) The department has approved construction documents or granted authorization to begin construction; and

(B) The local jurisdictions have issued a building permit; and

(C) The hospital has notified the department in writing when construction will commence.

(ii) The department will issue an "authorization to begin construction" when the construction documents have been conditionally approved or when all of the following items have been reviewed and approved:

(A) A signed form acknowledging the risks if starting construction before the plan review has been completed. The acknowledgment of risks form shall be signed by the:

(I) Architect; and

(II) Hospital CEO, COO, or designee; and

(III) Hospital facilities director.

(B) The infection control risk assessment;

(C) The interim life safety plan;

(D) A presubmission conference has occurred.

(iii) Submit to the department for review any addenda or modifications to the construction documents;

(iv) Assure construction is completed in compliance with the final "department approved" documents. Compliance with these standards and regulations does not relieve the hospital of the need to comply with applicable state and local building and zoning codes. Where differences in interpretations occur, the hospital will follow the most stringent requirement.

(v) The hospital will allow any necessary inspections for the verification of compliance with the construction documents, addenda, and modifications.

(e) Project closeout. The hospital will not use any new or remodeled areas until:

(i) The department has approved construction documents; and

(ii) The local jurisdictions have completed all required inspections and approvals, when applicable or given approval to occupy; and

(iii) The facility notifies the department in writing when construction is completed and includes a copy of the local jurisdiction's approval for occupancy.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 70.41.030 and C.F.R. 2005, Title 42, Vol. 3, Sec. 482.41. WSR 15-14-001, § 246-320-505, filed 6/17/15, effective 7/18/15. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW. WSR 10-17-120, § 246-320-505, filed 8/18/10, effective 9/18/10; WSR 08-14-023, § 246-320-505, filed 6/20/08, effective 7/21/08. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.41.030 and 43.70.040. WSR 99-04-052, § 246-320-505, filed 1/28/99, effective 3/10/99.]

WAC 246-320-600 Washington state amendments. This section contains the Washington state amendments to the 2014 edition of the *Guidelines for Design and Construction of Hospitals and Outpatient Facilities* as developed by the Facilities Guideline Institute and published by the American Society for Healthcare Engineering of the American Hospital Association, 155 North Wacker Drive Chicago, IL 60606. The language below will replace the corresponding language of the 2014 edition of the Guidelines in its entirety. Subsections with an asterisk (*) preceding a paragraph number indicates that explanatory or educational material can be found in an appendix item located in the 2014 Guidelines.

CHAPTER 1.1 INTRODUCTION

1.1-6.3 Deviations

Authorities adopting these standards as codes may approve plans and specifications that contain deviations if it is determined that the applicable intent or objective has been met.

1.1-8 Referenced Codes and Standards

Washington State Building Code (<http://www.sbcc.wa.gov/>)

CHAPTER 1.2 PLANNING, DESIGN, AND IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS

1.2-3.8.2.1 Design Features

Appendix note:

The security portion of the safety risk assessment should consider the placement of emergency call devices in public and staff toilets.

Table A1.2

Add footnote to this table:

The security specialist shall review portions of the infection control component, specifically: Construction and demolition related risk such as planned utility shutdowns, relocations, and pathway disruptions.

CHAPTER 2.1 COMMON ELEMENTS FOR HOSPITALS

2.1-2.6.5 Handwashing Station

2.1-2.6.5.3 Additional Requirements for Handwashing Stations that Serve Multiple Patient Care Stations

(1) At least one handwashing station shall be provided for every four patient care stations or fewer and for each major fraction thereof.

(2) Based on the arrangement of the patient care stations, handwashing stations shall be evenly distributed and provide uniform distance from the two patient care stations farthest from a handwashing station.

(3) Post anesthesia care unit (PACU) handwashing stations. At least one handwashing station with hands-free or wrist-blade operable controls shall be available for every six beds or fraction thereof, uniformly distributed to provide equal access from each bed.

2.1-2.6.7 Nourishment Area or Room

2.1-2.1.6.7.4 Nourishment function may be combined with a clean utility without duplication of sinks and work counters.

2.1-2.6.12 Environmental Services Room

2.1-2.6.12.3 Environmental services and soiled rooms may be combined.

2.1-4.3 Food and Nutrition Services

2.1-4.3.1.3 Regulations. Construction, equipment, and installation of food and nutrition service facilities in a hospital shall comply with the requirements of:

- (1) U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA).
- (2) U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).
- (3) Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. (UL).
- (4) NSF International.
- (5) Chapter 246-215 WAC, the Washington state food code.

2.1-7.2.2.1 Corridor Width

2.1-7.2.2.1 Corridor width. For corridor width requirements, see applicable building codes. In addition to building code requirements, in areas typically used for stretcher transport a minimum corridor or aisle width of 6 feet shall be provided.

2.1-7.2.2.10 Handrails

(1) Unless the safety risk assessment determines that handrails are not needed, handrails shall be installed on one side of patient use corridors.

(2) Handrails shall comply with local, state, and federal requirements referenced in Section 1.1-4.1 (Designs Standards for the Disabled) as amended in this section.

(3) Rail ends shall return to the wall or floor.

(4) Handrails, including fasteners, shall be smooth and have a nontextured surface free of rough edges.

(5) Handrails shall have eased edges and corners.

(6) Handrail finishes shall be cleanable.

2.1-7.2.3 Surfaces

2.1-7.2.3.1 Flooring and wall bases.

2.1-7.2.3.1(6) The following rooms shall have floor and wall base assemblies that are monolithic and have an integral coved wall base that is carried up the wall a minimum of 6 inches (150 mm) and is tightly sealed to the wall:

(a) Operating rooms;

(b) Interventional imaging rooms, including cardiac catheterization labs;

(c) Cesarean delivery rooms;

(d) Cystoscopy, urology, and minor surgical procedure rooms;

(e) Endoscopy procedure rooms;

(f) Endoscopy instrument processing rooms;

(g) IV and chemotherapy preparation rooms;

(h) Airborne infection isolation (AII) rooms;

(i) Protective environment (PE) rooms;

(j) Anterooms to AII and PE rooms, where provided;

(k) Sterile processing rooms;

(l) Central processing rooms.

2.1-8.3.4.3(7) Lighting for Specific Locations in the Hospital

2.1-8.3.4.3(7) When installed in patient care areas, upright fixtures or troughs that create ledges which collect dust shall be provided with a lens on the top of the fixture to facilitate cleaning.

2.1-8.3.7 Call Systems

2.1-8.3.7.3 Bath Stations

Appendix Language:

A2.1-8.3.7.3 Where new construction or renovation work is undertaken, hospitals should make every effort to install assistance systems in all public and staff toilets.

2.1-8.4.3 Plumbing Fixtures

2.1-8.4.3.1 General

(1) Materials. The material used for plumbing fixtures shall be nonabsorptive and acid-resistant.

(2) Clearances. Water spouts used in lavatories and sinks shall have clearances adequate to:

(a) avoid contaminating utensils and the contents of carafes, etc.

(b) provide a minimum clearance of 6" from the bottom of the spout to the flood rim of the sink to support proper hand washing asepsis technique without the user touching the faucet, control levers, or the basin.

Appendix Language:

A2.1-8.4.3.2(3) Aerator usage on water spouts may contribute to the enhanced growth of waterborne organisms and is not recommended.

Table 2.1-2 Locations for Nurse Call Devices in Hospitals

Modify table as follows:

Section	Location	Duty station
2.1-2.7.1	Staff lounge	Optional

CHAPTER 2.2 SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR GENERAL HOSPITALS

2.2-2.2 Medical/Surgical Nursing Unit

2.2-2.2.2 Patient Room

2.2-2.2.2.1 Capacity

(1) In new construction, the maximum number of beds per room shall be two.

(2) Where renovation work is undertaken and the present capacity is more than one patient, maximum room capacity shall be no more than the present capacity with a maximum of four patients.

2.2-3.3.3.3 Control Room

2.2-3.3.3.3(2) The room shall be physically separated from the hybrid operating room with walls and a door. A door is not required when the control is built, maintained, and controlled exactly the same as the operating room.

2.2-3.3.4.2 Preoperative Patient Care Area

2.2-3.3.4.2 (2) (b) (ii) Where bays are used, an aisle with a minimum clearance of 6 feet (1.83 meters) independent of the foot clearance between patient stations or other fixed objects shall be provided.

2.2-3.3.4.3 Phase I Postanesthesia Care Unit (PACU)

2.2-3.3.4.3(b) PACU size. A minimum of 1.5 postanesthesia patient care stations or as determined by the functional program per operating room shall be provided.

2.2-3.4.2.1 CT Scanner Room

2.2-3.4.2.1 (1)(b) CT scanner room(s) shall be sized to allow a minimum clearance of 4 feet (122 centimeters) on the patient transfer and foot side of the table and 3 feet (91 centimeters) on nontransfer side of the table.

2.2-3.4.4 Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) Facilities

2.2-3.4.4.2(2) The MRI scanner room(s) shall have a minimum clearance of 4 feet (122 centimeters) on the patient transfer side and foot of the table and 3 feet (91 centimeters) on nontransfer side of the table. The door swing shall not interfere with the patient transfer.

2.2-3.5.2 Interventional Imaging Procedure Room

2.2-3.5.2.2 Ceilings. Ceilings in interventional imaging procedure rooms shall be designed as semirestricted, see 2.1-7.2.3.3(3) for finishes.

2.2-4.2 Pharmacy Service

2.2-4.2.1 General: Until final adoption of USP 797 by either federal or other state programs, facilities may request plan review for conformance to USP 797 with their initial submission to the Department of Health, Construction Review Services.

CHAPTER 2.4 CRITICAL ACCESS HOSPITALS

2.4-1.1 Application

2.4-1.1 Application. Chapter 2.4 contains specific requirements for small rural hospitals. The functional program for these facilities must clearly describe a scope of services that is appropriate for chapter 2.4. For facilities with services that are not appropriately addressed in chapter 2.4, the appropriate portions of chapters 2.2, 2.3, 2.5, 2.6 and 2.7 will apply.

CHAPTER 3.1 OUTPATIENT FACILITIES

***3.1-3.2.2 General Purpose Examination/Observation Room**

3.1-3.2.2.2 Space requirements

(3) Existing general purpose examination rooms under review for addition to a hospital license shall be no less than 80 gross square feet and provide a minimum 2'-6" clearance around the examination table.

3.1-3.2.3 Special Purpose Examination Room

3.1-3.2.3.2(c) A room arrangement in which an examination table, recliner, bed or chair is placed at an angle, closer to one wall than another or against a wall to accommodate the type of patient being served shall be permitted.

3.1-7.2.2 Architectural Details

3.1-7.2.2.2 Ceiling Height

3.1-7.2.2.2(2)

This subsection is not adopted.

3.1-7.2.3.1 Flooring and Wall Bases

3.1-7.2.3.1(5) The following rooms shall have floor and wall base assemblies that are monolithic and have an integral coved wall base that is carried up the wall a minimum of 6 inches (150 mm) and is tightly sealed to the wall:

- (a) Operating rooms;
- (b) Interventional imaging rooms, including cardiac catheterization labs;
- (c) Cystoscopy, urology and minor surgical procedure rooms;
- (d) Endoscopy procedure rooms;
- (e) Endoscopy instrument processing rooms;
- (f) IV and chemotherapy preparation rooms;
- (g) Airborne infection isolation (AII) rooms;
- (h) Anterooms to AII and PE rooms, where provided;
- (i) Sterile processing rooms.

3.1-8.4.3 Plumbing Fixtures

3.1-8.4.3.1 General

(2) Clearances. Water spouts used in lavatories and sinks shall have clearances adequate to:

- (a) avoid contaminating utensils and the contents of carafes, etc.
- (b) provide a minimum clearance of 6" from the bottom of the spout to the flood rim of the sink to support proper hand washing asepsis technique without the user touching the faucet, control levers, or the basin.

Appendix Language:

A3.1-8.4.3 Aerator usage on water spouts may contribute to the enhanced growth of waterborne organisms and is not recommended.

CHAPTER 3.2 SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR PRIMARY CARE OUTPATIENT CENTERS

3.2-1.3 Site

3.2-1.3.2 Parking

This section is not adopted.

CHAPTER 3.5 SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR FREESTANDING URGENT CARE FACILITIES

3.5-1.1 Application

3.5-1.1 Application. This chapter applies to facilities that provide urgent care to the public but are not freestanding emergency departments. The functional program for the facilities must clearly describe a scope of services that are appropriate for urgent care, as determined by the department.

CHAPTER 3.7 SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR OUTPATIENT SURGICAL FACILITIES

3.7-1.3 Site

3.7-1.3.2 Parking

This section is not adopted.

3.7-3.6.13.1(2) Location

3.7-3.6.13.1(2) Location. The sterile processing room shall be designed to provide a one-way traffic pattern of contaminated materials/instruments to clean materials/instruments to the sterilizer equipment. Two remotely located doors shall be provided as follows:

(a) Entrance to the contaminated side of the sterile processing room shall be from the semirestricted area.

(b) Exit from the clean side of the sterile processing room to the semirestricted area or to an operating room shall be permitted.

3.7-5.1.2 On-Site Sterilization Facilities

3.7-5.1.2 On-Site Sterilization Facilities. When sterilization occurs on-site, one of the following conditions shall apply:

(1) Outpatient surgical facilities with three or fewer operating rooms where immediate use sterilization occurs on-site shall meet the requirements in Section 3.7-3.6.13 (Sterile Processing Room) or shall meet the requirements of Section 2.1-5.1.

(2) Outpatient surgical facilities with four or more operating rooms, or facilities that do not use immediate use sterilization, shall meet the requirements of Section 2.1-5.1.

CHAPTER 3.9 SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR ENDOSCOPY FACILITIES

3.9-3.3.2.2 Space Requirements

3.9-3.3.2.2 (2) (b) Where bays are used, an aisle with a minimum clearance of 6 feet (1.83 meters) independent of the foot clearance between patient stations or other fixed objects shall be provided.

CHAPTER 3.11 SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR PSYCHIATRIC OUTPATIENT CENTERS

3.11-1.3 Site

3.11-1.3.1 Parking

This section is not adopted.

CHAPTER 3.13 MOBILE, TRANSPORTABLE, AND RELOCATABLE UNITS

3.13-1.1 Application

3.13-1.1.1 Unit Types

This section applies to mobile, transportable, and modular structures as defined below. These units can increase public access to needed services.

Mobile mammography units do not require review by the Department of Health, Construction Review Services.

Appendix Language:

A3.13-1.1.1 The facility providing services, including mobile mammography, should review these requirements in consideration of the service offering and the delivery of care model.

3.13-8.6 Safety and Security Systems

3.13-8.6.1 Fire Alarm System

Fire alarm notification shall be provided to the facility while the unit is on-site.

3.13-8.6.1.2 Each mobile unit shall provide fire alarm notification by one of the following methods:

- (1) Via an auto-dialer connected to the unit's smoke detectors.
- (2) An audible device located on the outside of the unit.
- (3) Connection to the building fire alarm system.

Part 4

ANSI/ASHRAE/ASHE Standard 170-2013: Ventilation of Health Care Facilities

Section 7.2 Additional Room Specific Requirements

7.2.3 Combination Airborne Infectious Isolation/Protective Environment (AII/PE) Room

7.2.3 (c) (2)

This section is not adopted.

7.4 Surgery Rooms

7.4.4 Sterile Processing Room. Where a sterile processing room is provided, it shall meet the following requirements:

(a) The airflow design shall provide a "clean to dirty" airflow within the space with supply air provided over the clean area and exhaust provided from the soiled area.

(b) This room shall be positive to adjacent spaces with the exception of operating rooms or positively pressurized procedure rooms.

(c) A minimum of two outside air changes and six total air changes shall be provided.

(d) Two filter banks shall be required: The primary filter shall be MERV 7, the final filter shall be MERV 14.

(e) Room air shall be exhausted to the exterior.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 70.41.030 and C.F.R. 2005, Title 42, Vol. 3, Sec. 482.41. WSR 15-14-001, § 246-320-600, filed 6/17/15, effective 7/18/15. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.41 RCW. WSR 10-17-120, § 246-320-600, filed 8/18/10, effective 9/18/10; WSR 08-14-023, § 246-320-600, filed 6/20/08, effective 7/21/08.]