

**WAC 182-526-0195 Prehearing conferences.** (1) Unlike a prehearing meeting, a prehearing conference is a formal proceeding conducted on the record by an administrative law judge (ALJ) to address issues and prepare for a hearing.

(a) The ALJ must make an audio record of the prehearing conference.

(b) An ALJ may conduct the prehearing conference in person, by telephone, or in any other manner acceptable to the parties.

(2) All parties must attend the prehearing conference. If the party who requested the hearing does not attend the prehearing conference, the ALJ may enter an order of default and an order dismissing the hearing.

(3) The ALJ may require a prehearing conference. Any party may request a prehearing conference.

(4) The ALJ must grant the appellant's, and may grant the managed care organization's or the agency representative's, first request for a prehearing conference if it is filed with the office of administrative hearings (OAH) at least seven business days before the scheduled hearing date.

(5) When the ALJ grants a party's request for a prehearing conference, the ALJ must continue the previously scheduled hearing when necessary to comply with notice requirements in this section.

(6) The ALJ may grant additional requests for prehearing conferences.

(7) The office of administrative hearings (OAH) must schedule prehearing conferences for all cases which concern:

(a) Provider and vendor overpayment hearings.

(b) Estate recovery and predeath liens.

(c) Notice of violation disputes under chapter 182-51 WAC.

(d) Notice of violation disputes under chapter 182-70 WAC.

(8) During a prehearing conference the parties and the ALJ may:

(a) Simplify or clarify the issues to be decided during the hearing;

(b) Agree to the date, time, and place of the hearing;

(c) Identify any accommodation or safety issues;

(d) Agree to postpone the hearing;

(e) Allow the parties to make changes in their own documents, including the notice or the hearing request;

(f) Agree to facts and documents to be entered during the hearing;

(g) Set a deadline to exchange names and phone numbers of witnesses and documents before the hearing;

(h) Schedule additional prehearing conferences;

(i) Resolve the dispute;

(j) Consider granting a stay if authorized by law or program rule; or

(k) Rule on any procedural issues and substantive motions raised by any party.

(9) After the prehearing conference, the ALJ must enter a written order describing:

(a) The actions taken at the prehearing conference;

(b) Any changes to the documents;

(c) A statement of the issue or issues identified for the hearing;

(d) Any agreements reached; and

(e) Any ruling of the ALJ.

(10) OAH must serve the prehearing order on the parties at least fourteen calendar days before the scheduled hearing.

(11) A party may object to the prehearing order by notifying OAH in writing within ten calendar days after the mailing date of the order. The ALJ must issue a ruling on the objection within five days from the date a party files an objection.

(12) If no objection is made to the prehearing order, the order determines how the hearing is conducted, including whether the hearing will be in person or held by telephone conference or other means, unless the ALJ changes the order for good cause.

(13) The ALJ may take further appropriate actions to address other concerns raised by the parties.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 41.05.021 and 41.05.160. WSR 21-18-077, § 182-526-0195, filed 8/27/21, effective 9/27/21. Statutory Authority: RCW 41.05.021, 41.05.160, 43.71C.110, and 2019 c 334. WSR 21-11-039, § 182-526-0195, filed 5/12/21, effective 6/12/21. Statutory Authority: RCW 41.05.021 and 41.05.160. WSR 17-05-066, § 182-526-0195, filed 2/13/17, effective 3/16/17. Statutory Authority: 2011 1st sp.s. c 15 § 53, chapters 74.09, 34.05 RCW, and 10-08 WAC. WSR 13-02-007, § 182-526-0195, filed 12/19/12, effective 2/1/13.]