

# Chapter 246-320 WAC Hospital Licensing Regulations

Based on the rules last updated  
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### **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.

### **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) “**Adverse health event**” or “adverse event” means the list of
  - (a) Serious Reportable Events adopted by the National Quality Forum in 2002 (and updates in 2006), in its consensus report on serious reportable events in health care.
- (3) “**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.
- (4) “**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.
- (5) “**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.
- (6) “**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.
- (7) “**Authentication**” means the process used to verify an entry is complete, accurate, and final.
- (8) “**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.
- (9) “**Child**” means an individual under the age of eighteen years.
- (10) “**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.
- (11) “**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.
- (12) “**Department**” means the Washington state department of health.
- (13) “**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.
- (14) “**Double-checking**” means verifying patient identity, agent to be administered, route, quantity, rate, time, and interval of administration by two persons.
- (15) “**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.
- (16) “**Electrical receptacle outlet**” means an outlet where one or more electrical receptacles are installed.
- (17) “**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.
- (18) “**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.
- (19) “**Emergency department**” means the area of a hospital where unscheduled medical or surgical care is provided to patients who need care.
- (20) “**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.

- (21) “**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.
- (22) “**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.
- (23) “**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.
- (24) “**Family**” means individuals designated by a patient who need not be relatives.
- (25) “**General hospital**” means a hospital that provides general acute care services, including emergency services.
- (26) “**Governing authority/body**” means the person or persons responsible for establishing the purposes and policies of the hospital.
- (27) “**High-risk infant**” means an infant, regardless of age, whose existence is compromised, prenatal, natal, or postnatal factors needing special medical or nursing care.
- (28) “**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;
  - (h) 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.
- (29) “**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.
- (30) “**Infant**” means an individual not more than twelve months old.
- (31) “**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.
- (32) “**Licensed practical nurse**” means an individual licensed under provisions of chapter 18.79 RCW.
- (33) “**Maintenance**” means the work of keeping something in safe, workable or suitable condition.
- (34) “**Medical equipment**” means equipment used in a patient care environment to support patient treatment and diagnosis.
- (35) “**Medical staff**” means physicians and other practitioners appointed by the governing authority.
- (36) “**Medication**” means any substance, other than food or devices, intended for use in diagnosing, curing, mitigating, treating, or preventing disease.
- (37) “**Multidisciplinary treatment team**” means a group of individuals from various disciplines and clinical services who assess, plan, implement, and evaluate treatment for patients.
- (38) “**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.
- (39) “**Neonate**” means a newly born infant under twenty-eight days of age.
- (40) “**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.
- (41) “**New construction**” means any of the following:
- (a) New facilities to be licensed as a hospital;
  - (b) Renovation; or
  - (c) Alteration.
- (42) “**Nonambulatory**” means an individual physically or mentally unable to walk or traverse a normal path to safety without the physical assistance of another.
- (43) “**Nursing personnel**” means registered nurses, licensed practical nurses, and unlicensed assistive nursing personnel providing direct patient care.
- (44) “**Operating room (OR)**” means a room intended for invasive and noninvasive surgical procedures.
- (45) “**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.
- (46) “**Patient care areas**” means all areas of the hospital where direct patient care is delivered and where patient diagnostic or treatment procedures are performed.
- (47) “**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.
- (48) “**Person**” means any individual, firm, partnership, corporation, company, association, or joint stock association, and the legal successor thereof.
- (49) “**Pharmacist**” means an individual licensed by the state board of pharmacy chapter 18.64 RCW.
- (50) “**Pharmacy**” means every place properly licensed by the board of pharmacy where the practice of pharmacy is conducted.
- (51) “**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.
- (52) “**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.
- (53) “**Procedure**” means a particular course of action to relieve pain, diagnose, cure, improve, or treat a patient’s condition.
- (54) “**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.
- (55) “**Psychiatric service**” means the treatment of patients pertinent to a psychiatric diagnosis.
- (56) “**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.
- (57) “**Registered nurse**” means an individual licensed under chapter 18.79 RCW.

- (58) “**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.
- (59) “**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.
- (60) “**Seclusion**” means the involuntary confinement of a patient in a room or area where the patient is physically prevented from leaving.
- (61) “**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.
- (62) “**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.
- (63) “**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.
- (64) “**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.
- (65) “**Staff**” means paid employees, leased or contracted persons, students, and volunteers.
- (66) “**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.
- (67) “**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.
- (68) “**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.

- (69) “**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.
- (70) “**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.
- (71) “**Victim of sexual assault**” means a person is alleged to have been sexually assaulted and who presents as a patient.
- (72) “**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, boarding home 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.
- (73) “**Well-being**” means free from actual or potential harm, abuse, neglect, unintended injury, death, serious disability or illness.

#### **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.
- (5) 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.

**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) The department may deny, sus 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, state pharmacy board, 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.

### **246-320-021 Department responsibilities — General.**

This section outlines the department’s responsibility to post information to the agency web site and time frames to respond to interpretations, exemptions and alternative methods.

The department will:

- (1) Post to the agency web site 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.

### **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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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 thirty calendar days of receiving the accreditation report.

**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.

**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.

**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.

### **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 RCW 70.56.020;
  - (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.

### **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.

### **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 retribution 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;
  - (ii) Family input in care decisions;
- (i) Have advance directives and for the hospital to respect and follow those directives;
- (j) Request no resuscitation or life-sustaining treatment;
- (k) End of life care;
- (l) 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.

**246-320-146 Adverse health events and incident reporting system.**

The purpose of this section is to outline each hospital's responsibilities for reporting and addressing adverse events. In this section, "serious disability" means a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits the major life activities of a patient.

Hospitals must:

- (1) Notify the department whenever any of the following adverse events as defined by the National Quality Forum, Serious Reportable Events in Health Care occur:

1. Surgery performed on the wrong body part;
2. Surgery performed on the wrong patient;
3. Wrong surgical procedure performed on a patient;
4. Unintended retention of a foreign object in a patient after surgery or other procedure;

5. Intraoperative or immediately postoperative death in an ASA Class 1 patient;
6. Patient death or serious disability associated with the use of contaminated drugs, devices, or biologics provided by the health care facility;
7. Patient death or serious disability associated with the use or function of a device in patient care in which the device is used or functions other than as intended;
8. Patient death or serious disability associated with intravascular air embolism that occurs while being cared for in a health care facility;
9. Infant discharged to wrong person;
10. Patient death or serious disability associated with patient elopement (disappearance);
11. Patient suicide, or attempted suicide resulting in serious disability, while being cared for in a health care facility;
12. Patient death or serious disability associated with a medication error (e.g., errors involving the wrong drug, wrong dose, wrong patient, wrong time, wrong rate, wrong preparation or wrong route of administration);
13. Patient death or serious disability associated with a hemolytic reaction due to the administration of ABO/HLA-incompatible blood or blood products;
14. Maternal death or serious disability associated with labor or delivery in a low-risk pregnancy while being cared for in the health care facility;
15. Patient death or serious disability associated with hypoglycemia, the onset of which occurs while the patient is being cared for in a health care facility;
16. Death or serious disability (kernicterus) associated with failure to identify and treat hyperbilirubinemia neonates;
17. Stage 3 or 4 pressure ulcers acquired after admission to a health care facility;
18. Patient death or serious disability due to spinal manipulative therapy;
19. Patient death or serious disability associated with electric shock or electric cardioversion while being cared for in a health care facility;
20. Any incident in which a line designed for oxygen or other gas to be delivered to a patient contains the wrong gas or is contaminated by toxic substances;
21. Patient death or serious disability associated with a burn incurred from any source while being cared for in a health care facility;
22. Patient death or serious disability associated with a fall while being cared for in a health care facility;
23. Patient death or serious disability associated with the use of restraints or bedrails while being cared for in a health care facility;
24. Any instance of care ordered by or provided by someone impersonating a physician, nurse, pharmacist, or other licensed health care provider;
25. Abduction of a patient of any age;

26. Sexual assault on a patient within or on the grounds of a health care facility;
27. Death or significant injury of a patient or staff member resulting from a physical assault (i.e., battery) that occurs within or on the grounds of a health care facility; and
28. Artificial insemination with the wrong donor sperm or egg;

- (2) Notify the department within forty-eight hours of confirmation by the hospital when any adverse event has occurred using established procedures. The notice must include:
  - (a) The hospital's name;
  - (b) The type of event identified in subsection (1) of this section;
  - (c) The date the event was confirmed; and
  - (d) Any additional contextual information the hospital chooses to provide;
- (3) Conduct a root cause analysis of each adverse event following the procedures and methods of:
  - (a) The joint commission;
  - (b) The department of Veterans Affairs National Center for Patient Safety; or
  - (c) Another nationally recognized root cause analysis methodology found acceptable by the department;
- (4) As part of the root cause analysis, include the following information:
  - (a) The number of patients, registered nurses, licensed practical nurses, and unlicensed assistive personnel present in the relevant patient care unit at the time the reported adverse event occurred;
  - (b) The number of nursing personnel present at the time of the adverse event who have been supplied by temporary staffing agencies, including traveling nurses; and
  - (c) The number of nursing personnel, if any, on the patient care unit working beyond their regularly scheduled number of hours or shifts at the time of the event and the number of consecutive hours worked by each such nursing personnel at the time of the adverse event;
- (5) Create and implement a corrective action plan for each adverse event consistent with the findings of the root cause analysis. Each corrective action plan must include:
  - (a) How each finding will be addressed and corrected;
  - (b) When each correction will be completed;
  - (c) Who is responsible to make the corrections;
  - (d) What action will be taken to prevent each finding from reoccurring; and
  - (e) A monitoring schedule for assessing the effectiveness of the corrective action plan including who is responsible for the monitoring schedule;
- (6) If a hospital determines there is no need to create a corrective action plan for a particular adverse event, provide a written explanation of the reasons for not creating a corrective action plan;
- (7) Complete and submit a root cause analysis within forty-five days, after confirming an adverse health event has occurred, to the department.

### **246-320-151 Reportable 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.

### **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;
- (9) Establish and implement an education plan that verifies or arranges for the training of staff on prevention, transmission, and treatment of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) consistent with RCW 70.24.310.

### **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.

**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.

**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 [WAC 246-320-146](#);
  - (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.

### **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.

### **246-320-199 Fees.**

This section establishes the license and annual use fees for hospitals.

- (1) Applicants must:
  - (a) Send the department an initial license fee of one hundred thirteen dollars for each bed space within the authorized bed capacity for the hospital;
  - (b) Include all bed spaces in rooms complying with physical plant and movable equipment requirements of this chapter for twenty-four-hour assigned patient care;
  - (c) Include level 2 and 3 bassinet spaces;

- (d) Include bed spaces assigned for less than twenty-four-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;
- (e) Exclude all normal infant bassinets.
- (2) Licensees shall:
  - (a) Send the department by November 30 of each year an annual use fee of one hundred thirteen dollars for each bed space within the authorized bed capacity of the hospital;
  - (b) Include all bed spaces in rooms complying with physical plant and movable equipment requirements of this chapter for twenty-four-hour assigned patient rooms;
  - (c) Include level 2 and 3 bassinet spaces;
  - (d) Include bed spaces assigned for less than twenty-four-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;
  - (e) Exclude all normal infant bassinets; and
  - (f) Exclude beds banked as authorized by certificate of need under chapter 70.38 RCW.
- (3) A licensee shall send a late fee in the amount of one hundred dollars per day whenever the annual use fee is not paid by November 30. The total late fee will not exceed twelve hundred dollars.
- (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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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 timely 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.

**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.

**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 CFR 42.482;
  - (g) Use of preestablished patient care guidelines or protocols. When used, these must be documented in the medical record and be preapproved 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.

#### **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.

#### **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.

#### **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.

#### **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.

#### **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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

### **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.

### **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.

### **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.

### **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.

### **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 CFR 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.

### **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.

**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 2006 edition of the Guidelines for Design and Construction of Health Care Facilities as published by the American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington D.C. 20006, as amended in [WAC 246-320-600](#):
  - (i) 1.1 Introduction
  - (ii) 1.2 Environment of Care
  - (iii) 1.3 Site
  - (iv) 1.4 Equipment
  - (v) 1.5 Planning, Design and Construction
  - (vi) 1.6 Common Requirements

- (vii)2.1 General Hospital
  - (viii)2.2 Small Inpatient Primary Care Hospitals
  - (ix)2.3 Psychiatric Hospital
  - (x) 2.4 Rehabilitation Facilities
  - (xi)3.1 Outpatient Facilities
  - (xii)3.2 Primary Care Outpatient Centers
  - (xiii)3.3 Small Primary (Neighborhood) Outpatient Facilities
  - (xiv)3.4 Freestanding Outpatient Diagnostic and Treatment Facilities
  - (xv)3.5 Freestanding Urgent Care Facilities
  - (xvi)3.6 Freestanding Birthing Centers
  - (xvii)3.7 Outpatient Surgical Facilities
  - (xviii)3.8 Office Surgical Facilities
  - (xix)3.9 Gastrointestinal Endoscopy Facilities
  - (xx)3.10 Renal Dialysis Centers
  - (xxi)3.11 Psychiatric Outpatient Centers
  - (xxii)3.12 Mobile, Transportable, and Relocatable Units
  - (xxiii)4.2 Hospice Facility
- (b) The National Fire Protection Association, Life Safety Code, NFPA 101, 2000.
  - (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.

**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 must 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 work involves engineering only.
- (2) A hospital will meet the following requirements:
  - (a) 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) 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.
  - (c) 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.
- (d) The hospital will respond in writing when the department requests additional or corrected construction documents;
  - (e) Notify the department in writing when construction has commenced;
  - (f) Provide the department with 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.
  - (g) Submit to the department for review any addenda or modifications to the construction documents;
  - (h) 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.
  - (i) The hospital will allow any necessary inspections for the verification of compliance with the construction document, addenda, and modifications.
  - (j) Notify the department in writing when construction is completed and include a copy of the local jurisdiction’s approval for occupancy.
- (3) The hospital will not begin construction or use any new or remodeled areas until:
    - (a) The infection control risk assessment has been approved by the department;
    - (b) The interim life safety plan has been approved by the department;
    - (c) An acknowledgment of risk form has been submitted to the department as required by subsection (2)(f) of this section;
    - (d) The department has approved construction documents or granted authorization to begin construction; and
    - (e) The local jurisdictions have issued a building permit, when applicable or given approval to occupy.
  - (4) The department will issue an “authorization to begin construction” when subsection (3)(a), (b), and (c) are approved and the presubmission conference is concluded.

**246-320-600 Washington state amendments.**

This section contains the Washington state amendments to the 2006 edition of the Guidelines for Design and Construction of Health Care Facilities as published by the American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

## **CHAPTER 1.2 ENVIRONMENT OF CARE**

### 2.1.3.4

This section is not adopted.

## **CHAPTER 1.3 SITE**

### 2.2 Availability of Transportation

This section is not adopted.

### 3.3 Parking

This section is not adopted.

## **CHAPTER 1.4 EQUIPMENT**

A1.3.1 Design should consider the placement of cables from portable equipment so that personnel circulation and safety are maintained.

## **CHAPTER 1.5 PLANNING, DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION**

### 2.1 General

#### 2.1.1 ICRA Panel

The ICRA shall be conducted by a panel with expertise in the areas affected by the project; at a minimum this would include infection control, epidemiology and facility representation.

## **CHAPTER 1.6 COMMON REQUIREMENTS**

### 2.1.1 General

Unless otherwise specified herein, all plumbing systems shall be designed and installed in accordance with the plumbing code as adopted by the state building code council.

#### 2.1.3.2 Handwashing Stations

General handwashing stations used by medical and nursing staff, patients, and food handlers shall be trimmed with valves that can be operated without hands. Single-lever or wrist blade devices shall be permitted. Blade handles used for this purpose shall be at least 4 inches (10.2 centimeters) in length.

#### 2.2.2 HVAC Air Distribution

##### 2.2.2.1 HVAC Ductwork

###### (2) Humidifiers.

- (a) If humidifiers are located within a ventilation system upstream of the final filters, they shall be at least 15 feet (4.57 meters) upstream of the final filters.
- (b) Ductwork with duct-mounted humidifiers shall have a means of water removal.
- (c) An adjustable high-limit humidistat shall be located downstream of the humidifier to reduce the potential for condensation inside the duct.
- (d) Humidifiers shall be connected to airflow proving switches that prevent humidification unless the required volume of airflow is present or high-limit humidistats are provided.
- (e) All duct takeoffs shall be sufficiently downstream of the humidifier to ensure complete moisture absorption.

- (f) Steam humidifiers shall be used. Reservoir type water spray or evaporative pan humidifiers shall not be used.

A2.2.2.1(2) It is recognized that some facilities may not require humidity control within the ranges in table 2.1-2 and that the final determination of a facility's ability to control humidity will be made by that facility.

## **CHAPTER 2.1 GENERAL HOSPITALS**

### **1.2.2 Swing Beds**

When the concept of swing beds is part of the functional program, care shall be taken to include requirements for all intended categories. Nursing homes and long-term care units must be distinct and separate from swing beds.

#### **A1.2.2 Swing Beds**

Every bed must be able to provide both acute care and skilled nursing care. The concept is that the patient would not have to be moved, rather their status would change from "acute" to "swing bed" status.

### **2.2.1 Toilet Rooms**

2.2.1.3 Toilet room doors shall swing outward or be double acting. Where local requirements permit, surface mounted sliding doors may be used, provided adequate provisions are made for acoustical and visual privacy.

### **2.3.5 Nourishment Area**

2.3.5.1 A nourishment area shall have a sink, work counter, refrigerator, storage cabinets, and equipment for hot and cold nourishment between scheduled meals. This area shall include space for trays and dishes used for nonscheduled meal service. This function may be combined with a clean utility without duplication of sinks and work counters.

### **2.3.10 Housekeeping Room**

2.3.10.1 Housekeeping rooms shall be directly accessible from the unit or floor they serve and may serve more than one nursing unit on a floor. Housekeeping and soiled rooms may be combined.

#### **3.1.1.1 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.

3.1.1.5 Handwashing Stations. These shall be provided to serve each patient room.

- (1) A handwashing station shall be provided in the toilet room.
- (2) Or, in private rooms, a handwashing station shall be provided in the patient room provided alcohol-based hand sanitizers are provided in the toilet room. The handwashing station shall be located outside the patient's cubicle curtain and convenient to staff entering and leaving the room.
- (3) A hand sanitation station in patient rooms utilizing waterless cleaners shall be permitted in renovations of existing facilities where existing conditions prohibit an additional handwashing station.

#### **3.1.2 Patient/Family Centered Care Rooms**

This section is not adopted.

### 3.1.5 Support Areas for Medical/Surgical Nursing Units

#### 3.1.5.5 Handwashing Stations

- (1) Handwashing stations or waterless cleansing stations shall be conveniently accessible to the nurse station, medication station, and nourishment station. "Convenient" is defined as not requiring staff to access more than two spaces separated by a door.
- (2) One handwashing station may serve several areas if convenient to each.

#### 4.3.1 Labor Rooms

##### 4.3.1.1 General

- (2) Access. Labor rooms shall have controlled access with doors.

### 5.1.3 Definitive Emergency Care

#### 5.1.3.7(5) Decontamination Area

- (a) Location. In new construction, a decontamination room shall be provided with an outside entry door as far as practical from the closest other entrance. The internal door of this room shall open into a corridor of the emergency department, swing into the room and be lockable against ingress from the corridor.
- (b) Space requirements. The room shall provide a minimum of 80 square feet (7.43 square meters) clear floor area.
- (c) Facility requirements.
  - (i) The room shall be equipped with two hand-held shower heads with temperature controls.
  - (ii) Portable or hard-piped oxygen shall be provided. Portable suction shall also be available.
- (d) Construction requirements. The room shall have all smooth, nonporous, scrubbable, nonabsorptive, nonperforated surfaces. Fixtures shall be acid resistant. The floor of the decontamination room shall be self-coving to a height of 6 inches (15.24 centimeters).
- (e) This section does not preclude decontamination capability at other locations or entrances immediately adjacent to the emergency department.

### 5.3.3 Pre- and Postoperative Holding Areas

#### 5.3.3.2 Post-anesthetic Care Units (PACUs)

- (4) Facility requirements. Each PACU shall contain a medication station; handwashing stations; nurse station with charting facilities; clinical sink; provisions for bedpan cleaning; and storage space for stretchers, supplies, and equipment.
  - (a) Handwashing station(s). 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.
  - (b) Staff toilet. A staff toilet shall be located within the working area to maintain staff availability to patients.

### 5.3.5 Support Areas for the Surgical Suite

5.3.5.4 Scrub Facilities. Two scrub positions shall be provided near the entrance to each operating room.

### 5.9.3 Examination Room

This section is not adopted.

### 6.1. Pharmacy

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. The most current edition of USP 797 at the time of the application will be used for plan review service.

### 8.2.2.3 Doors

#### (2) Door Size.

- (a) General. Where used in these Guidelines, door width and height shall be the nominal dimension of the door leaf, ignoring projections of frame and stops. Note: While these standards are intended for access by patients and patient equipment, size of office furniture, etc., shall also be considered.
- (b) Inpatient bedrooms.
  - (i) New construction. The minimum door size for inpatient bedrooms in new work areas shall be 4 feet (1.22 meters) wide and 7 feet (2.13 meters) high to provide clearance for movement of beds and other equipment.
  - (ii) Renovation. Existing doors of not less than 2 feet 10 inches (86.36 centimeters) wide may be considered for acceptance where function is not adversely affected and replacement is impractical.
- (c) Rooms for stretchers/wheelchairs. Doors to other rooms used for stretchers (including hospital wheeled-bed stretchers) and/or wheelchairs shall have a minimum width of 2 feet 10 inches (86.36 centimeters).

### 10.1.2 Plumbing and Other Piping Systems

#### 10.1.2.5 Drainage Systems

##### (1) Piping.

- (a) Drain lines from sinks used for acid waste disposal shall be made of acid resistant material.
- (b) Drain lines serving some types of automatic blood-cell counters shall be of carefully selected material that will eliminate potential for undesirable chemical reactions (and/or explosions) between sodium azide wastes and copper, lead, brass, solder, etc.
- (c) Reasonable effort shall be made to avoid installing drainage piping within the ceiling or exposed in operating and delivery rooms, nurseries, food preparation centers, food-serving facilities, food storage areas, central services, electronic data processing areas, electric closets, and other sensitive areas. Where exposed overhead drain piping in these areas is unavoidable, special provision shall be made to protect the space below from leakage, condensation or dust particles.

### 10.2.1 General

#### 10.2.1.1 Mechanical System Design

##### (2) Air-handling systems.

- (a) These shall be designed with an economizer cycle where appropriate to use outside air. (Use of mechanically circulated air does not reduce need for filtration.)
- (b) VAV systems. The energy-saving potential of variable-air-volume systems is recognized and the standards herein are intended to maximize appropriate use of those systems. Any system used for occupied areas shall include provisions to avoid air stagnation in interior spaces where thermostat demands are met by temperatures of surrounding areas and air movement relationship changes if constant volume and

variable volume are supplied by one air-handling system with a common pressure dependent return system.

- (c) Noncentral air-handling systems (i.e., individual room units used for heating and cooling purposes, such as fan-coil units, heat pump units, etc.). These units may be used as recirculating units only. All outdoor air requirements shall be met by a separate central air-handling system with proper filtration, as noted in Table 2.1-3.

10.2.1.2 Ventilation and Space Conditioning Requirements. All rooms and areas used for patient care shall have provisions for ventilation.

- (2) Air change rates. Air supply and exhaust in rooms for which no minimum total air change rate is noted may vary down to zero in response to room load. For rooms listed in Table 2.1-2, where VAV systems are used, minimum total air change shall be within limits noted, the minimum required by the Washington State Ventilation and Indoor Air Quality Code (chapter 51-13 WAC).
- (3) Temperature. Space temperature shall be as indicated in Table 2.1-2.

#### 10.2.4 HVAC Air Distribution

##### 10.2.4.3 Exhaust Systems

- (1) General.
  - (a) Exhaust systems may be combined.
  - (b) Local exhaust systems shall be used whenever possible in place of dilution ventilation to reduce exposure to hazardous gases, vapors, fumes, or mists.
  - (c) Fans serving exhaust systems shall be located at the discharge end and shall be readily serviceable.
  - (d) Airborne infection isolation rooms shall not be served by exhaust systems incorporating a heat wheel.

#### 10.2.5 HVAC Filters

10.2.5.2 Filter Bed Location. Where two filter beds are required, filter bed no. 1 shall be located upstream of the air conditioning equipment and filter bed no. 2 shall be downstream of the last component of any central air-handling unit and plenum/duct liner except: Steam injection-type humidifiers; terminal heating coils; and mixed boxes and acoustical traps that have special covering over the lining. Terminal cooling coils and linings are permitted downstream of filter bed no. 2 with additional filtration downstream of coil meeting requirements of filter bed no. 2.

10.2.5.5 Filter Manometers. A manometer shall be installed across each filter bed having a required efficiency of 75 percent or more, including hoods requiring HEPA filters. Manometers may be omitted at HEPA-filtered ceiling diffusers if pressure-independent terminal units provide the operator a means to verify the actual airflow to the HEPA-filtered diffusers in each room. Provisions shall be made to allow access for field testing. A recognized air flow measuring device would be acceptable, in lieu of terminal units.

#### Table 2.1-2 Ventilation Requirements for Areas Affecting Patient Care in Hospitals and Outpatient Facilities

Footnote 8 The ranges listed are the minimum and maximum limits where control is specifically needed. The maximum and minimum limits are not intended to be independent of a space's associated temperature. See figure 2.1-1 for a graphic representation of the indicated changes on a psychometric chart. Shaded area is acceptable range.

## **CHAPTER 2.2 SMALL INPATIENT PRIMARY CARE HOSPITALS**

### 1.3.2 Parking

This section not adopted.

## **CHAPTER 2.3 PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS**

### 1.6.1 Parking

This section is not adopted.

## **CHAPTER 3.1 OUTPATIENT FACILITIES**

### 1.7.2 Parking

This section is not adopted.

### 7.1.2 Plumbing and Other Piping Systems

#### 7.1.2.1 General Piping and Valves

- (3) To prevent food contamination, no plumbing lines shall be exposed overhead or on walls where possible accumulation of dust or soil may create a cleaning problem or where leaks would create a potential for food contamination.

## **CHAPTER 3.2 PRIMARY CARE OUTPATIENT CENTERS**

### 1.3.1 Parking

This section is not being adopted.

## **CHAPTER 3.3 SMALL PRIMARY (NEIGHBORHOOD) OUTPATIENT FACILITIES**

### 1.3.2 Parking

This section is not adopted.

## **CHAPTER 3.5 FREESTANDING URGENT CARE FACILITIES**

### 1.2.2 Parking

This section is not adopted.

## **CHAPTER 3.6 FREESTANDING BIRTHING CENTERS**

### 1.2.1 Parking

This section is not adopted.

## **CHAPTER 3.7 OUTPATIENT SURGICAL FACILITIES**

### 1.6.1 Parking

This section is not adopted.

## **CHAPTER 3.9 GASTROINTESTINAL ENDOSCOPY FACILITIES**

### 1.6.1 Parking

This section is not adopted.

## **CHAPTER 3.11 PSYCHIATRIC OUTPATIENT CENTERS**

### 1.3.1 Parking

This section is not adopted.