

Updated School-Age WAC 110-301: Environment

Environment – Space and Furnishings.		
110-300 WAC	Updated School-Age 110-301 WAC	Previous School-Age 110-305 WAC
<p>WAC 110-300-0130 Indoor early learning program space.</p> <p>(1) Indoor early learning program space must be accessible during program operating hours.</p> <p>(2) Early learning program space, ramps, and handrails must comply with, be accessible to, and accommodate children and adults with disabilities as required by the Washington law against discrimination (chapter 49.60 RCW) and the ADA, as now and hereafter amended.</p> <p>(3) Early learning program space must allow children to move between areas without disrupting another child's work or play.</p> <p>(4) A family home licensee must provide a signed and dated declaration form annually stating that the early learning program meets the following requirements, as applicable, in unlicensed space:</p> <p>(a) Furnace area safety, or smoke or carbon monoxide detector requirements pursuant to WAC 110-300-0170(3);</p> <p>(b) Guns, weapons, or ammunition storage pursuant to WAC 110-300-0165 (2)(e);</p> <p>(c) Medication storage pursuant to WAC 110-300-0215;</p> <p>(d) Refrigerator or freezer pursuant to WAC 110-300-0165 (3)(d);</p>	<p>WAC 110-301-0130 Indoor school-age program space.</p> <p>(1) School-age program space, ramps, and handrails must comply with, be accessible to, and accommodate children and adults with disabilities as required by the Washington law against discrimination (chapter 49.60 RCW) and the ADA.</p>	<p>No previous school-age rule.</p>

<p>(e) Storage areas that contain chemicals, utility sinks, or wet mops pursuant to WAC 110-300-0260; or</p> <p>(f) Swimming pools under WAC 110-300-0175.</p>		
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What's Different? WAC 110-301-0130 Indoor school-age program space.

- *Previous 110-305 vs Updated 110-301:* 110-305 doesn't have a rule like this.
- *110-300 vs Updated 110-301:* Same rule, except 110-300 includes rules for family home child care provider and 301 does not include " must allow children to move between areas without disrupting another child's work or play"

Environment – Space and Furnishings.

110-300 WAC	Updated School-Age 110-301 WAC	Previous School-Age 110-305 WAC
<p>WAC 110-300-0135 Routine care, play, learning, relaxation, and comfort.</p> <p>(1) An early learning provider must have accessible and child-size furniture and equipment (or altered and adapted in a family home early learning program) in sufficient quantity for the number of children in care. Tables must not be bucket style.</p> <p>(2) Furniture and equipment must be:</p> <p>(a) Maintained in a safe working condition;</p> <p>(b) Developmentally and age appropriate;</p> <p>(c) Visually inspected at least weekly for hazards, broken parts, or damage. All equipment with hazardous, broken parts, or damage must be repaired as soon as possible and must be inaccessible to children until repairs are made according to the manufacturer's instructions, if available;</p> <p>(d) Arranged in a way that does not interfere with other play equipment;</p> <p>(e) Installed and assembled according to manufacturer's specifications;</p> <p>(f) Stored in a manner to prevent injury;</p> <p>and</p> <p>(g) Accessible to the child's height so that he or she can find, use, and return materials independently.</p>	<p>WAC 110-301-0135 Routine care, play, learning, relaxation, and comfort.</p> <p>(1) A school-age provider must have accessible and child-size furniture and equipment in sufficient quantity.</p> <p>(2) Furniture and equipment must be:</p> <p>(a) Maintained in a safe working condition;</p> <p>(b) Developmentally and age appropriate;</p> <p>(c) Visually inspected at least weekly for hazards, broken parts, or damage. All equipment with hazardous, broken parts, or damage must be repaired as soon as possible and must be inaccessible to children until repairs are made according to the manufacturer's instructions, if available;</p> <p>(d) Arranged in a way that does not interfere with other play equipment;</p> <p>(e) Installed and assembled according to manufacturer's specifications;</p> <p>(f) Stored in a manner to prevent injury;</p> <p>and</p> <p>(g) Accessible to a child's height so that children can find, use, and return materials independently.</p>	

<p>(3) An early learning provider must supply soft furnishings in licensed space accessible to children. Soft furnishings may include, but are not limited to, carpeted areas and area rugs, upholstered furniture, cushions or large floor pillows, and stuffed animals.</p>		
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What's Different? 110-301-0135 Routine care, play, learning, relaxation, and comfort.

- *Previous 110-305 vs Updated 110-301:* No difference. Neither version includes 'Sleep, rest, and equipment' rule.
- *110-300 vs Updated 110-301:* Same rule, except 110-300 includes a reference to family home child care and bucket-style tables; Updated 110-301 does not include these references. 110-300-0135(3) includes info about soft furnishings; Updated 110-301 does not include info about soft furnishings.

Environment – Space and Furnishings.

110-300 WAC	Updated School-Age 110-301 WAC	Previous School-Age 110-305 WAC
<p>WAC 110-300-0140 Room arrangement, child-related displays, private space, and belongings.</p> <p>(1) Early learning materials and equipment must be visible, accessible to children in care, and must be arranged to promote and encourage independent access by children.</p> <p>(2) An early learning provider must display age and developmentally appropriate early learning materials. Materials must be located at enrolled children's eye level and related to current activities or curriculum.</p> <p>(3) An early learning provider must offer, or allow a child to create, a place for privacy. This space must:</p> <p>(a) Allow the provider to supervise children; and</p> <p>(b) Include an area accessible to children who seek or need time alone or in small groups.</p> <p>(4) An early learning provider must have extra clothing available for children who wet, soil, or have a need to change clothes.</p> <p>(5) An early learning provider must supply individual storage space for each child's belongings while in attendance. At a minimum, the space must be:</p>	<p>WAC 110-301-0140 Room arrangement, child-related displays, private space, and belongings.</p> <p>(1) School-age materials and equipment must be visible, accessible to children in care, and arranged to promote and encourage independent access by children.</p> <p>(2) A school-age provider must display age and developmentally appropriate school-age materials. Materials must be related to current activities and located so a child can find, use, and return materials independently.</p> <p>(3) A school-age provider must offer, or allow a child to create, a place for privacy. This space must:</p> <p>(a) Allow the provider to supervise children; and</p> <p>(b) Include an area accessible to children who seek or need time alone or in small groups.</p> <p>(4) A school-age provider must have extra clothing available for children who wet, soil, or have a need to change clothes.</p> <p>(5) A school-age provider must ensure children have individual storage space for each child's belongings while in attendance. This may include, but is not limited to, a child's personal</p>	<p>WAC 110-305-4750 Storage for each child's belongings.</p> <p>Separate storage areas for each child's belongings must be provided.</p>

<p>(a) Accessible to the child; and (b) Large enough and spaced sufficiently apart from other storage space to:</p> <p>(i) Store the child's personal articles and clothing; and (ii) Promote or encourage children to organize their possessions.</p> <p>(6) Child usable and accessible areas must be arranged to provide sufficient space for routine care, child play, and learning activities. These areas must be designed to:</p> <p>(a) Allow the provider to supervise or actively supervise the children, depending on the nature of the activities; (b) Allow children to move freely; and (c) Allow for different types of activities at the same time (for example: Blocks, puppets, language and literary materials, art materials, clay or play dough, music and movement, or dramatic play).</p>	<p>backpack or individual storage bins provided by the program. At a minimum, the space must be:</p> <p>(a) Accessible to the child; and (b) Large enough and spaced sufficiently apart from other storage space to:</p> <p>(i) Store the child's personal articles and clothing; and (ii) Promote or encourage children to organize their possessions.</p> <p>(6) Child usable and accessible areas must be arranged to provide sufficient space for routine care, child play, and learning activities. These areas must be designed to:</p> <p>(a) Allow the provider to supervise or actively supervise the children, depending on the nature of the activities; (b) Allow children to move freely; and (c) Allow for different types of activities at the same time, such as manipulatives, language and literary materials, art materials, table games, music, or dramatic play.</p>	
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What's Different? WAC 110-301-0140 Room arrangement, child-related displays, private space, and belongings.

- *Previous 110-305 vs Updated 110-301:* Similar rules. More info in 110-301 than in 110-305.
- *110-300 vs Updated 110-301:* Same rule, except 110-301 allows individual storage space for children to be the individual child's own backpack; 110-300 does not allow this.

Environment – Space and Furnishings.

110-300 WAC	Updated School-Age 110-301 WAC	Previous School-Age 110-305 WAC
<p>WAC 110-300-0145 Outdoor early learning program space.</p> <p>(1) An early learning provider must visually inspect outdoor program space and equipment daily to ensure outdoor areas and equipment are free of hazards.</p> <p>(2) Outdoor play space must contain a minimum of seventy-five square feet of licensed usable space per child accessing the play space at any given time. An early learning provider may develop an alternate plan if an early learning</p>	<p>WAC 110-301-0145 Outdoor school-age program space.</p> <p>(1) A school-age provider must visually inspect outdoor program space and equipment daily to ensure outdoor areas and equipment are free of hazards.</p> <p>(2) Outdoor play space must contain a minimum of seventy-five square feet of licensed usable space per child accessing the play space at any given time. A school-age provider may develop an alternate plan if a school-age program does not</p>	<p>WAC 110-305-4925 Licensed outdoor space.</p> <p>(1) The licensee must provide a safe outdoor play area on the premises.</p> <p>(a) The outdoor play space must contain seventy-five square feet of usable space per child for the number of children stated on the license.</p> <p>(b) If the premises does not have seventy-five square feet of available outdoor space per child, the licensee may provide an alternative plan, approved by the department, to meet the</p>

<p>program does not have enough outdoor play space to accommodate all enrolled children at once (for example, rotating groups of children to play outdoors or using an off-site play area). The department must approve alternate plans to use off-site play spaces.</p> <p>(3) An early learning program must have shaded areas in outdoor play space provided by trees, buildings, or shade structures.</p> <p>(4) Outdoor play space must promote a variety of age and developmentally appropriate active play areas for children in care. Activities must encourage and promote both moderate and vigorous physical activity such as running, jumping, skipping, throwing, pedaling, pushing, pulling, kicking, and climbing.</p> <p>(5) When the licensed outdoor play space is not immediately adjacent to the early learning program site, an early learning provider must use a safe route when moving to and from the licensed outdoor play space.</p> <p>(6) Licensed outdoor play areas must be enclosed with a fence or barrier that is intended to prevent children from exiting and discourages climbing. If the outdoor play area is enclosed by a barrier that is not a fence, the barrier may be a wall constructed with brick, stone, or a similar material.</p> <p>(7) Licensed outdoor play areas must be enclosed to deter people without permission from entering the area.</p> <p>(8) Fences, barriers, and gates must be in good condition, have no gap through which a sphere with a diameter of three and one-half inches can pass, and have a minimum height of forty-eight inches or conform in height to applicable local codes.</p>	<p>have enough outdoor play space to accommodate all enrolled children at once (for example, rotating groups of children to play outdoors or using an off-site play area). The department must approve alternate plans to use off-site play spaces.</p> <p>(3) A school-age program must have shaded areas in outdoor play space provided by trees, buildings, or shade structures.</p> <p>(4) Outdoor play space must promote a variety of age and developmentally appropriate active play areas for children in care. Activities must encourage and promote both moderate and vigorous physical activity such as running, jumping, skipping, throwing, pedaling, pushing, pulling, kicking, and climbing. Bouncing equipment including, but not limited to, trampolines, rebounders and inflatable equipment must be inaccessible and locked. This requirement does not apply to bounce balls designed to be used by individual children.</p> <p>(5) When the licensed outdoor play space is not immediately adjacent to the school-age program site, a school-age provider must use a safe route when moving to and from the licensed outdoor play space.</p> <p>(6) For any program that does not operate on public or private school premises, licensed outdoor play areas must be enclosed with a fence or barrier that is intended to prevent children from exiting and discourages climbing. If the outdoor play area is enclosed by a barrier that is not a fence, the barrier may be a wall constructed with brick, stone, or a similar material.</p> <p>(7) For any program that does not operate on public or private school premises, licensed outdoor play areas must be enclosed to deter people without permission from entering the area.</p>	<p>requirement for all children in care to have daily opportunities for active outdoor play.</p> <p>(2) When the licensed outdoor play space is not adjacent to the licensed facility the licensee must:</p> <p>(a) Identify and use a safe route to and from the licensed outdoor space that is approved by the department; and</p> <p>(b) Supervise the children at all times when passing between the licensed outdoor space and the facility.</p> <p>(3) The licensee must provide a written plan, approved by the department, to make roadways and other dangers adjacent to the licensed outdoor play space inaccessible to children.</p> <p>(4) For any program that does not operate on public or private school premises, the licensed outdoor play space must be enclosed within a fence, barrier, or identified boundary. Any opening between fence slats may be no wider than three and one-half inches.</p> <p>(5) For any program that does not operate on public or private school premises, the department may approve all or part of the outdoor space for use by a child care program that has been maintained by using the Consumer Product Safety Commission's <i>Public Playground Safety Handbook</i>.</p> <p>WAC 110-305-5000 Play equipment.</p> <p>For any program that does not operate on public or private school premises, the licensee must have play equipment that is developmentally appropriate and maintained in a safe working condition. The licensee must inspect play equipment at least weekly for injury hazards, broken parts, or damage. Unsafe equipment must</p>
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<p>(9) The opening between a fence post and gate or fence post and building must have no gap through which a sphere with a diameter of three and one-half inches can pass.</p> <p>(10) An early learning provider must not install any wooden fence, playground structure, or furniture if it contains chromated copper arsenate (CCA), creosote or pentachlorophenol. If wooden fences, structures, and furniture are suspected of having CCA, they must be tested. If CCA is present, fences, structures, and furniture must be removed or sealed with an oil-based outdoor sealant annually or as needed within six months of the date this section becomes effective.</p> <p>(11) Within six months of the date this section becomes effective or prior to licensing, exiting mechanisms on gates from a licensed outdoor play area to unlicensed space must be equipped with a self-closing and self-latching mechanism (shuts automatically when released from an individual's control). A gate that is not an emergency exit must be locked or self-closing and self-latching.</p> <p>(12) Outdoor play areas must have two exits that must not be partially or entirely blocked, with at least one exit located away from the building.</p>	<p>(8) For any program that does not operate on public or private school premises, fences, barriers, and gates must be in good condition, have no gap through which a sphere with a diameter of three and one-half inches can pass, and have a minimum height of forty-eight inches or conform in height to applicable local codes.</p> <p>(9) For any program that does not operate on public or private school premises, the opening between a fence post and gate or fence post and building must have no gap through which a sphere with a diameter of three and one-half inches can pass.</p> <p>(10) For any program that does not operate on public or private school premises, a school-age provider must not install any wooden fence, playground structure, or furniture if it contains chromated copper arsenate (CCA), creosote or pentachlorophenol. If wooden fences, structures, and furniture are suspected of having CCA, they must be tested. If CCA is present, fences, structures, and furniture must be removed or sealed with an oil-based outdoor sealant annually or as needed within six months of the date this section becomes effective.</p> <p>(11) Within six months of the date this section becomes effective or prior to licensing, any program that does not operate on public or private school premises must have exiting mechanisms on gates from a licensed outdoor play area to unlicensed space that are equipped with a self-closing and self-latching mechanism (shuts automatically when released from an individual's control). A gate that is not an emergency exit must be locked or self-closing and self-latching.</p> <p>(12) For any program that does not operate on public or private school premises, outdoor play areas must have two exits that must</p>	<p>be repaired immediately or must be made inaccessible to children until repairs are made.</p>
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	not be partially or entirely blocked, with at least one exit located away from the building.	
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What's Different? WAC 110-301-0145 Outdoor school-age program space.

- *Previous 110-305 vs Updated 110-301:* 110-305-5000 requires inspection of outdoor equipment at least weekly; 110-301 requires inspection of outdoor equipment daily. Previous 110-305-4925 requires that the dept. approve route to and from outdoor play area if it's not adjacent to the licensed facility; Updated 110-301 does not. Previous 110-305-4925(2)(b) requires children be supervised at all times when passing between the licensed outdoor space and the facility; Updated 110-301 includes this same requirement in 110-301-0345.
- *110-300 vs Updated 110-301:* Same rule, except Updated 110-301-0145(6-12) includes caveat, "For any program that does not operate on public or private school premises..." Updated 110-301-0145(4)(a) addresses bouncing equipment; 110-300-0146(4) addresses bouncing equipment.

Environment – Space and Furnishings.

110-300 WAC	Updated School-Age 110-301 WAC	Previous School-Age 110-305 WAC
<p>WAC 110-300-0146 Equipment and surfaces in outdoor early learning space.</p> <p>(1) Playground equipment and surfacing used by an early learning provider must comply with applicable CPSC guidelines, as now and hereafter amended including, but not limited to, installing, arranging, designing, constructing, and maintaining outdoor play equipment and surfacing.</p> <p>(a) Climbing play equipment must not be placed on or above concrete, asphalt, packed soil, lumber, or similar hard surfaces;</p> <p>(b) The ground under swings and play equipment must be covered by a shock absorbing material (grass alone is not an acceptable) such as:</p> <p>(i) Pea gravel at least nine inches deep;</p> <p>(ii) Playground wood chips at least nine inches deep;</p> <p>(iii) Shredded recycled rubber at least six inches deep; or</p> <p>(iv) Any material that has a certificate of compliance, label, or documentation stating it meets ASTM standards F1292-13 and F2223-10, as now and hereafter amended.</p> <p>(2) Permanently anchored outdoor play equipment must not be placed over septic tank</p>	<p>WAC 110-301-0146 Equipment and surfaces in outdoor school-age program space.</p> <p>This section is applicable to any program that does not operate on public or private school premises.</p> <p>(1) Playground equipment and surfacing used by a school-age provider must comply with applicable CPSC guidelines including, but not limited to, installing, arranging, designing, constructing, and maintaining outdoor play equipment and surfacing.</p> <p>(a) Climbing play equipment must not be placed on or above concrete, asphalt, packed soil, lumber, or similar hard surfaces; and</p> <p>(b) The ground under swings and play equipment must be covered by a shock absorbing material (grass alone is not an acceptable) such as:</p> <p>(i) Pea gravel;</p> <p>(ii) Playground wood chips;</p> <p>(iii) Shredded recycled rubber; or</p> <p>(iv) Any material that has a certificate of compliance, label, or documentation stating it meets ASTM standards F1292-13 and F2223-10.</p> <p>(2) Permanently anchored outdoor play equipment must not be placed over septic tank areas or drain fields, and must be installed according to the manufacturer's directions.</p>	<p>WAC 110-305-4950 Playground equipment—Ground cover—Fall zones.</p> <p>This section is applicable to any program that does not operate on public or private school premises.</p> <p>(1) The licensee must not place climbing play equipment on concrete, asphalt, packed soil, lumber, or similar hard surfaces when being used by children.</p> <p>(2) The ground under swings and play equipment intended to be climbed must be covered by a shock absorbing material. Grass alone is not an acceptable ground cover material under swings or play equipment intended to be climbed. Acceptable ground cover includes:</p> <p>(a) Pea gravel at least nine inches deep;</p> <p>(b) Playground wood chips at least nine inches deep;</p> <p>(c) Shredded recycled rubber at least six inches deep; or</p> <p>(d) Other department approved material.</p> <p>(3) A six-foot fall zone must surround all equipment that has a platform over forty-eight inches tall that is intended to be climbed.</p> <p>(4) The fall zone area must extend at least six feet beyond the perimeter of the play equipment. For swings, the fall zone must be the</p>

<p>areas or drain fields, and must be installed according to the manufacturer's directions.</p> <p>(3) Handmade playground equipment must be maintained for safety or removed when no longer safe. Prior to construction of new handmade playground equipment, the provider must notify the department and have plans and a materials list available upon request.</p> <p>(4) Bouncing equipment including, but not limited to, trampolines, rebounders and inflatable equipment must be inaccessible and locked. This requirement does not apply to bounce balls designed to be used by individual children.</p>	<p>(3) Handmade playground equipment must be maintained for safety or removed when no longer safe. Prior to construction of new handmade playground equipment, the provider must notify the department and have plans and a materials list available upon request.</p>	<p>distance to the front and rear of the swing set equal to or greater than twice the height of the top bar from which the swing is suspended.</p> <p>(5) Swing sets must be positioned further away from structures to the front and rear of the swing set. The distance to the front and rear of the swing set from any playground equipment or other structure must be a distance equal to or greater than twice the height of the top bar from which the swing is suspended.</p> <p>(6) The department may approve all or part of the outdoor space for use by a child care program that has been maintained by using the Consumer Product Safety Commission's <i>Public Playground Safety Handbook</i>.</p> <p>WAC 110-305-5050 Bouncing equipment prohibited. The licensee must not use or allow the use of bouncing equipment including, but not limited to, trampolines, rebounders, and inflatable structures.</p>
<p>What's Different? WAC 110-301-0146 Equipment and surfaces in outdoor school-age program space.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Previous 110-305 vs Updated 110-301:</i> Similar rules. Previous 110-305 includes info about fall zone and swing set distance from other equipment; Updated 110-301 does not include this info but does state provider must follow CPSC guidelines. • <i>110-300 vs Updated 110-301:</i> 110-301 states: Same rules, except Updated 110-301 states: "This section is applicable to any program that does not operate on public or private school premises." 110-301-0145(1)(b) does not include the depth measurements of ground cover material; 110-300-0146(1)(b) does include the depth measurements of ground cover material. 110-300-0146(4) addresses bouncing equipment; Updated 110-301-0145(4)(a) addresses bouncing equipment. 		
<p>Environment – Space and Furnishings.</p>		
<p>110-300 WAC</p>	<p>Updated School-Age 110-301 WAC</p>	<p>Previous School-Age 110-305 WAC</p>
<p>WAC 110-300-0147 Weather conditions and outdoor hazards.</p> <p>(1) An early learning provider must observe weather conditions and other possible hazards to take appropriate action for child health and safety. Conditions that pose a health or safety risk may include, but are not limited to:</p>	<p>WAC 110-301-0147 Weather conditions and outdoor hazards.</p> <p>(1) A school-age provider must observe weather conditions and other possible hazards to take appropriate action for child health and safety. Conditions that pose a health or safety risk may include, but are not limited to:</p>	<p>No previous school-age rule.</p>

<p>(a) Heat in excess of 100 degrees Fahrenheit or pursuant to advice of the local authority;</p> <p>(b) Cold less than 20 degrees Fahrenheit, or pursuant to advice of the local authority;</p> <p>(c) Lightning storm, tornado, hurricane, or flooding if there is immediate or likely danger;</p> <p>(d) Earthquake;</p> <p>(e) Air quality emergency ordered by a local or state authority on air quality or public health;</p> <p>(f) Lockdown notification ordered by a public safety authority; and</p> <p>(g) Other similar incidents.</p> <p>(2) An early learning provider must dress children for weather conditions during outdoor play time.</p>	<p>(a) Heat in excess of 100 degrees Fahrenheit or pursuant to advice of the local authority;</p> <p>(b) Cold less than 20 degrees Fahrenheit, or pursuant to advice of the local authority;</p> <p>(c) Lightning storm, tornado, hurricane, or flooding if there is immediate or likely danger;</p> <p>(d) Earthquake;</p> <p>(e) Air quality emergency ordered by a local or state authority on air quality or public health;</p> <p>(f) Lockdown notification ordered by a public safety authority; and</p> <p>(g) Other similar incidents.</p> <p>(2) A school-age provider must ensure children are dressed for weather conditions during outdoor play time.</p>	
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What's Different? WAC 110-301-0147 Weather conditions and outdoor hazards.

- *Previous 110-305 vs Updated 110-301:* 110-305 doesn't have a rule like this.
- *110-300 vs Updated 110-301:* Same rule.

Environment – Space and Furnishings.

110-300 WAC	Updated School-Age 110-301 WAC	Previous School-Age 110-305 WAC
<p>WAC 110-300-0148 Gardens in outdoor early learning program space.</p> <p>(1) A garden in an early learning program space must:</p> <p>(a) Have safeguards in place to minimize risk of cross-contamination by animals;</p> <p>(b) Use soil free from agricultural or industrial contaminants such as lead or arsenic if gardening directly in the ground;</p> <p>(c) If gardening in raised beds use:</p> <p>(i) New soil that is labeled "organic" or "safe for children" and was obtained from a gardening supply store or other retail store; or</p> <p>(ii) Composted soil made from material that is safe according to the Washington State</p>	<p>WAC 110-301-0148 Gardens in outdoor school-age program space.</p> <p>(1) A garden in a school-age program space must:</p> <p>(a) Have safeguards in place to minimize risk of cross-contamination by animals;</p> <p>(b) Use soil free from agricultural or industrial contaminants such as lead or arsenic if gardening directly in the ground;</p> <p>(c) If gardening in raised beds use:</p> <p>(i) New soil that is labeled "organic" or "safe for children" and was obtained from a gardening supply store or other retail store; or</p> <p>(ii) Composted soil made from material that is safe according to the Washington State</p>	<p>No previous school-age rule.</p>

<p>University's extension master gardener composting guidelines; and</p> <p>(d) Use water that comes from a private well approved by the local health jurisdiction or from a public water system. An early learning provider must make water for gardens inaccessible to children if the provider uses irrigation water.</p> <p>(2) Garden beds must be made of materials that will not leach chemicals into the soil including, but not limited to, wood treated with chromated copper arsenate, creosote or pentachlorophenol, reclaimed railroad ties, or tires.</p> <p>(3) Any herbicide or pesticide must be applied pursuant to the product manufacturer's directions. The product must not be applied while children are present. Children must not apply the product, or have access to the garden during the manufacturer's prescribed waiting period following application.</p> <p>(4) Commonplace toxic plants or plants with poisonous leaves (for example: Tomato, potato, or rhubarb) may be grown in the garden. An early learning provider must actively supervise children who are able to access a garden where commonplace toxic plants or plants with poisonous leaves are growing.</p>	<p>University's extension master gardener composting guidelines; and</p> <p>(d) Use water that comes from a private well approved by the local health jurisdiction or from a public water system. A school-age provider must make water for gardens inaccessible to children if the provider uses irrigation water.</p> <p>(2) Garden beds must be made of materials that will not leach chemicals into the soil including, but not limited to, wood treated with chromated copper arsenate, creosote or pentachlorophenol, reclaimed railroad ties, or tires.</p> <p>(3) Any herbicide or pesticide must be applied pursuant to the product manufacturer's directions. The product must not be applied while children are present. Children must not apply the product or have access to the garden during the manufacturer's prescribed waiting period following application.</p>	
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What's Different? WAC 110-301-0148 Gardens in outdoor school-age program space.

- *Previous 110-305 vs Updated 110-301:* 110-305 doesn't have a rule like this.
- *110-300 vs Updated 110-301:* Same rule, except 110-300 includes (4) Commonplace toxic plants or plants with poisonous leaves; Updated 110-301 does not include info about Commonplace toxic plants or plants with poisonous leaves.

Environment – Activities

110-300 WAC	Updated School-Age 110-301 WAC	Previous School-Age 110-305 WAC
<p>WAC 110-300-0150 Program and activities.</p> <p>(1) An early learning provider must supply children in care with early learning materials that are age and developmentally appropriate. For each age group of children in care, a provider must</p>	<p>WAC 110-301-0150 Program and activities.</p> <p>(1) A school-age provider must supply children in care with a variety of school-age materials that are age and developmentally</p>	<p>WAC 110-305-6600 Equipment and play materials.</p> <p>(1) Safe equipment and play materials must be provided that are:</p> <p>(a) Washable and clean; and</p>

<p>supply a variety of materials that satisfy individual, developmental, and cultural needs. Early learning materials must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Clean; (b) Washable or disposable; (c) Accommodating to a range of abilities of children in care; (d) Available to children in care appropriate to a child's age and developmental level; (e) Nonpoisonous and free of toxins. If an early learning provider is using prepackaged art materials, the materials must be labeled "non-toxic" and meet ASTM standard D-4236 as described in 16 C.F.R. 1500.14 (b)(8)(i), as now and hereafter amended; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (f) In good and safe working condition; (g) Accommodating to special needs of children in care; and (h) Removed from the early learning program space once an item has been recalled by CPSC. <p>(2) An early learning provider must ensure a sufficient quantity and variety of materials to engage children in the early learning program (for example: Arts and crafts supplies, various textured materials, construction materials, manipulative materials, music and sound devices, books, and social living equipment). Materials must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Encourage both active physical play and quiet play activities; (b) Promote imagination and creativity; (c) Promote language development and literacy skills; (d) Promote numeracy (counting and numbers) and spatial ability; (e) Encourage discovery and exploration; <p>and</p>	<p>appropriate and meet children's individual and cultural needs. School-age materials must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Clean; (b) Washable or disposable; (c) Accommodating to a range of abilities of children in care; (d) Available to children in care appropriate to a child's age and developmental level; (e) Nonpoisonous and free of toxins. If a school-age provider is using prepackaged art materials, the materials must be labeled "non-toxic" and meet ASTM standard D-4236 as described in 16 C.F.R. 1500.14 (b)(8)(i); <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (f) In good and safe working condition; (g) Accommodating to special needs of children in care; and (h) Removed from the school-age program space once an item has been recalled by CPSC. (2) A school-age provider must ensure a sufficient quantity and variety of materials to engage children in the school-age program, such as arts and crafts supplies, construction materials, manipulative materials, music and sound devices, table games, books, social living equipment, and gross motor materials such as balls and jump ropes. Materials must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Encourage both active physical play and quiet play activities; (b) Promote imagination and creativity; (c) Promote communication and literacy skills; (d) Encourage social skill development; (e) Promote numeracy, math, and spatial ability; (f) Encourage discovery, exploration, and reasoning; and (g) Promote learning skills. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b) Nonpoisonous or free of toxins. (2) Materials and equipment must accommodate children with special needs. (3) Basic school supplies and program staff support must be provided for children to work on their homework. <p>WAC 110-305-6625 Art materials. All prepackaged art materials used in the child care must be labeled "nontoxic" and as conforming to or meeting "ASTM D-4236." This does not apply to food items used as art materials, bulk paper, or items from the natural environment.</p>
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(f) Promote learning skills.		
What's Different? WAC 110-301-0150 Program and activities.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Previous 110-305 vs Updated 110-301:</i> Similar rules. Updated 110-301 includes more info than Previous 110-305. • <i>110-300 vs Updated 110-301:</i> 110-301 includes (2)(d) Encourage social skill development; 110-300 does not include social skill development in (2) list. 		
Environment – Activities		
110-300 WAC	Updated School-Age 110-301 WAC	Previous School-Age 110-305 WAC
<p>WAC 110-300-0155 Use of television, video, and computer.</p> <p>If an early learning provider offers screen time to children in care:</p> <p>(1) The screen time available for each child:</p> <p>(a) Must be educational, developmentally and age appropriate, nonviolent, and culturally sensitive; and</p> <p>(b) Should be interactive with staff.</p> <p>(2) Children must not be required to participate in screen time activities. Alternative activities must be provided to children in care when screen time is offered.</p> <p>(3) Screen time must not occur during scheduled meals or snacks.</p> <p>(4) Total screen time must not exceed two and one-half hours per week for each child over twenty-four months of age through preschool in full-day care (one and one-quarter hours per child in half-day care).</p> <p>(5) For school-age children, screen time must be limited to two and one-half hours per week for each child unless computer use is required for homework or a part of curriculum.</p> <p>(6) There must not be intentional screen time for children under twenty-four months of age. An infant or toddler must be redirected from an area where screen time is displayed.</p>	<p>WAC 110-301-0155 Use of television, video, and computers.</p> <p>(1) If a school-age provider offers screen time to children in care, the screen time must be educational, developmentally and age appropriate, nonviolent, and culturally sensitive.</p> <p>(2) Children must not be required to participate in screen time activities. Alternative activities must be provided to children in care when screen time is offered.</p> <p>(3) Screen time must not occur during meals or snacks.</p> <p>(4) Screen time must be limited to two and one-half hours per week for each child unless computer use is required for homework or a part of curriculum.</p>	<p>WAC 110-305-6650 Screen time.</p> <p>When the child care program provides screen time for children in care, the screen time must:</p> <p>(1) Be educational, developmentally and age appropriate;</p> <p>(2) Have child-appropriate content; and</p> <p>(3) Not have violent or adult content.</p> <p>WAC 110-305-6675 Screen time--Limitations.</p> <p>The licensee or staff must:</p> <p>(1) Limit screen time for any child to no more than one hour per week, except when children are completing homework assignments;</p> <p>(2) Not require children to participate in screen time;</p> <p>(3) Provide alternative activities to screen time; and</p> <p>(4) Place the television screen at least three feet from the children.</p>
What's Different? WAC 110-301-0155 Use of television, video, and computers.		

- *Previous 110-305 vs Updated 110-301:* Similar rules. Previous 110-305-6675(1) requires that screen time is limited to no more than one hour per week, except when children are completing homework assignments; Updated 110-301-0155(4) requires that screen time must be limited to two and one-half hours per week for each child unless computer use is required for homework or a part of curriculum.
- *110-300 vs Updated 110-301:* Same rules, except 110-300 references infants, toddlers and preschoolers; Updated 110-301 does not. 300 states “should be interactive with staff” and 301 does not.

Environment – Activities

110-300 WAC	Updated School-Age 110-301 WAC	Previous School-Age 110-305 WAC
<p>WAC 110-300-0160 Promoting acceptance of diversity.</p> <p>(1) An early learning provider must provide culturally and racially diverse learning opportunities. Diverse learning opportunities must be demonstrated by the provider's curriculum, activities, and materials that represent all children, families, and staff. A provider must use equipment and materials that include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Diverse dolls, books, pictures, games, or materials that do not reinforce stereotypes; (b) Diverse music from many cultures in children's primary languages; and (c) A balance of different ethnic and cultural groups, ages, abilities, family styles, and genders. <p>(2) An early learning provider must intervene appropriately to stop biased behavior displayed by children or adults including, but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Redirecting an inappropriate conversation or behavior; (b) Being aware of situations that may involve bias and responding appropriately; and (c) Refusing to ignore bias. 	<p>WAC 110-301-0160 Promoting acceptance of diversity.</p> <p>(1) A school-age provider must provide culturally and racially diverse learning opportunities. Diverse learning opportunities must be demonstrated by the provider's activities and materials that represent all children, families, and staff. A provider must use equipment and materials that include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Diverse dolls, books, pictures, games, or materials that do not reinforce stereotypes; (b) Diverse music from many cultures in children's primary languages; and (c) A balance of different ethnic and cultural groups, ages, abilities, family styles, and genders. <p>(2) A school-age provider must intervene appropriately to stop biased behavior displayed by children or adults including, but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Redirecting an inappropriate conversation or behavior; (b) Being aware of situations that may involve bias and responding appropriately; and (c) Refusing to ignore bias. 	<p>WAC 110-305-6775 Diversity.</p> <p>The licensee must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Provide an environment that reflects each child's daily life, family culture and language, and the diversity in society; (2) Describe or demonstrate to the licensor, or have a written plan for how: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The licensee will discuss with parents how the child care reflects that child's daily life and family's culture or language; and (b) The child care environment reflects the diversity in society.

What's Different? WAC 110-301-0160 Promoting acceptance of diversity.

- *Previous 110-305 vs Updated 110-301:* Similar rules. Updated 110-301 includes more info than Previous 110-305.
- *110-300 vs Updated 110-301:* Same rule, except for a few wording changes.

Environment – Safety

110-300 WAC	Updated School-Age 110-301 WAC	Previous School-Age 110-305 WAC
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WAC 110-300-0165 Safety requirements.

(1) An early learning provider must keep indoor and outdoor early learning program space, materials, and equipment free from hazards and in safe working condition. Equipment and toys purchased and used must be compliant with CPSC guidelines or ASTM standards, as now and hereafter amended. Playground equipment and surfaces must meet the requirements of WAC [110-300-0146](#).

(2) An early learning provider must take steps to prevent hazards to children including, but not limited to:

(a) Making inaccessible to infants and toddlers any equipment, material, or objects that may pose a risk of choking, aspiration, or ingestion. For the purposes of this section, equipment, material, or objects that have a diameter or overall dimension of one and three-quarter inches or less shall be considered items that may pose a risk of choking, aspiration, or ingestion. Small parts from larger equipment, material, or objects that have a diameter or overall dimension of one and three-quarter inches or less, that may become detached from the larger equipment, materials, or object shall also be considered items that may pose a risk of choking, aspiration, or ingestion;

(b) Eliminating and not using in the licensed space, pursuant to RCW [43.216.380](#), any window blinds or other window coverings with pull cords or inner cords capable of forming a loop and posing risk of strangulation to children.

(i) Window blinds and other window coverings that have been manufactured or properly retrofitted in a manner that eliminates the formation of loops posing a risk of strangulation are allowed; and

WAC 110-301-0165 Safety requirements.

(1) A school-age provider must keep indoor and outdoor school-age program space, materials, and equipment free from hazards and in safe working condition. Equipment and toys purchased and used must be compliant with CPSC guidelines or ASTM standards. For any program that does not operate on public or private school premises, playground equipment and surfaces must meet the requirements of WAC 110-301-0146.

(2) A school-age provider must take steps to prevent hazards to children including, but not limited to:

(a) Ensuring firearms, guns, weapons, and ammunition are not on the premises of a school-age program; and

(b) For any program that does not operate on public or private school premises, eliminating and not using in the licensed space, pursuant to RCW [43.216.380](#), any window blinds or other window coverings with pull cords or inner cords capable of forming a loop and posing risk of strangulation to children.

(i) Window blinds and other window coverings that have been manufactured or properly retrofitted in a manner that eliminates the formation of loops posing a risk of strangulation are allowed; and

(ii) A window covering must not be secured to the frame of a window or door used as an emergency exit in a way that would prevent the window or door from opening easily.

(3) A school-age provider must take measures intended to prevent other hazards to children in care in school-age program space including, but not limited to:

WAC 110-305-4200 Toys, equipment, and recalled items.

(1) The licensee must maintain equipment, toys or other items in the child care in good and safe working condition.

(2) The licensee must remove a recalled item as soon as the licensee becomes aware that the item used in the licensee's child care operation has been recalled.

WAC 110-305-4300 Window coverings.

(1) For any program that does not operate on public or private school premises, window coverings with pull cords or inner cords capable of forming a loop are prohibited as provided by RCW [43.215.360](#).

(2) Window coverings may be allowed that have been manufactured or altered to eliminate the formation of a loop.

(3) A window covering must not be secured to the frame of a window or door used as an emergency exit in any way that would prevent the window or door from opening easily.

WAC 110-305-4700 Water temperature.

For any program that does not operate on public or private school premises, the licensee must monitor the water temperature and maintain it at least sixty degrees Fahrenheit and not more than one hundred twenty degrees Fahrenheit.

WAC 110-305-4250 Indoor temperature.

For any program that does not operate on public or private school premises, the indoor temperature must be no less than sixty-five degrees Fahrenheit and no higher than seventy-five degrees Fahrenheit during the winter or eighty-two degrees Fahrenheit during the summer.

<p>(ii) A window covering must not be secured to the frame of a window or door used as an emergency exit in a way that would prevent the window or door from opening easily.</p> <p>(c) Making inaccessible to children straps, strings, cords, wires, or similar items capable of forming a loop around a child's neck that are not used during supervised early learning program activities;</p> <p>(d) Making inaccessible to children plastic bags and other suffocation hazards;</p> <p>(e) Ensuring firearms, guns, weapons, and ammunition are not on the premises of a center early learning program. Firearms, guns, weapons, and ammunition on the premises of a family home early learning program must be stored in a locked gun safe or locked room inaccessible to children. If stored in a locked room, each gun must be stored unloaded and with a trigger lock or other disabling device. The locked room must be inaccessible to children at all times;</p> <p>(f) Preventing children from walking into or through a glass door, window, or other glass barrier, by placing stickers or art work at the children's eye level on the glass; and</p> <p>(g) Cribs, play pens, bassinets, infant beds, and indoor climbing structures must not be placed next to windows, to prevent harm from shattered glass, unless the window is made of safety glass.</p> <p>(3) An early learning provider must take measures intended to prevent other hazards to children in care in early learning program space including, but not limited to:</p> <p>(a) Cuts, abrasions, and punctures. Equipment, materials, and other objects on the premises that have splintered edges, sharp edges, points, protruding nails, bolts, or other dangers</p>	<p>(a) Cuts, abrasions, and punctures. Equipment, materials, and other objects on the premises that have splintered edges, sharp edges, points, protruding nails, bolts, or other dangers must be repaired, removed, or made inaccessible to children;</p> <p>(b) Burns. Equipment, materials, or products that may be hot enough to injure a child must be made inaccessible to children;</p> <p>(c) Sheering, crushing, or pinching. Broken or cracked equipment, materials, and objects must be repaired, removed, or made inaccessible to children;</p> <p>(d) Entrapment. Spare or secondary freezers and refrigerators, washers, dryers, compost bins, and other entrapment dangers must be inaccessible to children unless being actively supervised;</p> <p>(e) Tripping. Tripping hazards must be eliminated. For any program that does not operate on public or private school premises, uneven walkways and damaged flooring or carpeting, or other tripping hazards must be removed or repaired;</p> <p>(f) Falling objects. Large objects that pose a risk of falling or tipping must be securely anchored. Large objects include, but are not limited to, televisions, dressers, bookshelves, wall cabinets, sideboards or hutches, and wall units; and</p> <p>(g) Equipment in poor condition. Equipment in poor condition (loose parts, rusty parts, flaking paint, or other dangers) must be repaired, removed, or made inaccessible to children.</p> <p>(4) To ensure a safe environment for children in care, a school-age provider must comply with the following requirements:</p>	<p>WAC 110-305-4275 Fans, air conditioning or cross ventilation.</p> <p>For any program that does not operate on public or private school premises, a fan, air conditioner or cross ventilation must be used in licensed space when the inside temperature exceeds eighty-two degrees Fahrenheit. Fans and air conditioners must be kept inaccessible to the children, or a protective barrier must be used to prevent children from accessing fan blades.</p> <p>WAC 110-305-4725 Guns and other weapons.</p> <p>Firearms or other weapons are prohibited on the premises.</p> <p>WAC 110-305-4350 Electrical outlets, cords and power strips.</p> <p>(1) For any program that does not operate on public or private school premises, the licensee must:</p> <p>(a) Use electrical outlets that are in good working order without exposed wires or broken covers;</p> <p>(b) Install interior outlets near sinks, tubs or toilets that are:</p> <p>(i) Tamper-resistant ground fault circuit interrupter (GFCI) type; or</p> <p>(ii) Made inaccessible to the children.</p> <p>(2) For all licensed programs, electrical cords must be:</p> <p>(a) Secured to prevent a tripping hazard;</p> <p>(b) In good working order, not torn or frayed and without any exposed wire; and</p> <p>(c) Plugged directly into an outlet, or a surge protector that is plugged directly into an outlet.</p>
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<p>must be repaired, removed, or made inaccessible to children;</p> <p>(b) Burns. Equipment, materials, or products that may be hot enough to injure a child must be made inaccessible to children;</p> <p>(c) Sheering, crushing, or pinching. Broken or cracked equipment, materials, and objects must be repaired, removed, or made inaccessible to children;</p> <p>(d) Entrapment. Freezers, refrigerators, washers, dryers, compost bins, and other entrapment dangers must be inaccessible to children unless being actively supervised;</p> <p>(e) Tripping. Tripping hazards must be eliminated. Uneven walkways, damaged flooring or carpeting, or other tripping hazards must be removed or repaired;</p> <p>(f) Falling objects. Large objects that pose a risk of falling or tipping must be securely anchored. Large objects include, but are not limited to, televisions, dressers, bookshelves, wall cabinets, sideboards or hutches, and wall units; and</p> <p>(g) Equipment in poor condition. Equipment in poor condition (loose parts, rusty parts, flaking paint, or other dangers) must be repaired, removed, or made inaccessible to children.</p> <p>(4) To ensure a safe environment for children in care, an early learning provider must comply with the following requirements:</p> <p>(a) Indoor temperatures for the premises. The temperature of indoor early learning licensed space must be between 68 and 82 degrees Fahrenheit. If indoor licensed space is colder than 68 or hotter than 82 degrees Fahrenheit, an early learning provider must use climate control devices</p>	<p>(a) Safe noise levels. Noise levels must be maintained at a level in which a normal conversation may occur, except when children are engaged in gross motor activities;</p> <p>(b) Stairway safety.</p> <p>(i) There must not be clutter or obstructions in the stairway;</p> <p>(ii) For any program that does not operate on public or private school premises, all stairways (indoor and outdoor), not including play structures, must meet local building codes pursuant to RCW 43.216.340.</p> <p>(A) Open stairways with no walls on either side must have handrails with slats (balusters) that prevent a child from falling off either side of the stairway.</p> <p>(B) Stairways with a wall on only one side must have a handrail with slats (balusters) on the side without the wall that prevents a child from falling off the stairway.</p> <p>(C) Stairways with a wall on both sides must have a handrail no higher than thirty-eight inches on at least one side of the stairway.</p> <p>(c) Indoor temperatures for the premises. For any program that does not operate on public or private school premises, the temperature of indoor school-age licensed space must be between 68 and 82 degrees Fahrenheit. If indoor licensed space is colder than 68 or hotter than 82 degrees Fahrenheit, a school-age provider must use climate control devices that are inaccessible to children to bring the temperature within the required range;</p> <p>(d) Window openings. For any program that does not operate on public or private school premises, windows within the reach of children must only open up to three and one-half inches or have some barrier or preventative measure to</p>	<p>(3) Power strips with a surge protector may be used and must be made inaccessible to the children.</p> <p>(4) Extension cords may be used only for a brief or temporary purpose and must be plugged into an outlet or into a surge protected power strip.</p> <p>WAC 110-305-4360 Area lighting.</p> <p>For any program that does not operate on public or private school premises, all areas of the facility must have natural or artificial lighting that provides adequate illumination for facility activities.</p> <p>WAC 110-305-4375 Lighting safety.</p> <p>(1) For any program that does not operate on public or private school premises, ceiling-mounted light fixtures in licensed space accessible to children must have one of the following:</p> <p>(a) Shatter-resistant covers; or</p> <p>(b) Shatter-resistant light bulbs.</p> <p>(2) The licensee of a program that does not operate on public or private school premises, must not:</p> <p>(a) Allow bare light bulbs in any play space;</p> <p>(b) Use lights or light fixtures indoors that are intended or recommended for outdoor use; or</p> <p>(c) Use halogen lamps in any area accessible to children during operating hours.</p>
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that are inaccessible to children to bring the temperature within the required range;

(b) **Window openings.** Windows within the reach of children must only open up to three and one-half inches or have some barrier or preventative measure to discourage children from exiting through the window. The three and one-half inch opening does not apply to exit windows in family home early learning programs;

(c) **Licensed space lighting.** Early learning program space must have natural or artificial light that provides appropriate illumination for early learning program activities and supervision. A provider must comply with all light fixture manufacturers' installation and use requirements. A provider must also ensure compliance with the following requirements:

(i) Light fixtures must have shatter-resistant covers or light bulbs;

(ii) Lights or light fixtures used indoors must be designed for indoor use only;

(iii) Free standing lamps must be attached or secured to prevent tipping; and

(iv) Halogen lamps and bulbs are prohibited.

(d) **Safe noise levels.** Noise levels must be maintained at a level in which a normal conversation may occur;

(e) **Safe water temperature.** All water accessible to enrolled children must not be hotter than 120 degrees Fahrenheit;

(f) **Stairway safety.**

(i) There must not be clutter or obstructions in the stairway;

(ii) All stairways (indoor and outdoor), not including play structures, must meet local building codes pursuant to RCW [43.216.340](#).

discourage children from exiting through the window;

(e) **Licensed space lighting.** For any program that does not operate on public or private school premises, school-age program space must have natural or artificial light that provides appropriate illumination for school-age program activities and supervision. A provider must comply with all light fixture manufacturers' installation and use requirements. A provider must also ensure compliance with the following requirements:

(i) Light fixtures must have shatter-resistant covers or light bulbs;

(ii) Lights or light fixtures used indoors must be designed for indoor use only;

(iii) Free standing lamps must be attached or secured to prevent tipping; and

(iv) Halogen lamps and bulbs are prohibited.

(f) **Safe water temperature.** For any program that does not operate on public or private school premises, all water accessible to enrolled children must not be hotter than 120 degrees Fahrenheit; and

(g) **Platforms and decks.** For any program that does not operate on public or private school premises, all platforms and decks used for school-age program activities must meet local building codes pursuant to RCW [43.216.340](#). This does not include play equipment. All platforms and decks with a drop zone of more than eighteen inches must have guardrails in sections without steps.

(5) To ensure a safe environment for children in care, a school-age provider must comply with the following electrical requirements:

(a) Electrical cords must be in good working condition, not torn or frayed, and not have any exposed wires;

<p>(A) Open stairways with no walls on either side must have handrails with slats (balusters) that prevent a child from falling off either side of the stairway.</p> <p>(B) Stairways with a wall on only one side must have a handrail with slats (balusters) on the side without the wall that prevents a child from falling off the stairway.</p> <p>(C) Stairways with a wall on both sides must have a handrail no higher than thirty-eight inches on at least one side of the stairway.</p> <p>(iii) Stairways must have a pressure gate, safety gate or door to keep stairs inaccessible to infants and toddlers when not in use. Openings between slats on pressure or safety gates must not be large enough to allow a sphere that is three and one-half inches wide to pass through.</p> <p>(g) Platforms and decks. All platforms and decks used for child care activities must meet local building codes pursuant to RCW 43.216.340. This does not include play equipment. All platforms and decks with a drop zone of more than eighteen inches must have guardrails in sections without steps.</p> <p>(5) To ensure a safe environment for children in care, an early learning provider must comply with the following electrical requirements:</p> <p>(a) In areas accessible to children, electrical outlets must have automatic shutters that only allow electrical plugs to be inserted (tamper-resistant) or that are covered by blank plates or other tamper-resistant covers appropriate to the electrical outlet;</p> <p>(b) Outlets near sinks, tubs, toilets, or other water sources must be inaccessible to children or be tamper-resistant and equipped with a ground fault circuit interrupter (GFCI) outlet type;</p>	<p>(b) Electrical cords must be plugged directly into a wall outlet or a power strip with surge protector;</p> <p>(c) Extension cords may only be used for a brief, temporary purpose and must not replace direct wiring;</p> <p>(d) Electrical devices accessible to children must not be plugged into an electrical outlet near a water source such as sink, tub, water table, or swimming pool; and</p> <p>(e) For any program that does not operate on public or private school premises, outlets near sinks, tubs, toilets, or other water sources must be inaccessible to children or be tamper-resistant and equipped with a ground fault circuit interrupter (GFCI) outlet type.</p>	
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<p>(c) Electrical cords must be in good working condition, not torn or frayed, and not have any exposed wires;</p> <p>(d) Electrical cords must be plugged directly into a wall outlet or a surge protector;</p> <p>(e) Power strips with surge protectors may be used but must not be accessible to children in care;</p> <p>(f) Extension cords may only be used for a brief, temporary purpose and must not replace direct wiring; and</p> <p>(g) Electrical devices accessible to children must not be plugged into an electrical outlet near a water source such as sink, tub, water table, or swimming pool.</p>		
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What's Different? WAC 110-301-0165 Safety requirements.

- *Previous 110-305 vs Updated 110-301:* Similar rules. More specific info in Updated 110-301 than Previous 110-305.
- *110-300 vs Updated 110-301:* Similar rule, except 110-300 references infants & toddlers, and family homes; Updated 110-301 does not. Updated 110-301 includes the caveat, "For any program that does not operate on public or private school premises" in parts of the rule. 110-300-0165(2) addresses:(c) straps, strings, cords, wires, or similar items capable of forming a loop, and (d) plastic bags, (f) Preventing children from walking into or through a glass door, window, or other glass barrier, and (g) Cribs, play pens, bassinets, infant beds, and indoor climbing structures must not be placed; Updated 110-301 does not.

Environment – Safety		
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110-300 WAC	Updated School-Age 110-301 WAC	Previous School-Age 110-305 WAC
<p>WAC 110-300-0166 Emergency preparation and exiting.</p> <p>(1) To be properly prepared for an emergency, an early learning program must have an emergency preparedness plan pursuant to WAC 110-300-0470.</p> <p>(2) An early learning provider must have the following in case of an emergency:</p> <p>(a) A working flashlight or other emergency lighting device must be available for use as an emergency light source. Battery powered flashlights must have an extra set of batteries easily available; and</p>	<p>WAC 110-301-0166 Emergency preparation and exiting.</p> <p>(1) To be properly prepared for an emergency, a school-age program must have an emergency preparedness plan pursuant to WAC 110-301-0470.</p> <p>(2) A school-age provider must have the following in case of an emergency:</p> <p>(a) A working flashlight or other emergency lighting device must be available for use as an emergency light source. Battery powered flashlights must have an extra set of batteries easily available; and</p>	<p>WAC 110-305-2700 Emergency flashlight.</p> <p>The licensee must have a working flashlight available for use as an emergency light source. The licensee must have extra batteries if the flashlight is powered by batteries.</p> <p>WAC 110-305-2775 Telephone.</p> <p>(1) The licensee must have a working telephone in the licensed space.</p> <p>(2) The licensee must have a telephone readily available with sufficient backup power to function for at least five hours in the event of an electrical power outage.</p>

<p>(b) A working telephone must be available for use with sufficient backup power to function for at least five hours.</p> <p>(3) To ensure a safe exit from the premises during an emergency, the early learning provider must comply with the following requirements:</p> <p>(a) Emergency exit doors must remain unlocked from the inside, but may be locked from the outside while the early learning program is open. The door handle must be of the type that can be opened from the inside without the use of a key, tools, or special knowledge, and must automatically unlock when the knob or handle is turned;</p> <p>(b) Exit doors that are not designated as an emergency exit door may be locked during operating hours. Locking interior doors in early learning program space must be designed to be unlocked from either side. An unlocking device must be readily available;</p> <p>(c) Exit doors must not be partially or entirely blocked; and</p> <p>(d) Family home early learning programs must have at least one pivoting or side-hinged swinging exit door. Other exit doors may be sliding glass doors.</p>	<p>(b) A working telephone must be available for use with sufficient backup power to function in an emergency.</p> <p>(3) To ensure a safe exit from the premises during an emergency, the school-age provider must comply with the following requirements:</p> <p>(a) Exit doors must not be partially or entirely blocked.</p> <p>(b) For any program that does not operate on public or private school premises, emergency exit doors must remain unlocked from the inside, but may be locked from the outside while the school-age program is open. The door handle must be of the type that can be opened from the inside without the use of a key, tools, or special knowledge, and must automatically unlock when the knob or handle is turned; and</p> <p>(c) Exit doors that are not designated as an emergency exit door may be locked during operating hours. For any program that does not operate on public or private school premises, locking interior doors in school-age program space must be designed to be unlocked from either side. An unlocking device must be readily available.</p>	<p>WAC 110-305-4475 Emergency exit pathways.</p> <p>Pathways to all emergency exits must be kept free from clutter and obstructions. Emergency exits and pathways to emergency exits are licensed space.</p> <p>WAC 110-305-4550 Windows.</p> <p>For any program that does not operate on public or private school premises:</p> <p>(1) When a protective guard is used on any window it must not block outdoor light from entering the child care or prevent air flow into the child care; and</p> <p>(2) Where a window is used as an emergency exit window, the window and guards, if provided, must be equipped to enable staff to release the guard and open the window fully when emergency exit is required.</p>
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What's Different? WAC 110-301-0166 Emergency preparation and exiting.

- *Previous 110-305 vs Updated 110-301:* Similar rules. More specific info in Updated 110-301 than Previous 110-305. Previous 110-305-4550 addresses window guards; Updated 110-301 does not. Previous 110-305 states: The licensee must have a telephone readily available with sufficient backup power to function for at least five hours in the event of an electrical power outage. Updated 110-301-0166(2) states: (b) A working telephone must be available for use with sufficient backup power to function in an emergency.
- *110-300 vs Updated 110-301:* Similar rule, except 110-300 references family homes; Updated 110-301 does not. Updated 110-301 includes the caveat, "For any program that does not operate on public or private school premises" in parts of the rule. 110-300-0165(2) states :(b) A working telephone must be available for use with sufficient backup power to function for at least five hours. Updated 110-301-0166(2) states: (b) A working telephone must be available for use with sufficient backup power to function in an emergency.

Environment – Safety		
110-300 WAC	Updated School-Age 110-301 WAC	Previous School-Age 110-305 WAC

<p>WAC 110-300-0170 Fire safety.</p> <p>(1) An early learning provider must comply with the state building code, as now and hereafter amended, pursuant to RCW 19.27.031.</p> <p>(2) An early learning provider must arrange for a fire safety inspection annually. A provider must arrange a fire safety inspection with a local government agency. If a local government agency is not available to conduct a fire safety inspection, a provider must inspect for fire safety using the state fire marshal form.</p> <p>(3) To ensure a safe environment for children in care, an early learning provider must comply with the following fire safety requirements:</p> <p>(a) Combustible materials.</p> <p>(i) Combustible materials must be properly discarded pursuant to local jurisdictions, removed from the premises, or properly stored in closed metal containers specifically designed to hold such combustible materials;</p> <p>(ii) Combustible materials stored in a closed metal container must not be stored in the premises licensed space or any place that may be accessible to children in care;</p> <p>(iii) Combustible materials include, but are not limited to, lint, gasoline, natural gas, diesel, fuel, propane, rags soaked in combustible materials, oils, chemicals, or solvents.</p> <p>(b) Furnaces and other heating devices.</p> <p>(i) Paper, rubbish, or other combustible materials must be at least three feet from furnaces, fireplaces, or other heating devices;</p> <p>(ii) Furnaces and other heating devices must be inaccessible to children in care; and</p> <p>(iii) An appliance or heating device that has a surface capable of burning a child or reaching 110 degrees Fahrenheit must be inaccessible to</p>	<p>WAC 110-301-0170 Fire safety.</p> <p>(1) For any program that does not operate on public or private school premises, a school-age provider must comply with the state building code, pursuant to RCW 19.27.031.</p> <p>(2) For any program that does not operate on public or private school premises, a school-age provider must arrange for a fire safety inspection annually. A provider must arrange a fire safety inspection with a local government agency. If a local government agency is not available to conduct a fire safety inspection, a provider must inspect for fire safety using the state fire marshal form.</p> <p>(3) To ensure a safe environment for children in care, a school-age provider must comply with the following fire safety requirements:</p> <p>(a) Combustible materials. For any program that does not operate on public or private school premises, combustible materials:</p> <p>(i) Must be properly discarded pursuant to local jurisdictions, removed from the premises, or properly stored in closed plastic or metal containers specifically designed to hold such combustible materials;</p> <p>(ii) Stored in a closed plastic or metal container must not be stored any place that may be accessible to children in care;</p> <p>(iii) Include, but are not limited to, lint, gasoline, natural gas, diesel, fuel, propane, rags soaked in combustible materials, oils, chemicals, or solvents.</p> <p>(b) Furnaces and other heating devices.</p> <p>(i) An appliance or heating device that has a surface capable of burning a child or reaching 110 degrees Fahrenheit must be inaccessible to children in care unless a program activity involves</p>	<p>WAC 110-305-2575 Combustible and flammable materials.</p> <p>(1) The licensee must not allow combustible materials (including, but not limited to, lint, or rags soaked in grease, oils, or solvent) to accumulate; these items must be removed from the building or stored in a closed metal container.</p> <p>(2) The licensee must store items labeled "flammable," in areas that are inaccessible to children and away from exits.</p> <p>WAC 110-305-2600 Furnaces, other heating devices and appliances with hot surfaces.</p> <p>(1) The licensee must make any appliance or heating device that has a hot surface capable of burning a child inaccessible to the children in care during operating hours when the appliance or device is in use or is still hot after use.</p> <p>(2) For any program that does not operate on public or private school premises, the licensee must:</p> <p>(a) Keep paper, rubbish, or combustible materials at least three feet away from any furnace, fireplace, or other heating device;</p> <p>(b) Make any furnace inaccessible to the children by keeping the furnace isolated, enclosed or protected; and</p> <p>(3) Make any appliance or heating device that has a hot surface capable of burning a child inaccessible to the children in care during operating hours when the appliance or device is in use or is still hot after use.</p> <p>WAC 110-305-2625 Electrical motors.</p> <p>For any program that does not operate on public or private school premises, the licensee must keep electrical motors on appliances free of accumulated dust or lint.</p>
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<p>children in care unless a program activity involves such an appliance or device and children are being actively supervised.</p> <p>(c) Electrical motors. Electrical motor fans and appliances must be regularly cleaned to prevent accumulation of dust or lint.</p> <p>(d) Open flame devices, candles, matches and lighters.</p> <p>(i) Except for the use of a gas kitchen range, open flame devices must not be used in early learning program space or any other space accessible to children in care during operating hours;</p> <p>(ii) Candles must not be used during operating hours;</p> <p>(iii) Matches and lighters must be inaccessible to children.</p> <p>(e) Portable heaters and generators. Portable heaters or fuel powered generators must not be used inside early learning program space during operating hours.</p> <p>(i) In case of an emergency, a generator may be used but must be placed at least twenty feet from buildings, windows, doors, ventilation intakes, or other places where exhaust fumes may be vented into the premises or early learning space; and</p> <p>(ii) Appliances must be plugged directly into a generator or into a heavy duty outdoor-rated extension cord that is plugged into a generator.</p> <p>(f) Fireplaces, woodstoves, or similar wood burning heating devices. Chimneys, fireplaces, gas burning fireplaces, wood stoves or similar wood-burning devices must be inspected annually by a state or locally certified inspector, unless the provider submits to the department a written statement that the chimney, fireplace,</p>	<p>such an appliance or device and children are being actively supervised;</p> <p>(ii) For any program that does not operate on public or private school premises, paper, rubbish, or other combustible materials must be at least three feet from furnaces, fireplaces, or other heating devices; and</p> <p>(iii) For any program that does not operate on public or private school premises, furnaces and other heating devices must be inaccessible to children in care.</p> <p>(c) Electrical motors. For any program that does not operate on public or private school premises, electrical motor fans and appliances must be regularly cleaned to prevent accumulation of dust or lint.</p> <p>(d) Open flame devices, candles, matches and lighters.</p> <p>(i) Except for the use of a gas kitchen range, open flame devices must not be used in school-age program space or any other space accessible to children in care during operating hours;</p> <p>(ii) Candles must not be used during operating hours;</p> <p>(iii) Matches and lighters must be inaccessible to children.</p> <p>(e) Portable heaters and generators. Portable heaters or fuel powered generators must not be used inside school-age program space during operating hours.</p> <p>(i) In case of an emergency, a generator may be used but must be placed at least twenty feet from buildings, windows, doors, ventilation intakes, or other places where exhaust fumes may be vented into the premises or school-age program space; and</p>	<p>WAC 110-305-2675 Open flame devices, candles, matches and lighters.</p> <p>(1) The licensee must not use or allow the use of open flame devices in the licensed space or any space accessible to the children during operating hours.</p> <p>(2) The licensee must not use or allow the use of candles during operating hours.</p> <p>(3) The licensee must keep matches and lighters inaccessible to children.</p> <p>WAC 110-305-2725 Portable heaters and generators.</p> <p>(1) The licensee must not use or allow the use of portable heaters or fuel-powered generators in any area inside of licensed space during operating hours.</p> <p>(2) When a portable fuel-powered generator is in use:</p> <p>(a) The generator must be placed at least fifteen feet from buildings, windows, doors, ventilation intakes, or other places where exhaust fumes may be vented into the licensed space; and</p> <p>(b) Appliances must be plugged directly into the generator or to a heavy duty outdoor-rated extension cord that is plugged into the generator.</p> <p>WAC 110-305-2975 Additional method to sound alarm.</p> <p>The licensee must have an additional method to sound an alarm that is used only in a fire, emergency situation, or drill.</p> <p>WAC 110-305-3000 Fire extinguishers.</p> <p>(1) For any program that does not operate on public or private school premises, the licensee</p>
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wood stove or similar wood-burning device will not be used at any time.

(g) Fire alarms and smoke and carbon monoxide detectors.

(i) An early learning provider must have and maintain at least one smoke detector per licensed sleeping area and one per floor. Pursuant to the state building code, center early learning providers must comply with WAC [51-50-0907](#), as now and hereafter amended, and family early learning providers must comply with WAC [51-51-0314](#), as now and hereafter amended; and

(ii) An early learning provider must have and maintain carbon monoxide detectors. Pursuant to the state building code, center early learning providers must comply with WAC [51-50-0915](#), as now and hereafter amended, and family early learning providers must comply with WAC [51-51-0315](#), as now and hereafter amended.

(h) Backup method to sound an alarm. In addition to working smoke detectors, an early learning provider must have another method to alert all staff and enrolled children of a fire, emergency situation, or drill.

(i) Extinguishers. An early learning provider must have and maintain working fire extinguishers that are marked with a minimum rating of 2A:10 BC.

(i) Fire extinguishers must be located pursuant to the state building code chapter [51-54A](#) WAC, as now and hereafter amended, and must be readily available for use in case of an emergency;

(ii) Fire extinguishers must be located on each level of the early learning program space used by children and mounted within seventy-five feet of an exit next to the path of the exit; and

(iii) If a fire extinguisher is mounted in a closet, there must be a sign indicating the location

(ii) Appliances must be plugged directly into a generator or into a heavy-duty outdoor-rated extension cord that is plugged into a generator.

(f) Fire alarms and smoke and carbon monoxide detectors.

(i) For any program that does not operate on public or private school premises, a school-age program must have and maintain at least one smoke detector per floor, unless exempt under 51-50-0907.

(ii) For any program that does not operate on public or private school premises, a school-age program must have and maintain carbon monoxide detectors, unless exempt under 51-50-0915.

(g) Backup method to sound an alarm. In addition to working smoke detectors, a school-age provider must have another method to alert all staff and enrolled children of a fire, emergency situation, or drill.

(h) Extinguishers. For any program that does not operate on public or private school premises, a school-age provider must have and maintain working fire extinguishers that are marked with a minimum rating of 2A:10 BC.

(i) Fire extinguishers must be located pursuant to the state building code chapter [51-54A](#) WAC, and must be readily available for use in case of an emergency;

(ii) Fire extinguishers must be located on each level of the school-age program space used by children and mounted within seventy-five feet of an exit next to the path of the exit; and

(iii) If a fire extinguisher is mounted in a closet, there must be a sign indicating the location of the extinguisher and obstructions must not block access to the closet.

must have working fire extinguishers, readily available. A fire extinguisher must be:

(a) Located on each level of the licensed premises used for child care; and

(b) Mounted:

(i) Within seventy-five feet of an exit; and

(ii) Along the path of an exit.

(2) For any program that does not operate on public or private school premises, a fire extinguisher may be mounted in a closed unlocked closet. There must be:

(a) A sign on the closet door to indicate that a fire extinguisher is mounted inside; and

(b) No obstructions blocking access to the closet.

(3) The licensee of a program that does not operate on public or private school premises must have documentation on file of annual:

(a) Fire extinguisher maintenance; or

(b) Proof of purchasing new extinguishers.

<p>of the extinguisher and obstructions must not block access to the closet.</p> <p>(j) Monthly inspections. An early learning provider must involve staff responsible for different groups of children or individual classrooms during monthly inspections. At least once per month, a provider must inspect the premises to identify possible fire hazards and eliminate any hazards found including, but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Fire extinguishers; (ii) Smoke detectors; (iii) Alternate alarms; and (iv) Emergency lighting. 	<p>(i) Monthly inspections. For any program that does not operate on public or private school premises, a school-age provider must involve staff responsible for different groups of children or individual classrooms during monthly inspections. At least once per month, a provider must inspect the premises to identify possible fire hazards and eliminate any hazards found including, but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Fire extinguishers; (ii) Smoke detectors; (iii) Alternate alarms; and (iv) Emergency lighting. 	
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What's Different? WAC 110-301-0170 Fire safety.

- *Previous 110-305 vs Updated 110-301:* Similar rules.
- *110-300 vs Updated 110-301:* Similar rule, except Updated 110-301 includes caveat, "For any program that does not operate on public or private school premises..." in parts of the rule. Updated 110-301-0170(3)(a)(i)(ii) includes "plastic" containers; 110-300 does not. 110-300-0170(3)(a)(ii) states: container must not be stored in the premises licensed space or any place that may be accessible to children in care; Updated 110-301-0170(3)(a)(ii) does not state: ... in the premises licensed space..."

Environment – Safety

110-300 WAC	Updated School-Age 110-301 WAC	Previous School-Age 110-305 WAC
<p>WAC 110-300-0175 Water hazards and swimming pools.</p> <p>To prevent injury or drowning and ensure the health and safety of children, an early learning provider must comply with the requirements described in this section.</p> <p>(1) The following bodies of water must be inaccessible to children in care by using a physical barrier with a locking mechanism in compliance with WAC 246-260-031(4):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Swimming pools when not being used as part of the early learning program, hot tubs, spas and jet tubs; (b) Ponds, lakes, storm retention ponds, ditches, fountains, fish ponds, landscape pools or similar bodies of water; and 	<p>WAC 110-301-0175 Water hazards and swimming pools.</p> <p>To prevent injury or drowning and ensure the health and safety of children, a school-age provider must comply with the requirements described in this section.</p> <p>(1) Filtered wading pools must be inaccessible to children when not in use. Wading pools that do not have a filtering system are not permitted in the school-age program space.</p> <p>(2) Bodies of water not located in school-age program space, but that are in close proximity, must be made inaccessible to children in care, and the school-age program must have a written plan approved by the department.</p>	<p>WAC 110-305-5150 Water safety and activity.</p> <p>(1) When the children in care are involved in swimming or other water activities, the program staff must maintain the following water safety precautions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) A minimum staff-to-child ratio of 1:10 must be maintained; (b) A certified lifeguard, with a nationally recognized certification, must be present at all times. Lifeguards are not counted in the staff-to-child ratio; (2) Swimming pools and natural bodies of water must be inaccessible to the children when not in use; and

<p>(c) Uncovered wells, septic tanks, wastewater, wastewater tanks, below grade storage tanks, farm manure ponds or other similar hazards.</p> <p>(2) An early learning provider must comply with the following requirements when using a swimming pool as part of the early learning program:</p> <p>(a) Comply with the supervision requirements of WAC 110-300-0350;</p> <p>(b) Audible alarms must be on all doors, screens, and gates in licensed areas that lead to a swimming pool. The alarm must be sufficient to warn staff when children enter the outdoor area and could access the swimming pool;</p> <p>(c) Swimming pools must be maintained according to manufacturer specifications;</p> <p>(d) Swimming pools must be cleaned and sanitized according to manufacturer instructions, chapter 246-260 WAC, and department of health or local health jurisdiction guidelines;</p> <p>(e) A swimming pool must not be used if the main drain cover is missing; and</p> <p>(f) Children in diapers or toilet training must wear swim pants to lower the risk of contaminating the water.</p> <p>(3) Filtered wading pools must be inaccessible to children when not in use. Wading pools that do not have a filtering system are not permitted in the early learning program space.</p> <p>(4) For bodies of water not located in early learning program space, but that are in close proximity, a physical barrier on the property must make such bodies of water inaccessible to children in care.</p> <p>(5) Five gallon buckets or other similar containers must not be used for infant or toddler water play.</p>	<p>(3) If a school-age provider uses water tables or similar containers, the tables or containers must be emptied and sanitized daily, or more often if necessary.</p> <p>(4) For any program that does not operate on public or private school premises, the following bodies of water must be inaccessible to children in care by using a physical barrier with a locking mechanism in compliance with WAC 246-260-031(4):</p> <p>(a) Swimming pools when not being used as part of the school-age program;</p> <p>(b) Ponds, lakes, storm retention ponds, ditches, fountains, fish ponds, landscape pools, or similar bodies of water; and</p> <p>(c) Uncovered wells, septic tanks, wastewater, wastewater tanks, below grade storage tanks, farm manure ponds or other similar hazards.</p> <p>(5) Hot tubs and similar equipment must be made inaccessible by using a physical barrier with a locking mechanism.</p> <p>(6) A school-age provider must comply with the supervision requirements of WAC 110-301-0350 when using a swimming pool as part of the school-age program.</p> <p>(7) For any program that does not operate on public or private school premises, a school-age provider must comply with the following requirements when using a swimming pool on the premises as part of the school-age program:</p> <p>(a) Audible alarms must be on all doors, screens, and gates in licensed areas that lead to a swimming pool. The alarm must be sufficient to warn staff when children enter the outdoor area and could access the swimming pool;</p> <p>(b) Swimming pools must be maintained according to manufacturer specifications;</p>	<p>(3) Program staff must not allow the children use of or access to a hot tub, spa tank, or whirlpool.</p> <p>WAC 110-305-5175 Wading pools—Defined—Supervision.</p> <p>(1) A wading pool means an enclosed pool with water depth of two feet or less measured without children in the pool that can be emptied and moved.</p> <p>(2) When a wading pool is used by the children, the licensee or program staff must:</p> <p>(a) Directly supervise the children;</p> <p>(b) Obtain written permission from each child's parent or guardian to allow the child to use a wading pool;</p> <p>(c) Maintain staff-to-child ratios when children are in a wading pool; and</p> <p>(d) Daily, empty, clean, and sanitize the pool as provided in WAC 170-297-0010. When the pool is soiled with urine, feces, vomit, or blood, the licensee or program staff must immediately empty, clean, and sanitize.</p> <p>WAC 110-305-5200 Swimming pools defined – Barriers and supervision.</p> <p>(1) A swimming pool is a pool that has a water depth greater than two feet.</p> <p>(2) When there is a swimming pool on the premises that is not located on public or private school grounds the licensee must provide:</p> <p>(a) A door alarm or bell on each door opening to the pool area to warn staff when the door is opened;</p> <p>(b) A five foot high fence that blocks access to the swimming pool. Any opening between fence slats may not be wider than three and one-half inches;</p>
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<p>(6) If an early learning provider uses water tables or similar containers, the tables or containers must be emptied and sanitized daily, or more often if necessary.</p>	<p>(c) Swimming pools must be cleaned and sanitized according to manufacturer instructions, chapter 246-260 WAC, and DOH or local health jurisdiction guidelines; and</p> <p>(d) A swimming pool must not be used if the main drain cover is missing.</p>	<p>(c) Gates with a self-latching device at entrance and exit points to the swimming pool and lock each gate; and</p> <p>(d) An unlocking device that is inaccessible to children but readily available to the licensee or staff.</p> <p>(3) For any program that does not operate on public or private school premises, the licensee must maintain the swimming pool according to manufacturer's specifications, including cleaning and sanitizing.</p> <p>(4) When the swimming pool on the premises is used by the children in care:</p> <p>(a) The licensee must obtain written permission from the parent or guardian of each child using the swimming pool;</p> <p>(b) There must be one person present at the swimming pool at all times who is a certified lifeguard, with a nationally recognized certification; and</p> <p>(c) The licensee must provide one additional staff person more than the required staff-to-child ratio provided in WAC 170-297-5700 to help supervise the children.</p> <p>WAC 110-305-5225 Bodies of water or water hazards on the licensed premises.</p> <p>(1)(a) As used in WAC 170-297-5150 through 170-297-5250, a "body of water" is a natural area or man-made area or device that contains or holds more than two inches of water.</p> <p>(b) "Body of water" does not include a wading pool as defined in WAC 170-297-5175, a water activity table, small bird baths or rain puddles with a water depth of two inches or less.</p> <p>(2) When children are in care the licensee must directly supervise or have a primary staff person directly supervise children, with the staff-</p>
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		<p>to-child ratio observed, whenever children play in any area with a body of water.</p> <p>(3)(a) For any program that does not operate on public or private school premises, the licensee must make any body of water in the licensed space inaccessible with a physical barrier (not to include a hedge or vegetation barrier) or fence that is at least five feet tall. Any opening between fence slats may be no wider than three and one-half inches; and</p> <p>(b) Directly supervise or have a primary staff person directly supervise children, with the staff-to-child ratios observed, whenever children play in any area with a body of water.</p> <p>WAC 110-305-5250 Bodies of water outside and near licensed space.</p> <p>(1) The following bodies of water must be made inaccessible to children in care, and the child care program must have a written safety plan approved by the department for:</p> <p>(a) Ponds, lakes, storm retention ponds, ditches, fountains, fish ponds, landscape pools or similar bodies of water located outside and near (in close proximity to) the licensed space, regardless of whether the body of water is on or off the premises; or</p> <p>(b) Any uncovered well, septic tank, below grade storage tank; farm manure pond or similar hazards that are on the premises.</p> <p>(2) Unless attending a swimming or water play activity, when outside the licensed premises the licensee or program staff must keep children from having access to bodies of water that pose a drowning hazard.</p>
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What's Different? WAC 110-301-0175 Water hazards and swimming pools.

- *Previous 110-305 vs Updated 110-301:* Similar rules. Updated 110-301 addresses requirements for supervision and staff:child ratio during water activities in WAC 110-301-0350.

- *110-300 vs Updated 110-301*: Same rule, except Updated 110-301 includes the caveat, “For any program that does not operate on public or private school premises” in parts of the rule. 110-300 addresses infants and toddlers and children in diapers; Updated 110-301 does not.

Environment – Food and Nutrition

110-300 WAC	Updated School-Age 110-301 WAC	Previous School-Age 110-305 WAC
<p>WAC 110-300-0180 Meal and snack schedule.</p> <p>(1) An early learning provider must serve meals and snacks to children in care as follows:</p> <p>(a) Meals and snacks must be served not less than two hours and not more than three hours apart unless the child is asleep;</p> <p>(b) Children in care for five to nine hours:</p> <p>(i) At least one meal and two snacks; or</p> <p>(ii) Two meals and one snack.</p> <p>(c) Children in care for more than nine hours:</p> <p>(i) Two meals and two snacks; or</p> <p>(ii) Three snacks and one meal.</p> <p>(d) After school snack, dinner, evening snack, and breakfast:</p> <p>(i) A snack or meal must be provided to a child that arrives to the early learning program after school;</p> <p>(ii) Dinner must be provided to children in nighttime care if a child is at an early learning program after his or her dinnertime, or has not had dinner;</p> <p>(iii) An evening snack must be provided to children in nighttime care;</p> <p>(iv) Breakfast must be provided to children in nighttime care if a child remains in care after the child's usual breakfast time; and</p> <p>(v) A breakfast or morning snack must be available to children in care.</p> <p>(2) At least once per day, an early learning provider must offer children an opportunity for developmentally appropriate tooth brushing activities.</p>	<p>WAC 110-301-0180 Meal and snack schedule.</p> <p>(1) A school-age provider must ensure meals and snacks meet the following requirements:</p> <p>(a) Meals and snacks must be served not less than two hours and not more than three hours apart;</p> <p>(b) Children in care for five to nine hours:</p> <p>(i) At least one meal and two snacks; or</p> <p>(ii) Two meals and one snack.</p> <p>(c) Children in care for more than nine hours:</p> <p>(i) Two meals and two snacks; or</p> <p>(ii) Three snacks and one meal.</p> <p>(d) A snack must be provided for children in care for one to three hours after school.</p> <p>(e) A breakfast or morning snack must be made available to children in care either by the school-age program or the school.</p>	<p>WAC 110-305-7625 Meal and snack schedule.</p> <p>Meals and snacks must be served based on the following:</p> <p>(1) Breakfast must be made available either by the program or the school;</p> <p>(2) A snack must be provided for children in care for one to three hours after school; and</p> <p>(3) When all-day care is provided, meals, including lunch, and snacks must be served at intervals not less than two hours and not more than three and one-half hours apart.</p>

<p>(a) Tooth brushing activities must be safe, sanitary, and educational.</p> <p>(b) Toothbrushes used in an early learning program must be stored in a manner that prevents cross contamination.</p> <p>(c) The parent or guardian of a child may opt out of the daily tooth brushing activities by signing a written form.</p>		
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What’s Different? WAC 110-301-0180 Meal and snack schedule.

- *Previous 110-305 vs Updated 110-301:* Similar rules.
- *110-300 vs Updated 110-301:* 110-300 includes an opportunity for toothbrushing (2)(a)(b); Updated 110-301 does not. ‘Sleep, rest, and equipment’ rule; Updated 110-301 does not include ‘Sleep, rest, and equipment’ rule. 110-300 includes references to evening and overnight care; Updated 110-301 does not. Updated 110-301 specifies that “A snack must be provided for children in care for one to three hours after school.”

Environment – Food and Nutrition

110-300 WAC	Updated School-Age 110-301 WAC	Previous School-Age 110-305 WAC
<p>WAC 110-300-0185 Menus, milk, and food.</p> <p>To ensure proper nutrition of children in care, an early learning provider must comply with the child nutrition requirements described in this section.</p> <p>(1) Meals, snack foods, and beverages provided to children in care must comply with the requirements contained in the most current edition of the <i>USDA Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) standards</i>, or the <i>USDA National School Lunch and School Breakfast Program standards</i>.</p> <p>(a) An early learning provider must supply dated menus.</p> <p>(b) Food and beverage substitutions to a scheduled menu must be of equal nutritional value.</p> <p>(c) An early learning provider must only serve water, unflavored milk or one hundred percent fruit or vegetable juice.</p> <p>(d) An early learning provider must limit the consumption of one hundred percent fruit juice to no more than four to six ounces per day</p>	<p>WAC 110-301-0185 Menus, milk, and food.</p> <p>To ensure proper nutrition of children in care, a school-age provider must comply with the child nutrition requirements described in this section.</p> <p>(1) Meals, snack foods, and beverages provided to children in care must comply with the requirements contained in the most current edition of the <i>CACFP standards</i>, or the <i>USDA National School Lunch and School Breakfast Program standards</i>.</p> <p>(a) A school-age provider must have dated menus.</p> <p>(b) Food and beverage substitutions to a scheduled menu must be of equal nutritional value.</p> <p>(c) A school-age provider must only serve water, unflavored milk or one hundred percent fruit or vegetable juice.</p> <p>(d) A school-age provider must limit the consumption of one hundred percent fruit juice to no more than four to six ounces per day for children five and six years old, and eight to twelve</p>	<p>WAC 110-305-7500 Food and milk must meet USDA guidelines.</p> <p>(1) Meals and snack foods must be provided to children in care according to the most current edition of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) child and adult care food program (CACFP) charts for the ages of children in care.</p> <p>(2) Milk must be provided to children in care according to the most current edition of the USDA CACFP charts for the ages of children in care.</p> <p>WAC 110-305-7515 Menus and dietary restrictions.</p> <p>(1) Menus must be posted in the licensed space in a place where parents and staff can easily view them. Menus must include:</p> <p>(a) Food type and portion sizes planned and served;</p> <p>(b) Two weeks or more of food variety before repeating menus;</p> <p>(c) Dates; and</p> <p>(d) Any changes that are made posted on the menu.</p>

<p>for children between one and six years old, and eight to twelve ounces per day for children seven through twelve years old.</p> <p>(2) An early learning provider must serve a fruit or vegetable during at least one snack per day. The fruit or vegetable serving may count as one of the two required snack components or be a third snack component.</p>	<p>ounces per day for children seven through twelve years old.</p> <p>(2) An school-age provider must serve a fruit or vegetable during at least one snack per day. The fruit or vegetable serving may count as one of the two required snack components or be a third snack component.</p>	
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What's Different? WAC 110-301-0185 Menus, milk, and food.

- *Previous 110-305 vs Updated 110-301:* Similar rules, except Updated 110-301 does not require menu to be posted or include the specific details that must be on the menu; Previous WAC does require these things.
- *110-300 vs Updated 110-301:* 110-300 references children between “one and six years old”; Updated 110-301 references “five and six year olds”.

Environment – Food and Nutrition

110-300 WAC	Updated School-Age 110-301 WAC	Previous School-Age 110-305 WAC
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<p>WAC 110-300-0186 Food allergies and special dietary needs.</p> <p>(1) An early learning provider must obtain written instructions (the individual care plan) from the child's health care provider and parent or guardian when caring for a child with a known food allergy or special dietary requirement due to a health condition. The individual care plan pursuant to WAC 110-300-0300 must:</p> <p>(a) Identify foods that must not be consumed by the child and steps to take in the case of an unintended allergic reaction;</p> <p>(b) Identify foods that can substitute for allergenic foods; and</p> <p>(c) Provide a specific treatment plan for the early learning provider to follow in response to an allergic reaction. The specific treatment plan must include the:</p> <p>(i) Names of all medication to be administered;</p> <p>(ii) Directions for how to administer the medication;</p> <p>(iii) Directions related to medication dosage amounts; and</p>	<p>WAC 110-301-0186 Food allergies and special dietary needs.</p> <p>(1) A school-age provider must obtain written instructions (the individual care plan) from the child's health care provider and parent or guardian when caring for a child with a known food allergy or special dietary requirement due to a health condition. The individual care plan pursuant to WAC 110-301-0300 must:</p> <p>(a) Identify foods that must not be consumed by the child and steps to take in the case of an unintended allergic reaction;</p> <p>(b) Identify foods that can substitute for allergenic foods; and</p> <p>(c) Provide a specific treatment plan for the school-age provider to follow in response to an allergic reaction. The specific treatment plan must include the:</p> <p>(i) Names of all medication to be administered;</p> <p>(ii) Directions for how to administer the medication;</p> <p>(iii) Directions related to medication dosage amounts; and</p>	<p>WAC 110-305-7515 Menus and dietary restrictions.</p> <p>(2) When a child has a food allergy or special dietary requirement due to a health condition program staff must:</p> <p>(a) Obtain written instructions from the child's parent or guardian and health care provider identifying foods to avoid and appropriate alternatives; and</p> <p>(b) Post the child's dietary restrictions where food is prepared and served.</p> <p>WAC 110-305-7525 Parent or guardian-provided food.</p> <p>(1) A parent or guardian may provide alternative food for their child if a written food plan is completed and signed by the parent or guardian and the licensee or program staff.</p> <p>(2) A written food plan may include accommodations for:</p> <p>(a) The child's medical needs;</p> <p>(b) Special diets;</p> <p>(c) Religious or cultural preference; or</p>
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<p>(iv) Description of allergic reactions and symptoms associated with the child's particular allergies.</p> <p>(2) An early learning provider must arrange with the parents or guardians of a child in care to ensure the early learning program has the necessary medication, training, and equipment to properly manage a child's food allergies.</p> <p>(3) If a child suffers from an allergic reaction, the early learning provider must immediately:</p> <p>(a) Administer medication pursuant to the instructions in that child's individual care plan;</p> <p>(b) Contact 911 whenever epinephrine or other lifesaving medication has been administered; and</p> <p>(c) Notify the parents or guardians of a child if it is suspected or appears that any of the following occurred, or is occurring:</p> <p>(i) The child is having an allergic reaction;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(ii) The child consumed or came in contact with a food identified by the parents or guardians that must not be consumed by the child, even if the child is not having or did not have an allergic reaction.</p> <p>(4) Early learning providers must review each child's individual care plan information for food allergies prior to serving food to children.</p>	<p>(iv) Description of allergic reactions and symptoms associated with the child's particular allergies.</p> <p>(2) A school-age provider must arrange with the parents or guardians of a child in care to ensure the school-age program has the necessary medication, training, and equipment to properly manage a child's food allergies.</p> <p>(3) If a child suffers from an allergic reaction, the school-age provider must immediately:</p> <p>(a) Administer medication pursuant to the instructions in that child's individual care plan;</p> <p>(b) Contact 911 whenever epinephrine or other lifesaving medication has been administered; and</p> <p>(c) Notify the parents or guardians of a child if it is suspected or appears that any of the following occurred, or is occurring:</p> <p>(i) The child is having an allergic reaction;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(ii) The child consumed or came in contact with a food identified by the parents or guardians that must not be consumed by the child, even if the child is not having or did not have an allergic reaction.</p> <p>(4) A school-age provider must review each child's individual care plan information for food allergies prior to serving food to children.</p>	<p>(d) Family preference.</p> <p>(3) If food provided by the parent or guardian does not meet the USDA CACFP meal pattern it must be supplemented by the program.</p>
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What's Different? WAC 110-301-0186 Food allergies and special dietary needs.

- *Previous 110-305 vs Updated 110-301:* Similar rules. Previous 110-305-7515(2)(b) requires: child's dietary restrictions be posted where food is prepared and served; Updated 110-301-0505(2): states: (c) Dietary restrictions, known allergies, and nutrition requirements, if applicable, in a location easily accessible for staff but not available to those who are not parents or guardians of the enrolled child, pursuant to WAC 110-301-0186;
- *110-300 vs Updated 110-301:* Same rule.

Environment – Food and Nutrition		
110-300 WAC	Updated School-Age 110-301 WAC	Previous School-Age 110-305 WAC
WAC 110-300-0190 Parent or guardian provided food and written food plans.	WAC 110-301-0190 Parent or guardian provided food and written food plans.	WAC 110-305-7515 Menus and dietary restrictions.

<p>(1) A written food plan must be developed by the provider and a child's parent or guardian, signed by all parties, and followed when accommodating a child's:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Special feeding needs; (b) Special diets; (c) Religious or cultural preferences; (d) Family preference; or (e) Other needs. <p>(2) An early learning provider may allow or require parents or guardians to bring food for their child.</p> <p>(3) If a parent or guardian provides meals for their child, an early learning provider must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Notify the parent or guardian in writing of the USDA CACFP requirements for each meal; and (b) Supplement a child's meal that does not satisfy USDA CACFP requirements if necessary. <p>(4) On special occasions, such as birthdays, an early learning provider may allow parents or guardians to bring in snacks that may not satisfy the nutritional requirements for all children. The snacks provided must be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Store purchased fruits and vegetables (uncut); (b) Foods prepackaged in the original manufacturer containers; or (c) Snacks prepared, cooked, or baked at home by parents or guardians of a child in care. <p>Prior to serving, an early learning provider must receive written permission from each child's parent or guardian stating their child may consume food prepared, cooked, or baked by another child's parent or guardian.</p>	<p>(1) A written food plan must be developed by the provider and a child's parent or guardian, signed by all parties, and followed when accommodating a child's</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Special feeding needs; (b) Special diets; (c) Religious or cultural preferences; (d) Family preferences; or (e) Other needs. <p>(2) A school-age provider may allow or require parents or guardians to bring food for their child.</p> <p>(3) If a parent or guardian provides meals for their child, a school-age provider must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Notify the parent or guardian in writing of the USDA CACFP requirements for each meal; and (b) Supplement a child's meal that does not satisfy USDA CACFP requirements if necessary. <p>(4) On special occasions, such as birthdays, a school-age provider may allow parents or guardians to bring in snacks that may not satisfy the nutritional requirements for all children. The snacks provided must be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Store purchased fruits and vegetables (uncut); (b) Foods prepackaged in the original manufacturer containers; or (c) Snacks prepared, cooked, or baked at home by parents or guardians of a child in care. <p>Prior to serving, a school-age provider must receive written permission from each child's parent or guardian stating their child may consume food prepared, cooked, or baked by another child's parent or guardian.</p>	<p>(2) When a child has a food allergy or special dietary requirement due to a health condition program staff must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Obtain written instructions from the child's parent or guardian and health care provider identifying foods to avoid and appropriate alternatives; and (b) Post the child's dietary restrictions where food is prepared and served. <p>WAC 110-305-7525 Parent or guardian-provided food.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) A parent or guardian may provide alternative food for their child if a written food plan is completed and signed by the parent or guardian and the licensee or program staff. (2) A written food plan may include accommodations for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The child's medical needs; (b) Special diets; (c) Religious or cultural preference; or (d) Family preference. (3) If food provided by the parent or guardian does not meet the USDA CACFP meal pattern it must be supplemented by the program.
<p>What's Different? WAC 110-301-0190 Parent or guardian provided food and written food plans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Previous 110-305 vs Updated 110-301:</i> No difference. Neither version includes 'Sleep, rest, and equipment' rule. • <i>110-300 vs Updated 110-301:</i> Same rule. 		

Environment – Food and Nutrition		
110-300 WAC	Updated School-Age 110-301 WAC	Previous School-Age 110-305 WAC
<p>WAC 110-300-0195 Food service, equipment, and practices.</p> <p>(1) An early learning provider preparing or serving food must comply with the current department of health <i>Washington State Food and Beverage Workers' Manual</i> and supervise services that prepare or deliver food to the early learning program.</p> <p>(2) Snacks and meals must be prepared and served by an early learning provider who possesses a valid and current food worker card pursuant to WAC 110-300-0106(13).</p> <p>(3) An early learning provider must:</p> <p>(a) Supply durable and developmentally appropriate individual eating and drinking equipment, or developmentally appropriate single use disposable items;</p> <p>(b) Clean and sanitize eating and drinking equipment after each use. Water cups or bottles must be cleaned and sanitized daily if designated for a single child;</p> <p>(c) Ensure plastic eating and drinking equipment does not contain BPA (a chemical used in hard plastic bottles and as a protective lining in food and beverage cans) or have cracks or chips;</p> <p>(d) Use gloves, utensils, or tongs to serve food;</p> <p>(e) Serve meals or snacks on plates, dishware, containers, trays, or napkins or paper towels, if appropriate. Food should not be served directly on the eating surface; and</p> <p>(f) Be respectful of each child's cultural food practices.</p> <p>(4) An early learning provider must:</p> <p>(a) Serve each child individually or serve family style dining, allowing each child the</p>	<p>WAC 110-301-0195 Food service, equipment, and practices.</p> <p>(1) A school-age provider preparing or serving food must comply with the current DOH <i>Washington State Food and Beverage Workers' Manual</i> and supervise services that prepare or deliver food to the school-age program.</p> <p>(2) Snacks and meals must be prepared and served by a school-age provider who possesses a valid and current food worker card pursuant to WAC 110-301-0106(10).</p> <p>(3) A school-age provider must:</p> <p>(a) Supply durable and developmentally appropriate individual eating and drinking equipment, or developmentally appropriate single use disposable items;</p> <p>(b) Clean and sanitize eating and drinking equipment after each use. Water bottles or cups designated for a single child must be cleaned and sanitized daily;</p> <p>(c) Ensure plastic eating and drinking equipment does not contain BPA (a chemical used in hard plastic bottles and as a protective lining in food and beverage cans) or have cracks or chips;</p> <p>(d) Use gloves, utensils, or tongs to serve food;</p> <p>(e) Serve meals or snacks on plates, dishware, containers, trays, or napkins or paper towels, if appropriate. Food should not be served directly on the eating surface; and</p> <p>(f) Be respectful of each child's cultural food practices.</p> <p>(4) A school-age provider must:</p> <p>(a) Serve each child individually or serve family style dining, allowing each child the</p>	<p>WAC 110-305-7650 Serving foods.</p> <p>(1) The licensee or program staff may:</p> <p>(a) Serve each child individually; or</p> <p>(b) Serve family style in serving containers that allow each child the opportunity to serve themselves.</p> <p>(2) The licensee or program staff must:</p> <p>(a) Closely supervise all children when eating;</p> <p>(b) Not force or shame a child to eat or try any food;</p> <p>(c) Not punish a child for refusing to try or eat foods;</p> <p>(d) Serve meals in a safe and sanitary manner;</p> <p>(e) Be respectful of each child's cultural food practices; and</p> <p>(f) Sit with children during meals when possible.</p> <p>WAC 110-305-7675 Food worker card.</p> <p>(1) Each staff person preparing or handling food must obtain and maintain a current Washington state department of health food worker card prior to handling or preparing food.</p> <p>(2) At least one individual with a food worker card must be on-site during hours when food is provided.</p> <p>(3) The licensee or designee must provide orientation and ongoing training as needed for all staff involved in food preparation and service.</p> <p>(4) The licensee must keep a copy of each individual's food worker card on file.</p> <p>WAC 110-305-7725 Food containers and utensils.</p>

<p>opportunity to practice skills such as passing shared serving bowls and serving themselves; and (b) Sit with children during meals.</p>	<p>opportunity to practice skills such as passing shared serving bowls and serving themselves; and (b) Sit with children during meals, when possible.</p>	<p>(1) Cookware containers must not be used to cook or reheat food in a microwave oven, unless the container is labeled by the manufacturer as "for microwave use," "microwave safe," or similar labeling. (2) The licensee may use disposable serving containers, dishes and utensils that are sturdy, used only once and thrown away after use. (3) The licensee must keep sharp utensils and other utensils that may cause serious injury or a choking hazard inaccessible to children when the utensils are not in use.</p>
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What's Different?

- *Previous 110-305 vs Updated 110-301:* Similar rules.
- *110-300 vs Updated 110-301:* 110-300 includes 'Sleep, rest, and equipment' rule; Updated 110-301 does not include 'Sleep, rest, and equipment' rule.

Environment – Food and Nutrition

110-300 WAC	Updated School-Age 110-301 WAC	Previous School-Age 110-305 WAC
<p>WAC 110-300-0196 Food sources. (1) Food prepared and served from an early learning program must not be tampered with or spoiled. (2) Food prepared and served from an early learning program must be obtained from an approved source licensed and inspected by the local health jurisdiction, the Washington state department of agriculture (WSDA), or the USDA. Food items not approved to be served to children in care include: (a) Meat, fish, poultry, eggs, or milk that has not been inspected by the USDA or WSDA; (b) Home canned food; (c) Game meat or other meat that has not been inspected by the WSDA or USDA; (d) Leftover food that was previously served from outside of the early learning program; or (e) Food from roadside stands selling without a permit.</p>	<p>WAC 110-301-0196 Food sources. (1) Food prepared and served from a school-age program must not be tampered with or spoiled. (2) Food prepared and served from a school-age program must be obtained from an approved source licensed and inspected by the local health jurisdiction, the Washington state department of agriculture (WSDA), or the USDA. Food items not approved to be served to children in care include: (a) Meat, fish, poultry, eggs, or milk that has not been inspected by the USDA or WSDA; (b) Home canned food; (c) Game meat or other meat that has not been inspected by the WSDA or USDA; (d) Leftover food that was previously served from outside of the school-age program; or (e) Food from roadside stands selling without a permit.</p>	<p>WAC 110-305-7530 Food sources. (1) Food sources that are not approved include: (a) Leftover food that was previously served from outside the site; (b) Home canned food due to the risk of botulism poisoning; (c) Donated food from restaurants or caterers that was previously served; (d) Game meat that has not been inspected by the USDA; and (e) Meat, fish, poultry or milk that is from a source not inspected for sale. (2) All food must be prepared on-site unless it is provided by a: (a) Licensed satellite kitchen, catering kitchen or other source licensed by the local health jurisdiction; or (b) Parent or guardian as provided in WAC 170-297-7525.</p>

<p>(3) Food not prepared on-site by an early learning provider, pursuant to WAC 110-300-0195(2), must be provided by:</p> <p>(a) A licensed food establishment, kitchen, or catering business that meets food service requirements (chapter 246-215 WAC) and is regularly inspected by a local health jurisdiction;</p> <p>(b) A parent or guardian for his or her own children; or</p> <p>(c) A manufacturer of prepackaged food.</p> <p>(4) Fruits and vegetables (produce) grown on-site in a garden as part of an early learning program may be served to children as part of a meal or snack. Prior to preparing and serving:</p> <p>(a) The produce must be thoroughly washed and scrubbed in running cold water to remove soil and other contaminants;</p> <p>(b) Damaged or bruised areas on the produce must be removed; and</p> <p>(c) Produce that shows signs of rotting must be discarded.</p>	<p>(3) Food not prepared on-site by a school-age provider, pursuant to WAC 110-301-0195(2), must be provided by:</p> <p>(a) A licensed food establishment, kitchen, or catering business that meets food service requirements (chapter 246-215 WAC) and is regularly inspected by a local health jurisdiction;</p> <p>(b) Parents or guardians for their own children; or</p> <p>(c) A manufacturer of prepackaged food.</p> <p>(4) Fruits and vegetables (produce) grown on-site in a garden as part of a school-age program may be served to children as part of a meal or snack. Prior to preparing and serving:</p> <p>(a) The produce must be thoroughly washed and scrubbed in running cold water to remove soil and other contaminants;</p> <p>(b) Damaged or bruised areas on the produce must be removed; and</p> <p>(c) Produce that shows signs of rotting must be discarded.</p>	
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What's Different? WAC 110-301-0196 Food sources.

- *Previous 110-305 vs Updated 110-301:* Similar rules. Updated 110-301 has more info than Previous 110-305.
- *110-300 vs Updated 110-301:* Same rule.

Environment – Food and Nutrition		
110-300 WAC	Updated School-Age 110-301 WAC	Previous School-Age 110-305 WAC
<p>WAC 110-300-0197 Safe food practices.</p> <p>(1) Early learning providers must wash their hands, pursuant to WAC 110-300-0200.</p> <p>(2) Early learning providers must store, prepare, cook, hold food, and wash dishes, pursuant to WAC 110-300-0195.</p> <p>(3) For all foods offered by the provider or given to an enrolled child by a parent or guardian, the provider must:</p> <p>(a) Provide appropriate refrigeration to preserve foods from spoiling. Foods that may be subject to spoiling include, but are not limited to,</p>	<p>WAC 110-301-0197 Safe food practices.</p> <p>(1) A school-age provider must wash their hands, pursuant to WAC 110-301-0200.</p> <p>(2) A school-age provider must store, prepare, cook, hold food, and wash dishes, pursuant to WAC 110-301-0195.</p> <p>(3) For all foods offered by the provider or given to an enrolled child by a parent or guardian, the provider must:</p> <p>(a) Provide appropriate refrigeration to preserve foods from spoiling. Foods that may be subject to spoiling include, but are not limited to,</p>	<p>WAC 110-305-7680 Safe food handling.</p> <p>(1) Program staff must follow the safe preparation, cooking, and serving guidelines in the current edition of the food workers manual prepared by the state department of health.</p> <p>(2) Previously prepared food may be served if:</p> <p>(a) The food was not previously served; and</p> <p>(b) It was stored at the proper temperature for less than twenty-four hours after preparation.</p>

<p>meats, cooked potatoes, cooked legumes, cooked rice, sprouts, cut melons, cut cantaloupes, milk, and cheese; and</p> <p>(b) Refrigerate foods requiring refrigeration at 41 degrees Fahrenheit or less and freeze foods required to be frozen at 10 degrees Fahrenheit or less.</p> <p>(4) Food must be stored as follows:</p> <p>(a) In original containers or in clean, labeled, dated, and airtight food grade containers, if appropriate;</p> <p>(b) Food not required to be refrigerated or frozen must not be stored directly on the floor;</p> <p>(c) In a manner that prevents contamination;</p> <p>(d) Food and food service items (such as utensils, napkins, and dishes) must not be stored in an area with toxic materials (such as cleaning supplies, paint, or pesticides);</p> <p>(e) Food that is past the manufacturer's expiration or "best served by" date must not be served to enrolled children; and</p> <p>(f) Raw meat must be stored in the refrigerator or freezer below cooked or ready to eat foods.</p> <p>(5) For food requiring temperature control, a center early learning program must maintain a food temperature log by using a calibrated and working metal stem-type or digital food thermometer.</p> <p>(6) Prior to storing leftover food in a refrigerator or freezer, an early learning provider must label the food with the date the leftover food was opened or cooked.</p> <p>(7) An early learning provider may serve leftover food that originated from the early learning program if the leftover food was not previously served and:</p>	<p>meats, cooked potatoes, cooked legumes, cooked rice, sprouts, cut melons, cut cantaloupes, milk, and cheese; and</p> <p>(b) Refrigerate foods requiring refrigeration at 41 degrees Fahrenheit or less and freeze foods required to be frozen at 10 degrees Fahrenheit or less.</p> <p>(4) Food must be stored as follows:</p> <p>(a) In original containers or in clean, labeled, dated, and airtight food grade containers, if appropriate;</p> <p>(b) Food not required to be refrigerated or frozen must not be stored directly on the floor;</p> <p>(c) In a manner that prevents contamination;</p> <p>(d) Food and food service items (such as utensils, napkins, and dishes) must not be stored in an area with toxic materials (such as cleaning supplies, paint, or pesticides);</p> <p>(e) Food that is past the manufacturer's expiration or "best served by" date must not be served to enrolled children; and</p> <p>(f) Raw meat must be stored in the refrigerator or freezer below cooked or ready to eat foods.</p> <p>(5) For food requiring temperature control, a school-age program must maintain a food temperature log by using a calibrated and working metal stem-type or digital food thermometer.</p> <p>(6) Prior to storing leftover food in a refrigerator or freezer, a school-age provider must label the food with the date the leftover food was opened or cooked.</p> <p>(7) A school-age provider may serve leftover food that originated from the school-age program if the leftover food was not previously served and:</p>	<p>(3) Leftover foods or opened foods in the refrigerator must be labeled with the date that they were opened or cooked.</p> <p>(4) Each staff person preparing or handling food must maintain a current Washington state department of health food worker's permit.</p> <p>WAC 110-305-7800 Food storage.</p> <p>(1) Food must be stored:</p> <p>(a) In the original containers or in clean, labeled containers that are airtight and off the floor;</p> <p>(b) In a manner that prevents contamination from other sources;</p> <p>(c) In an area separate from toxic materials such as cleaning supplies, paint, or pesticides;</p> <p>(d) With a date that is not past the manufacturer's expiration or freshness date; and</p> <p>(e) In a working refrigerator, cooler, or freezer with sufficient space for proper storage and cooling of food, if cold holding is required. A calibrated and working food thermometer must be used to monitor food temperature. The thermometer must be either a metal stem-type thermometer or a digital thermometer.</p> <p>(i) Foods requiring refrigeration must be stored at forty-one degrees Fahrenheit or less. Appropriate refrigeration is required to preserve food from spoiling. Foods that may be subject to spoiling include, but are not limited to, meats, cooked potatoes, cooked legumes, cooked rice, sprouts, cut melons, cut cantaloupes, milk and cheese.</p> <p>(ii) Foods requiring freezing must be stored at ten degrees Fahrenheit or less. Foods required to be frozen must not be allowed to thaw until such food is being prepared for immediate consumption. Frozen food must be thawed in a</p>
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<p>(a) Refrigerated leftover food must be stored and then served again within forty-eight hours of originally being prepared; or</p> <p>(b) Frozen leftover food must be promptly served after thawing and being cooked.</p> <p>(8) Frozen food must be thawed by one of the following methods:</p> <p>(a) In a refrigerator;</p> <p>(b) Under cool running water inside a pan placed in a sink with the drain plug removed; or</p> <p>(c) In a microwave if the food is to be cooked as part of the continuous cooking process.</p>	<p>(a) Refrigerated leftover food must be stored and then served again within forty-eight hours of originally being prepared; or</p> <p>(b) Frozen leftover food must be promptly served after thawing and being cooked.</p> <p>(8) Frozen food must be thawed by one of the following methods:</p> <p>(a) In a refrigerator;</p> <p>(b) Under cool running water inside a pan placed in a sink with the drain plug removed; or</p> <p>(c) In a microwave if the food is to be cooked as part of the continuous cooking process.</p>	<p>refrigerator, under cool running water inside a pan placed in a sink with the drain plug removed; or in a microwave if the food is to be cooked immediately as part of the continuous cooking process.</p> <p>(2) Raw meat, poultry, or fish in the refrigerator must be stored below cooked or ready to eat foods.</p> <p>(3) Foods not requiring refrigeration must be stored at least six inches above the floor in a clean dry storeroom, or in a closed cupboard or pantry.</p> <p>(4) Dry bulk foods not in their original containers must be stored in containers with tight fitting covers. Containers must be labeled and dated.</p> <p>(5) Prior to storing leftover food in a refrigerator, an early learning provider must label the container with the date and time when the leftover food was opened or cooked. The program may serve leftover food that originated from the program if:</p> <p>(a) The food was not previously served; and</p> <p>(b) It was stored at the proper temperature for less than forty-eight hours after preparation.</p> <p>WAC 110-305-7825 Satellite kitchens.</p> <p>(1) When a satellite kitchen or catering service is used to provide food to the child care program, the child care program must have on file a copy of the permit issued by the local health jurisdiction to the satellite kitchen or catering service.</p> <p>(2) When the satellite kitchen or catering service does not remain on-site during the food service the child care program must develop a</p>
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		<p>system to record the temperature of perishable food once it arrives from a satellite kitchen or a catering service. The system must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The name and the temperature of the food; (b) The date and time the temperature was checked; and (c) The name and signature or recognized initials of the person who is checking and recording the food temperatures. <p>(3) The child care program must have a written policy that describes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) How food will be handled once it is on-site; (b) What back-up system the program will use if the food does not arrive, not enough food arrives, or the food cannot be served; and (c) How records will be stored on-site for six months. <p>WAC 110-305-7725 Food containers and utensils.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Cookware containers must not be used to cook or reheat food in a microwave oven, unless the container is labeled by the manufacturer as "for microwave use," "microwave safe," or similar labeling. (2) The licensee may use disposable serving containers, dishes and utensils that are sturdy, used only once and thrown away after use. (3) The licensee must keep sharp utensils and other utensils that may cause serious injury or a choking hazard inaccessible to children when the utensils are not in use.
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What's Different? WAC 110-301-0197 Safe food practices.

- *Previous 110-305 vs Updated 110-301:* Similar rules.
- *110-300 vs Updated 110-301:* Same rule.

Environment – Food and Nutrition		
110-300 WAC	Updated School-Age 110-301 WAC	Previous School-Age 110-305 WAC

<p>WAC 110-300-0198 Food preparation areas.</p> <p>(1) An early learning provider or staff must clean and sanitize food preparation areas and eating surfaces before and after each use, pursuant to WAC 110-300-0241 (1)(a).</p> <p>(2) In an early learning program's food preparation area, kitchens must:</p> <p>(a) Have walls, counter tops, floors, cabinets, and shelves that are:</p> <p>(i) Maintained in good repair including, but not limited to, being properly sealed without chips, cracks, or tears; and</p> <p>(ii) Moisture resistant.</p> <p>(b) Have a properly maintained and vented range hood, exhaust fan, or operable window; and</p> <p>(c) Have a properly maintained and working refrigerator, freezer, or a combination refrigerator and freezer with sufficient space for proper storage and cooling of food.</p> <p>(3) An early learning provider must:</p> <p>(a) Have at least eight feet between the food preparation area and any diaper changing tables or counters and sinks used for diaper changing;</p> <p>(b) Clean and sanitize a sink immediately before using it to prepare food to be served to children in care;</p> <p>(c) Use a colander or other method to prevent food and kitchen utensils from touching the sink basin; and</p> <p>(d) Clean dishes, pans, baby bottles, and kitchen utensils as follows:</p> <p>(i) Cleaning and sanitizing with an automatic dishwasher that uses heat or chemicals to sanitize; or</p> <p>(ii) Handwashing, rinsing, sanitizing, and allowing to air dry.</p>	<p>WAC 110-301-0198 Food preparation areas.</p> <p>(1) A school-age provider must clean and sanitize food preparation areas and eating surfaces before and after each use, pursuant to WAC 110-301-0241(1).</p> <p>(2) For any program that does not operate on public or private school premises, the school-age program's food preparation area or kitchen must have:</p> <p>(a) Walls, counter tops, floors, cabinets, and shelves that are:</p> <p>(i) Maintained in good repair including, but not limited to, being properly sealed without chips, cracks, or tears; and</p> <p>(ii) Moisture resistant.</p> <p>(b) A properly maintained and vented range hood, exhaust fan, or operable window, if applicable; and</p> <p>(c) A properly maintained and working refrigerator, freezer, or a combination refrigerator and freezer with sufficient space for proper storage and cooling of food.</p> <p>(3) A school-age provider must:</p> <p>(a) Clean and sanitize a sink immediately before using it to prepare food to be served to children in care;</p> <p>(b) Use a colander or other method to prevent food and kitchen utensils from touching the sink basin; and</p> <p>(c) Clean dishes, pans, and kitchen utensils as follows:</p> <p>(i) Clean and sanitize with an automatic dishwasher that uses heat or chemicals to sanitize; or</p> <p>(ii) Handwash, rinse, sanitize, and allow to air dry.</p>	<p>WAC 110-305-7700 Washing dishes.</p> <p>The licensee or program staff must wash dishes thoroughly after each use by one of the following methods:</p> <p>(1) Automatic dishwasher; or</p> <p>(2) Handwashing method, by immersion in hot soapy water, rinsing, and sanitizing, as provided in WAC 170-297-0010, and air drying.</p> <p>WAC 110-305-7750 Food preparation area.</p> <p>This section is applicable to any program that does not operate on public or private school premises.</p> <p>(1) The food preparation area must:</p> <p>(a) Have surfaces that are free of cracks and crevices; and</p> <p>(b) Have a floor made of a material that is resistant to moisture.</p> <p>(2) Have a range with a properly vented hood or exhaust fan, or a properly maintained microwave, must be available to properly cook food.</p> <p>(3) There must be a designated food preparation sink in the licensed facility. When the food preparation sink is used for other purposes outside of program operating hours, it must be thoroughly cleaned and sanitized, as provided in WAC 170-297-0010, prior to use and a colander must be used to prevent food items from coming in contact with the sink basin.</p> <p>(4) There must be a handwashing sink accessible during food preparation. See WAC 170-297-4635.</p> <p>(5) A calibrated and working food thermometer must be used to monitor food temperature to ensure that it is cooked, cooled, and served at the correct temperature. The</p>
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<p>(4) Center early learning programs licensed after the date this chapter becomes effective must have:</p> <p>(a) A handwashing sink separate from dishwashing facilities;</p> <p>(b) A food preparation sink located in the food preparation area; and</p> <p>(c) A method to clean and sanitize dishes, pans, kitchen utensils, and equipment in the food preparation area using:</p> <p>(i) A two-compartment sink and an automatic dishwasher that sanitizes with heat or chemicals; or</p> <p>(ii) A three-compartment sink method (sink one is used to wash, sink two is used to rinse, sink three contains a sanitizer, and the dishes are allowed to air dry).</p> <p>(5) An early learning provider may use the kitchen for actively supervised cooking or food preparation activities with children in care.</p>	<p>(4) Any program that does not operate on public or private school premises licensed after the date this chapter becomes effective must have:</p> <p>(a) A handwashing sink separate from dishwashing facilities;</p> <p>(b) A food preparation sink located in the food preparation area; and</p> <p>(c) A method to clean and sanitize dishes, pans, kitchen utensils, and equipment in the food preparation area using:</p> <p>(i) A two-compartment sink and an automatic dishwasher that sanitizes with heat or chemicals; or</p> <p>(ii) A three-compartment sink method (sink one is used to wash, sink two is used to rinse, sink three contains a sanitizer, and the dishes are allowed to air dry).</p> <p>(5) A school-age provider may use the kitchen for actively supervised cooking or food preparation activities with children in care.</p>	<p>thermometer must be either a metal stem-type thermometer or a digital thermometer.</p>
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What's Different? WAC 110-301-0198 Food preparation areas.

- *Previous 110-305 vs Updated 110-301:* Similar rules. Updated 110-301-0198(2) requires: (b) A properly maintained and vented range hood, exhaust fan, or operable window, if applicable; Previous 110-305-7750(2) requires: Have a range with a properly vented hood or exhaust fan, or a properly maintained microwave, must be available to properly cook food. Updated 110-301-0198(4)(a) A handwashing sink separate from dishwashing facilities; Previous 110-305-7750 requires: (4) There must be a handwashing sink accessible during food preparation. See WAC [170-297-4635](#).
- *110-300 vs Updated 110-301:* Similar rule, except Updated 110-301 includes the caveat, "For any program that does not operate on public or private school premises" in parts of the rule. 110-300 references diaper changing table and food preparation area; Updated 110-310 does not.

Environment – Health Practices

110-300 WAC	Updated School-Age 110-301 WAC	Previous School-Age 110-305 WAC
<p>WAC 110-300-0200 Handwashing and hand sanitizer.</p> <p>(1) Early learning providers must comply with the following handwashing procedures or those defined by the United States Center for Disease Control and Prevention, and children should strongly be encouraged to:</p> <p>(a) Wet hands with warm water;</p> <p>(b) Apply soap to the hands;</p>	<p>WAC 110-301-0200 Handwashing and hand sanitizer.</p> <p>(1) A school-age provider must comply with the following handwashing procedures or those defined by the United States Center for Disease Control and Prevention, and children should strongly be encouraged to:</p> <p>(a) Wet hands with warm water;</p> <p>(b) Apply soap to the hands;</p>	<p>WAC 110-305-3625 Handwashing procedure.</p> <p>(1) The licensee or program staff must follow and teach children proper handwashing procedures. Proper handwashing procedures include:</p> <p>(a) Washing hands with warm water and liquid soap for a minimum of twenty seconds;</p> <p>(b) Drying hands with a paper towel, single-use cloth towel or air hand dryer; and</p>

<p>(c) Rub hands together to wash for at least twenty seconds;</p> <p>(d) Thoroughly rinse hands with water;</p> <p>(e) Dry hands with a paper towel, single-use cloth towel, or air hand dryer;</p> <p>(f) Turn water faucet off using a paper towel or single-use cloth towel unless it turns off automatically; and</p> <p>(g) Properly discard paper single-use cloth towels after each use.</p> <p>(2) An early learning provider must wash and sanitize cloth towels after a single use. Soiled and used towels must be inaccessible to children.</p> <p>(3) To prevent children from being burned, air hand dryers must have a heat guard (barrier that prevents user from touching heating element) and turn off automatically.</p> <p>(4) Early learning providers must wash their hands following the handwashing procedures listed above:</p> <p>(a) When arriving at work;</p> <p>(b) After toileting a child;</p> <p>(c) Before and after diapering a child (use a wet wipe in place of handwashing during the middle of diapering if needed);</p> <p>(d) After personal toileting;</p> <p>(e) After attending to an ill child;</p> <p>(f) Before and after preparing, serving, or eating food;</p> <p>(g) Before preparing bottles;</p> <p>(h) After handling raw or undercooked meat, poultry, or fish;</p> <p>(i) Before and after giving medication or applying topical ointment;</p> <p>(j) After handling or feeding animals, handling an animal's toys or equipment, or cleaning up after animals;</p> <p>(k) After handling bodily fluids;</p>	<p>(c) Rub hands together to wash for at least twenty seconds;</p> <p>(d) Thoroughly rinse hands with water;</p> <p>(e) Dry hands with a paper towel, single-use cloth towel, or air hand dryer;</p> <p>(f) Turn water faucet off using a paper towel or single-use cloth towel unless it turns off automatically; and</p> <p>(g) Properly discard paper single-use towels after each use.</p> <p>(2) A school-age provider must wash and sanitize cloth towels after a single use. Soiled and used towels must be inaccessible to children.</p> <p>(3) For any program that does not operate on public or private school premises, air hand dryers must have a heat guard (barrier that prevents user from touching heating element) and turn off automatically.</p> <p>(4) A school-age provider must wash their hands following the handwashing procedures listed above:</p> <p>(a) When arriving at work;</p> <p>(b) After assisting with toileting;</p> <p>(c) After personal toileting;</p> <p>(d) After attending to an ill child;</p> <p>(e) Before and after preparing, serving, or eating food;</p> <p>(f) After handling raw or undercooked meat, poultry, or fish;</p> <p>(g) Before and after giving medication or applying topical ointment;</p> <p>(h) After handling or feeding animals, handling an animal's toys or equipment, or cleaning up after animals;</p> <p>(i) After handling bodily fluids;</p> <p>(j) After using tobacco or vapor products;</p> <p>(k) After being outdoors;</p> <p>(l) After gardening activities;</p>	<p>(c) Turning off the water with paper towel or single use cloth towel.</p> <p>(2) Paper towels must be disposed of after a single use.</p> <p>(3) If cloth towels are used, they must be washed and sanitized after each use.</p> <p>(4) If an air hand dryer is used, it must have a heat guard to prevent burning and must turn off automatically.</p> <p>WAC 110-305-3635 When handwashing is required.</p> <p>(1) Program staff must wash hands:</p> <p>(a) Upon arriving to the program;</p> <p>(b) After personal toileting or assisting a child with toileting;</p> <p>(c) Before and after giving medication or applying topical ointment;</p> <p>(d) After attending to an ill or injured child;</p> <p>(e) After contact with bodily fluids;</p> <p>(f) Before preparing, serving, or eating food;</p> <p>(g) When returning from playground/outside;</p> <p>(h) After handling garbage and garbage receptacles;</p> <p>(i) Before and after handling or feeding pets/animals;</p> <p>(j) After smoking; and</p> <p>(k) As needed when hands are soiled.</p> <p>(2) Children must wash their hands:</p> <p>(a) Upon arrival to the program;</p> <p>(b) When returning from playground and/or outside;</p> <p>(c) Before the child eats;</p> <p>(d) Before the child participates in food activities;</p> <p>(e) After the child's toileting;</p>
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<p>(l) After using tobacco or vapor products; (m) After being outdoors; (n) After gardening activities; (o) After handling garbage and garbage receptacles; and (p) As needed or required by the circumstances. (5) Early learning providers must direct, assist, teach, and coach, children to wash their hands, using the steps listed above: (a) When arriving at the early learning premises; (b) After using the toilet; (c) After diapering; (d) After outdoor play; (e) After gardening activities; (f) After playing with animals; (g) After touching body fluids such as blood or after nose blowing or sneezing; (h) Before and after eating or participating in food activities including table setting; and (i) As needed or required by the circumstances. (6) Hand sanitizers or hand wipes with alcohol may be used for adults and children over twenty-four months of age under the following conditions: (a) When proper handwashing facilities are not available; and (b) Hands are not visibly soiled or dirty. (7) Children must be actively supervised when using hand sanitizers to avoid ingestion or contact with eyes, nose, or mouths. (a) Hand sanitizer must not be used in place of proper handwashing. (b) An alcohol-based hand sanitizer must contain sixty to ninety percent alcohol to be effective.</p>	<p>(m) After handling garbage and garbage receptacles; and (n) As needed or required by the circumstances. (5) A school-age provider must direct, assist, teach, and coach, children to wash their hands, using the steps listed above: (a) When arriving at the school-age premises; (b) After using the toilet; (c) After outdoor play; (d) After gardening activities; (e) After playing with animals; (f) After touching body fluids such as blood or after nose blowing or sneezing; (g) Before and after eating or participating in food activities including table setting; and (h) As needed or required by the circumstances. (6) Hand sanitizers or hand wipes with alcohol may be used for adults and children under the following conditions: (a) When proper handwashing facilities are not available; and (b) Hands are not visibly soiled or dirty. (7) Children must be actively supervised when using hand sanitizers to avoid ingestion or contact with eyes, nose, or mouths. (a) Hand sanitizer must not be used in place of proper handwashing. (b) An alcohol-based hand sanitizer must contain sixty to ninety percent alcohol to be effective.</p>	<p>(f) Before and after handling or feeding pets/animals; (g) After touching bodily fluids, including after sneezing or coughing; and (h) As needed when hands are soiled. WAC 110-305-3650 Hand sanitizers. (1) Program staff may allow the use of hand sanitizer products when a child's parent or guardian has given written and signed permission as described in WAC 170-270-3375(2) for hand sanitizer use. (2) Hand sanitizer products may be used: (a) When handwashing facilities are not available, such as an outing, emergency, or disaster; or (b) After proper handwashing. (3) Hand sanitizer gels must not be used in place of proper handwashing if handwashing facilities are available.</p>
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What's Different? WAC 110-301-0200 Handwashing and hand sanitizer.

- *Previous 110-305 vs Updated 110-301:* Similar rules. 110-305-3650 addresses parent authorization for child to use hand sanitizer; Updated 110-301-0215(3)(iv) addresses parent authorization for child to use hand sanitizer.
- *110-300 vs Updated 110-301:* Same rule, except 110-300 references bottle preparation and diaper changing; Updated 110-301 does not.

Environment – Health Practices

110-300 WAC	Updated School-Age 110-301 WAC	Previous School-Age 110-305 WAC
<p>WAC 110-300-0205 Child, staff, and household member illness.</p> <p>(1) An early learning provider must observe all children for signs of illness when they arrive at the early learning program and throughout the day. Parents or guardians of a child should be notified, as soon as possible, if the child develops signs or symptoms of illness.</p> <p>(2) If an early learning provider becomes ill, a licensee, center director, assistant director, or program supervisor must determine whether that person should be required to leave the licensed early learning space.</p> <p>(3) When a child becomes ill, an early learning provider (or school nurse, if applicable) must determine whether the child should be sent home or separated from others. A provider must supervise the child to reasonably prevent contact between the ill child and healthy children.</p> <p>(4) An ill child must be sent home or reasonably separated from other children if:</p> <p>(a) The illness or condition prevents the child from participating in normal activities;</p> <p>(b) The illness or condition requires more care and attention than the early learning provider can give;</p> <p>(c) The required amount of care for the ill child compromises or places at risk the health and safety of other children in care; or</p> <p>(d) There is a risk that the child's illness or condition will spread to other children or individuals.</p>	<p>WAC 110-301-0205 Child and staff illness.</p> <p>(1) A school-age provider must observe all children for signs of illness when they arrive at the school-age program and throughout the day. Parents or guardians of a child should be notified, as soon as possible, if the child develops signs or symptoms of illness.</p> <p>(2) If a school-age provider becomes ill, a licensee, program director, or site director must determine whether that person should be required to leave the licensed school-age space.</p> <p>(3) When a child becomes ill, a school-age provider (or school nurse, if applicable) must determine whether the child should be sent home or separated from others. A provider must supervise the child to reasonably prevent contact between the ill child and healthy children.</p> <p>(4) An ill child must be sent home or reasonably separated from other children if:</p> <p>(a) The illness or condition prevents the child from participating in normal activities;</p> <p>(b) The illness or condition requires more care and attention than the school-age provider can give;</p> <p>(c) The required amount of care for the ill child compromises or places at risk the health and safety of other children in care; or</p> <p>(d) There is a risk that the child's illness or condition will spread to other children or individuals.</p> <p>(5) Unless covered by an individual care plan or protected by the ADA, an ill child, staff</p>	<p>WAC 110-305-2325 Notifiable conditions.</p> <p>(1) The licensee or designee must report a staff person, volunteer, or child diagnosed with a notifiable condition as defined in chapter 246-101 WAC to the local health jurisdiction or the state department of health.</p> <p>(2) The licensee or designee must contact the local health jurisdiction for the list of notifiable conditions and reporting requirements.</p> <p>(3) A person must be excluded from the program when diagnosed with a notifiable condition and must not return to the program until approved to do so by the local health officer. A licensed school age child care center staff person or volunteer who has not been vaccinated against or shown proof of immunity to measles, mumps, or rubella must not be allowed on the school age child care center premises except as provided in (a) and (b) of this subsection.</p> <p>(a) A licensed school age child care center program may allow a person to be employed or volunteer on the school age child care center premises for up to thirty calendar days if the person signs a written attestation attesting to having received the measles, mumps, and rubella vaccine, or having immunity from measles, mumps, and rubella, but requiring additional time to obtain and provide immunization records. The required records must include immunization records indicating the employee or volunteer has received the measles, mumps, and rubella vaccine; or records that show proof of immunity from</p>

<p>(5) Unless covered by an individual care plan or protected by the ADA, an ill child, staff member, or other individual must be sent home or isolated from children in care if the ill individual has:</p> <p>(a) A fever 101 degrees Fahrenheit for children over two months (or 100.4 degrees Fahrenheit for an infant younger than two months) by any method, and behavior change or other signs and symptoms of illness (including sore throat, earache, headache, rash, vomiting, diarrhea);</p> <p>(b) Vomiting two or more times in the previous twenty-four hours;</p> <p>(c) Diarrhea where stool frequency exceeds two stools above normal per twenty-four hours for that child or whose stool contains more than a drop of blood or mucus;</p> <p>(d) A rash not associated with heat, diapering, or an allergic reaction;</p> <p>(e) Open sores or wounds discharging bodily fluids that cannot be adequately covered with a waterproof dressing or mouth sores with drooling;</p> <p>(f) Lice, ringworm, or scabies. Individuals with head lice, ringworm, or scabies must be excluded from the child care premises beginning from the end of the day the head lice, ringworm, or scabies was discovered. The provider may allow an individual with head lice, ringworm, or scabies to return to the premises after receiving the first treatment; or</p> <p>(g) A child who appears severely ill, which may include lethargy, persistent crying, difficulty breathing, or a significant change in behavior or activity level indicative of illness.</p> <p>(6) At the first opportunity, but in no case longer than twenty-four hours of learning that an</p>	<p>member, or other individual must be sent home or isolated from children in care if the ill individual has:</p> <p>(a) A fever 101 degrees Fahrenheit by any method, and behavior change or other signs and symptoms of illness (including sore throat, earache, headache, rash, vomiting, diarrhea);</p> <p>(b) Vomiting two or more times in the previous twenty-four hours</p> <p>(c) Diarrhea where stool frequency exceeds two stools above normal per twenty-four hours for that individual or whose stool contains more than a drop of blood or mucus;</p> <p>(d) A rash not associated with heat or an allergic reaction;</p> <p>(e) Open sores or wounds discharging bodily fluids that cannot be adequately covered with a waterproof dressing or mouth sores with drooling; or</p> <p>(f) A child who appears severely ill, which may include lethargy, persistent crying, difficulty breathing, or a significant change in behavior or activity level indicative of illness.</p> <p>(6) At the first opportunity, but in no case longer than twenty-four hours of learning that an enrolled child, staff member, or volunteer has been diagnosed by a health care professional with a contagious disease pursuant to WAC 246-110-010(3), a school-age provider must provide written notice to the parents or guardians of the enrolled children, and notify the department and the local health jurisdiction pursuant to WAC 110-301-0475 (2)(d).</p> <p>(7) A school-age provider must not take ear or rectal temperatures to determine a child's body temperature.</p>	<p>measles through documentation of laboratory evidence of antibody titer or a health care provider's attestation of the person's history of measles sufficient to provide immunity against measles.</p> <p>(b) A school age child care center program may allow a person to be employed or volunteer on the school age child care center premises if the person provides the school age child care center with a written certification signed by a health care practitioner, as defined in RCW 28A.210.090(3), that the measles, mumps, and rubella vaccine is, in the practitioner's judgment, not advisable for the person. This subsection (3)(b) of this section does not apply if a person's health care practitioner determines that the measles, mumps, and rubella vaccine is no longer contraindicated.</p> <p>WAC 110-305-3210 Contagious disease procedure.</p> <p>(1) When a licensee or program staff person becomes aware that any program staff person or child in care has been diagnosed with any of the contagious diseases as defined in WAC 246-110-010, the licensee or designee must:</p> <p>(a) Notify parents or guardians of each of the children in care within twenty-four hours; and</p> <p>(b) Follow the health policy before providing care or before readmitting the program staff person or child into the child care.</p> <p>(2) The licensee's health policy must include provisions for excluding or separating a child or program staff person with a contagious disease. Children with any of the following symptoms must be excluded from care until guidelines permit readmission:</p> <p>(a) Fever of one hundred one degrees Fahrenheit or higher measured orally, or one</p>
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<p>enrolled child, staff member, volunteer, or household member has been diagnosed by a health care professional with a contagious disease pursuant to WAC 246-110-010(3), as now and hereafter amended, an early learning provider must provide written notice to the department, the local health jurisdiction, and the parents or guardians of the enrolled children.</p> <p>(7) An early learning provider must not take ear or rectal temperatures to determine a child's body temperature.</p> <p>(a) Providers must use developmentally appropriate methods when taking infant or toddler temperatures (for example, digital forehead scan thermometers or underarm methods);</p> <p>(b) Oral temperatures may be taken for preschool through school-age children if single-use covers are used to prevent cross contamination; and</p> <p>(c) Glass thermometers containing mercury must not be used.</p> <p>(8) An early learning provider may readmit a child, staff member, volunteer or household member into the early learning program area with written permission of a health care provider or health jurisdiction stating the individual may safely return after being diagnosed with a contagious disease pursuant to WAC 246-110-010(3), as now and hereafter amended.</p>	<p>(a) Oral temperatures may be taken for children if single-use covers are used to prevent cross contamination; and</p> <p>(b) Glass thermometers containing mercury must not be used.</p> <p>(8) A school-age provider may readmit a child, staff member, or volunteer into the school-age program area with written permission of a health care provider or health jurisdiction stating the individual may safely return after being diagnosed with a contagious disease pursuant to WAC 246-110-010(3).</p>	<p>hundred degrees Fahrenheit or higher measured under the armpit (axially), if the individual also has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Earache; (ii) Headache; (iii) Sore throat; (iv) Rash; or (v) Fatigue that prevents the individual from participating in regular activities; <p>(b) Vomiting that occurs two or more times in a twenty-four hour period;</p> <p>(c) Diarrhea with three or more watery stools, or one bloody stool, in a twenty-four hour period; or</p> <p>(d) Drainage of thick mucus or pus from the eye.</p>
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What's Different? WAC 110-301-0205 Child and staff illness.

- *Previous 110-305 vs Updated 110-301:* Similar rules. WAC 110-305-2325 addresses staff immunizations; Updated 110-301-0120 addresses staff immunizations
- *110-300 vs Updated 110-301:* 110-300 includes reference to Lice, ringworm, or scabies and infant & toddler temperatures; Updated 110-301 does not.

Environment – Health Practices		
110-300 WAC	Updated School-Age 110-301 WAC	Previous School-Age 110-305 WAC
<p>WAC 110-300-0210 Immunizations and exempt children.</p>	<p>WAC 110-301-0210 Immunizations and exempt children.</p>	<p>WAC 110-305-3250 Immunization tracking. The licensee or designee is required to track each child's immunization status in</p>

<p>(1) Before attending an early learning program, a child must be vaccinated against or show proof of acquired immunity for the vaccine-preventable disease, pursuant to chapter 246-105 WAC. An early learning provider may accept children without proof of vaccinations or immunity as otherwise indicated in this section.</p> <p>(2) Pursuant to WAC 246-105-050, an early learning provider must receive for each enrolled child:</p> <p>(a) A current and complete department of health approved certificate of immunization status (CIS) form;</p> <p>(b) A department approved certificate of exemption (COE) form, if applicable; or</p> <p>(c) A current immunization record from the Washington state immunization information system (WA IIS).</p> <p>(3) To accept a child who is not current with their immunizations, an early learning provider must give written notice to that child's parent or guardian stating the child may be accepted if the immunizations are completed consistent with chapter 246-105 WAC and:</p> <p>(a) Prior to enrollment the parent or guardian provides written proof the child is scheduled to be immunized; or</p> <p>(b) The parent or guardian provides a signed and dated statement detailing when the child's immunizations will be brought up to date.</p> <p>(4) An early learning provider must maintain and update each child's records relating to immunizations or exemptions, or plans to bring immunizations current. These records must be available in the licensed space or easily accessible for review by department licensors, health specialists, and health consultants.</p>	<p>(1) Before attending a school-age program, a child must be vaccinated against or show proof of acquired immunity for the vaccine-preventable disease, pursuant to chapter 246-105 WAC. A school-age provider may accept children without proof of vaccinations or immunity as otherwise indicated in this section.</p> <p>(2) Pursuant to WAC 246-105-050, a school-age provider must receive for each enrolled child:</p> <p>(a) A current and complete DOH approved certificate of immunization status (CIS) form or an alternative in lieu of CIS pursuant to 246-105-050(3);</p> <p>(b) A department approved certificate of exemption (COE) form, if applicable; or</p> <p>(c) A current immunization record from the Washington state immunization information system (WA IIS).</p> <p>(3) To accept a child who is not current with their immunizations, a school-age provider must give written notice to that child's parent or guardian stating the child may be accepted if the immunizations are completed consistent with chapter 246-105 WAC and:</p> <p>(a) Prior to enrollment the parent or guardian provides written proof the child is scheduled to be immunized; or</p> <p>(b) The parent or guardian provides a signed and dated statement detailing when the child's immunizations will be brought up to date.</p> <p>(4) A school-age provider must maintain and update each child's records relating to immunizations or exemptions, or plans to bring immunizations current. These records must be available in the licensed space or easily accessible for review by department licensors, health specialists, and health consultants.</p>	<p>accordance with WAC 246-105-060. The child care program must:</p> <p>(1) Keep all DOH approved forms described in WAC 246-105-050 for each enrolled child.</p> <p>(2) Keep a list of currently enrolled children with an immunization exemption authorized under RCW 28A.210.080 and 28A.210.090. This list must be sent to the local health department upon request.</p> <p>(3) Return the department of health certificate of immunization status (CIS) or applicable form to the parent when the child is withdrawn from the child care program. A child care program may not withhold from the parent a child's health department-approved form for any reason, including nonpayment of child care program fees.</p> <p>(4) Provide access to immunization records of each child enrolled to agents of the state or local health department.</p> <p>WAC 110-305-3275 Accepting a child who does not have current immunizations.</p> <p>(1) The child care program may accept a child who is not current with immunizations on a conditional basis if immunizations are:</p> <p>(a) Initiated before or on enrollment; and</p> <p>(b) Completed as soon as medically possible.</p> <p>(2) The child care program must have on file a document signed and dated by the parent or guardian stating when the child's immunizations will be brought up to date.</p> <p>WAC 110-305-3300 Immunizations—Exemption.</p> <p>(1) A school age child care center program may accept a child without any immunizations if</p>
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<p>(5) An early learning provider may accept homeless or foster children into care without the records listed in this section if the child's family, caseworker, or health care provider offers written proof that he or she is in the process of obtaining the child's immunization records.</p> <p>(6) An early learning provider must exclude a child from care according to the criteria listed in WAC 246-105-080.</p> <p>(7) If an outbreak of a vaccine-preventable disease occurs within an early learning program, an early learning provider must notify the parents or guardians of children exempt from immunization for that disease and children without vaccination documents. A provider may exclude the child from the child care premises for the duration of the outbreak of that vaccine-preventable disease.</p> <p>(8) An early learning provider may have a written policy stating children exempted from immunization by their parent or guardian will not be accepted into care unless that exemption is due to an illness protected by the ADA or WLAD or by a completed and signed COE.</p>	<p>(5) A school-age provider may accept homeless or foster children into care without the records listed in this section if the child's parent or guardian, caseworker, or health care provider offers written proof that they are in the process of obtaining the child's immunization records.</p> <p>(6) A school-age provider must exclude a child from care according to the criteria listed in WAC 246-105-080.</p> <p>(7) If an outbreak of a vaccine-preventable disease occurs within a school-age program, a school-age provider must notify the parents or guardians of children exempt from immunization for that disease and children without vaccination documents. A provider may exclude the child from the school-age program premises for the duration of the outbreak of that vaccine-preventable disease.</p> <p>(8) A school-age provider may have a written policy stating children exempted from immunization by their parent or guardian will not be accepted into care unless that exemption is due to an illness protected by the ADA or WLAD or by a completed and signed COE.</p>	<p>the parent or guardian provides a DOH certificate of exemption (COE) form under the following circumstances:</p> <p>(a) A COE form signed by the parent or legal guardian that declares a religious belief, philosophical, or personal objection immunization exemption authorized under RCW 28A.210.090 (1)(b) or (c); or</p> <p>(b) A COE form signed by a health care practitioner for a medical exemption authorized under RCW 28A.210.090 (1)(a).</p> <p>(2) A philosophical or personal objection may not be used to exempt a child from the measles, mumps, and rubella vaccine.</p>
<p>What's Different? WAC 110-301-0210 Immunizations and exempt children.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Previous 110-305 vs Updated 110-301:</i> Similar rules, except Previous WAC 110-305-3250 addresses immunization tracking; Updated 110-301-0210 does not. • <i>110-300 vs Updated 110-301:</i> Same rule. 		
<p style="text-align: center;">Environment – Health Practices</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">110-300 WAC</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Updated School-Age 110-301 WAC</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Previous School-Age 110-305 WAC</p>
<p>WAC 110-300-0215 Medication.</p> <p>(1) Managing medication. A medication management policy must include, but is not limited to, safe medication storage, reasonable accommodations for giving medication, mandatory medication documentation, and forms pursuant to WAC 110-300-0500.</p>	<p>WAC 110-301-0215 Medication.</p> <p>(1) Managing medication. A medication management policy must include, but is not limited to, safe medication storage, reasonable accommodations for giving medication, mandatory medication documentation, and forms pursuant to WAC 110-301-0500.</p>	<p>WAC 110-305-3315 Medication management.</p> <p>(1) The child care program's health care policy must include:</p> <p>(a) Medication management;</p> <p>(b) Safe medication storage; and</p> <p>(c) Whether the licensee chooses to give medications to children in care.</p>

<p>(2) Medication training. An early learning provider must not give medication to a child if the provider has not successfully completed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) An orientation about the early learning program's medication policies and procedures; (b) The department standardized training course in medication administration that includes a competency assessment pursuant to WAC 110-300-0106(10) or equivalent training; and (c) If applicable, a training from a child's parents or guardian (or an appointed designee) for special medical procedures that are part of a child's individual care plan. This training must be documented and signed by the provider and the child's parent or guardian (or designee). <p>(3) Medication administration. An early learning provider must not give medication to any child without written and signed consent from that child's parent or guardian, must administer medication pursuant to directions on the medication label, and using appropriate cleaned and sanitized medication measuring devices.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) An early learning provider must administer medication to children in care as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Prescription medication. Prescription medication must only be given to the child named on the prescription. Prescription medication must be prescribed by a health care professional with prescriptive authority for a specific child. Prescription medication must be accompanied with medication authorization form that has the medical need and the possible side effects of the medication. Prescription medication must be labeled with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) A child's first and last name; (B) The date the prescription was filled; 	<p>(2) Medication training. A school-age provider must not give medication to a child if the provider has not successfully completed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) An orientation about the school-age program's medication policies and procedures; (b) The department standardized training course in medication administration that includes a competency assessment pursuant to WAC 110-301-0106(7) or equivalent training; and (c) If applicable, a training from a child's parents or guardian (or an appointed designee) for special medical procedures that are part of a child's individual care plan. This training must be documented and signed by the provider and the child's parent or guardian (or designee). <p>(3) Medication administration. A school-age provider must not give medication to any child without written and signed consent from that child's parent or guardian, must administer medication pursuant to directions on the medication label, and must use cleaned and sanitized medication measuring devices.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) A school-age provider must administer medication to children in care as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Prescription medication. Prescription medication must only be given to the child named on the prescription. Prescription medication must be prescribed by a health care professional with prescriptive authority for a specific child. Prescription medication must be accompanied with medication authorization form that has the medical need and the possible side effects of the medication. Prescription medication must be labeled with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) A child's first and last name; (B) The date the prescription was filled; (C) The name and contact information of the prescribing health professional; 	<p>(2) If the licensee chooses to give medications to children in care, the program policy must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) How giving medications will be documented (medication log), including documenting when a medication is given or not given as prescribed or as indicated on the permission form; and (b) Permission to give medications to a child signed by the child's parent or guardian, and by a licensed medical professional when appropriate. (3) Only a trained and authorized program staff person may give medication or observe a child taking his or her own medication as described in WAC 170-297-3550. (4) Prior to being authorized to give medications to children in care, the licensee or trained and authorized program staff person must complete medication management training. (5) If the licensee chooses not to give any medications to children in care, the licensee or designee must inform parents in the parent/guardian handbook. (6) If the licensee or program staff person decides not to give a specific medication to a child after having received written permission by the child's parent or guardian, the licensee or program staff person must immediately notify the parent or guardian of the decision to not give the medication. (7) The licensee and program staff must make reasonable accommodations and give medication if a child has a condition where the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) would apply. <p>WAC 110-305-3325 Medication storage.</p>
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(C) The name and contact information of the prescribing health professional;

(D) The expiration date, dosage amount, and length of time to give the medication; and

(E) Instructions for administration and storage.

(ii) Nonprescription oral medication. Nonprescription (over-the-counter) oral medication brought to the early learning program by a parent or guardian must be in the original packaging.

(A) Nonprescription (over-the-counter) medication needs to be labeled with child's first and last name and accompanied with medication authorization form that has the expiration date, medical need, dosage amount, age, and length of time to give the medication. Early learning providers must follow the instructions on the label or the parent must provide a medical professional's note; and

(B) Nonprescription medication must only be given to the child named on the label provided by the parent or guardian.

(iii) Other nonprescription medication: An early learning provider must receive written authorization from a child's parent or guardian and health care provider with prescriptive authority prior to administering if the item does not include age, expiration date, dosage amount, and length of time to give the medication:

(A) Vitamins;

(B) Herbal supplements;

(C) Fluoride supplements;

(D) Homeopathic or naturopathic medication; and

(E) Teething gel or tablets (amber bead necklaces are prohibited).

(D) The expiration date, dosage amount, and length of time to give the medication; and

(E) Instructions for administration and storage.

(ii) Nonprescription oral medication. Nonprescription (over-the-counter) oral medication brought to the school-age program by a parent or guardian must be in the original packaging.

(A) Nonprescription (over-the-counter) medication needs to be labeled with child's first and last name and accompanied with medication authorization form that has the expiration date, medical need, dosage amount, age, and length of time to give the medication. A school-age provider must follow the instructions on the label or the parent or guardian must provide a medical professional's note; and

(B) Nonprescription medication must only be given to the child named on the label provided by the parent or guardian.

(iii) Other nonprescription medication: A school-age provider must receive written authorization from a child's parent or guardian and health care provider with prescriptive authority prior to administering if the item does not include age, expiration date, dosage amount, and length of time to give the medication:

(A) Vitamins;

(B) Herbal supplements;

(C) Fluoride supplements; and

(D) Homeopathic or naturopathic medication.

(iv) Nonmedical items. A parent or guardian must annually authorize a school-age provider to administer the following nonmedical items:

(1) The licensee and program staff must store all medications, as well as vitamins, herbal remedies, dietary supplements, and pet medications as described in the following table:

(a) In a locked container or cabinet until used; or

(b) Inaccessible to children. The licensee must keep emergency rescue medications listed in subsection (3)(a)(i) through (vi) of this section inaccessible but available for emergency use to meet the individual's emergency medical needs.

(2) The licensee and program staff must store all controlled substances in a locked container.

Medication Storage Table			
This list is not inclusive of all possible items in each category. Medications must be maintained as directed on the medication label, including refrigeration if applicable.			
(3)	If the medication is a (an):	The medication must be stored in a locked container or cabinet.	The medication must be stored inaccessible to children.
(a)	Individual's emergency rescue medications:		
(i)	Any medication used to treat an allergic reaction;		X
(ii)	Nebulizer medication;		X
(iii)	Inhaler;		X
(iv)	Bee sting kit;		X

<p>(iv) Nonmedical items. A parent or guardian must annually authorize an early learning provider to administer the following nonmedical items:</p> <p>(A) Diaper ointments (used as needed and according to manufacturer's instructions);</p> <p>(B) Sunscreen;</p> <p>(C) Lip balm or lotion;</p> <p>(D) Hand sanitizers or hand wipes with alcohol, which may be used only for children over twenty-four months old; and</p> <p>(E) Fluoride toothpaste for children two years old or older.</p> <p>(v) An early learning provider may allow children to take his or her own medication with parent or guardian authorization. The early learning staff member must observe and document that the child took the medication.</p> <p>(vi) An early learning provider must not give or permit another to give any medication to a child for the purpose of sedating the child unless the medication has been prescribed for a specific child for that particular purpose by a qualified health care professional.</p> <p>(b) Medication documentation (excluding nonmedical items). An early learning provider must keep a current written medication log that includes:</p> <p>(i) A child's first and last name;</p> <p>(ii) The name of the medication that was given to the child;</p> <p>(iii) The dose amount that was given to the child;</p> <p>(iv) Notes about any side effects exhibited by the child;</p> <p>(v) The date and time of each medication given or reasons that a particular medication was not given; and</p>	<p>(A) Sunscreen (aerosol sunscreen is prohibited) and</p> <p>(B) Hand sanitizers or hand wipes with alcohol.</p> <p>(v) A school-age provider may allow children to take their own medication (including nonmedical items) with parent or guardian authorization. A school-age staff member must observe and document that the child took the medication (excluding nonmedical items).</p> <p>(A) School-age children with a valid prescription from a health care provider may be allowed to carry and self-administer asthma medication (inhaler), anaphylaxis medication (epinephrine auto-injector), or insulin (insulin pump) with signed authorization from the child's parent or guardian and health care provider. The authorization form must attest that the child has the skill level and knowledge necessary to use the medication and device as prescribed.</p> <p>(B) The school-age program must have an individual care plan on site for each child who self-carries asthma or anaphylaxis medication or insulin in the event of an asthma, anaphylaxis, or diabetes emergency.</p> <p>(C) School-age program staff must intervene if they observe a child misusing asthma or anaphylaxis medication or insulin, or if a child possesses another child's medication.</p> <p>(vi) A school-age provider must not give or permit another to give any medication to a child for the purpose of sedating the child unless the medication has been prescribed for a specific child for that particular purpose by a qualified health care professional.</p> <p>(b) Medication documentation (excluding nonmedical items). A school-age provider must</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1367 90 1638 170">(v) Seizure medication;</td> <td data-bbox="1638 90 1837 170"></td> <td data-bbox="1837 90 2034 170">X</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1367 170 1638 284">(vi) Other medication needed for emergencies.</td> <td data-bbox="1638 170 1837 284"></td> <td data-bbox="1837 170 2034 284">X</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1367 284 1638 430">(b) Nonprescription medications, including herbal or natural:</td> <td data-bbox="1638 284 1837 430"></td> <td data-bbox="1837 284 2034 430"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1367 430 1638 544">(i) Pain reliever, cough syrup, cold or flu medication;</td> <td data-bbox="1638 430 1837 544">X</td> <td data-bbox="1837 430 2034 544"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1367 544 1638 617">(ii) Vitamins, all types including natural;</td> <td data-bbox="1638 544 1837 617">X</td> <td data-bbox="1837 544 2034 617"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1367 617 1638 722">(iii) Topical nonprescription medication;</td> <td data-bbox="1638 617 1837 722"></td> <td data-bbox="1837 617 2034 722">X</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1367 722 1638 803">(iv) Hand sanitizer, when not in use.</td> <td data-bbox="1638 722 1837 803"></td> <td data-bbox="1837 722 2034 803">X</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1367 803 1638 876">(c) Prescription medication:</td> <td data-bbox="1638 803 1837 876"></td> <td data-bbox="1837 803 2034 876"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1367 876 1638 950">(i) Intended use - Topical;</td> <td data-bbox="1638 876 1837 950">X</td> <td data-bbox="1837 876 2034 950"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1367 950 1638 1096">(ii) Intended use - Ingestible, inhaled or by injection.</td> <td data-bbox="1638 950 1837 1096">X</td> <td data-bbox="1837 950 2034 1096"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1367 1096 1638 1177">(d) Pet medications (all types).</td> <td data-bbox="1638 1096 1837 1177">X</td> <td data-bbox="1837 1096 2034 1177"></td> </tr> </table> <p>WAC 110-305-3375 Medication permission.</p> <p>(1) The child care program must have written permission from a child's parent or guardian to give a child any medication. The permission must include:</p> <p>(a) Child's first and last name;</p>	(v) Seizure medication;		X	(vi) Other medication needed for emergencies.		X	(b) Nonprescription medications, including herbal or natural:			(i) Pain reliever, cough syrup, cold or flu medication;	X		(ii) Vitamins, all types including natural;	X		(iii) Topical nonprescription medication;		X	(iv) Hand sanitizer, when not in use.		X	(c) Prescription medication:			(i) Intended use - Topical;	X		(ii) Intended use - Ingestible, inhaled or by injection.	X		(d) Pet medications (all types).	X	
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(ii) Intended use - Ingestible, inhaled or by injection.	X																																		
(d) Pet medications (all types).	X																																		

<p>(vi) The name and signature of the person that gave the medication.</p> <p>(c) Medication must be stored and maintained as directed on the packaging or prescription label, including applicable refrigeration requirements. An early learning provider must comply with the following additional medication storage requirements:</p> <p>(i) Medication must be inaccessible to children;</p> <p>(ii) Controlled substances must be locked in a container or cabinet which is inaccessible to children;</p> <p>(iii) Medication must be kept away from food in a separate, sealed container; and</p> <p>(iv) External medication (designed to be applied to the outside of the body) must be stored to provide separation from internal medication (designed to be swallowed or injected) to prevent cross contamination.</p> <p>(d) An early learning provider must return a child's unused medication to that child's parent or guardian. If this is not possible, a provider must follow the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) recommendations for medication disposal.</p> <p>(e) An early learning provider must not accept or give to a child homemade medication, such as diaper cream or sunscreen.</p>	<p>keep a current written medication log that includes:</p> <p>(i) A child's first and last name;</p> <p>(ii) The name of the medication that was given to the child;</p> <p>(iii) The dose amount that was given to the child;</p> <p>(iv) Notes about any side effects exhibited by the child;</p> <p>(v) The date and time of each medication given or reasons that a particular medication was not given; and</p> <p>(vi) The name and signature of the person that gave the medication.</p> <p>(c) Medication must be stored and maintained as directed on the packaging or prescription label, including applicable refrigeration requirements. A school-age provider must comply with the following additional medication storage requirements:</p> <p>(i) Medication must be inaccessible to children except as provided for in subsection (3)(a)(v)(A) above;</p> <p>(ii) Controlled substances must be locked in a container or cabinet which is inaccessible to children;</p> <p>(iii) Medication must be kept away from food in a separate, sealed container; and</p> <p>(iv) External medication (designed to be applied to the outside of the body) must be stored to provide separation from internal medication (designed to be swallowed or injected) to prevent cross contamination.</p> <p>(d) A school-age provider must return a child's unused medication to that child's parent or guardian. If this is not possible, a provider must follow the FDA recommendations for medication disposal.</p>	<p>(b) Name of the medication and condition being treated;</p> <p>(c) Frequency and amount of dose to be given;</p> <p>(d) How medication is to be given;</p> <p>(e) Medication storage requirements;</p> <p>(f) Expected side effects of the medication;</p> <p>(g) Start and stop date for administering medication not to exceed thirty calendar days, except as provided in subsection (2) of this section;</p> <p>(h) Parent or guardian signature; and</p> <p>(i) Date of signature.</p> <p>(2) A parent or guardian may give up to one hundred eighty calendar days written permission for use of the following:</p> <p>(a) Sun screen;</p> <p>(b) Hand sanitizers; or</p> <p>(c) Hand wipes with alcohol.</p> <p>(3) For prescription medications, the parent permission form is effective up to the number of days stated on the medication label. The licensee must not give medication past the date prescribed on the label.</p> <p>(4) A written record of medication administration (medication log) must be kept that includes the:</p> <p>(a) Child's name;</p> <p>(b) Name of medication;</p> <p>(c) Dose given;</p> <p>(d) Dates and time of each medication given; and</p> <p>(e) Name and signature of the person administering the medication.</p> <p>(5) The parent or guardian must be allowed to review their own child's written medication administration records.</p> <p>(6) Any unused medication must be returned to the child's parent or guardian.</p>
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	<p>(e) A school-age provider must not accept or give to a child homemade medication, such as sunscreen.</p>	<p>(7) Medication permission forms must be kept confidential.</p> <p>(8) Medication permission forms and medication logs for the previous twelve months must be kept in the licensed space and available for review by the licensor.</p> <p>WAC 110-305-3425 Medication requirements. The licensee or designee must follow the medication directions for managing and giving prescription and nonprescription medication for the individual children in care. The licensee or designee must not give or allow giving of a medication:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) That does not have age, dosage and frequency directions, and information about potential adverse reaction; (2) That has expired; or (3) For any purpose or condition other than prescribed or described on the medication label. <p>WAC 110-305-3450 Sedating a child prohibited. Program staff must not give or allow giving of any medication for the purpose of sedating a child unless the medication has been prescribed for that purpose by a qualified health care professional.</p> <p>WAC 110-305-3475 Prescription medication. The licensee or program staff may give a prescribed medication to a child only if the following conditions are met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The medication is prescribed only for the child the medication is being given to; (2) The parent or guardian has provided written permission as described in WAC 170-297-3375;
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		<p>(d) Is in the original container; and (e) Has a nonexpired expiration date, if applicable.</p> <p>(3) The medication container or packaging includes, or the parent or guardian provides information about:</p> <p>(a) Medication storage; and (b) Potential adverse reactions or side effects; and</p> <p>(4) The medication has been stored at the proper temperature noted on the container label or instructions.</p> <p>WAC 110-305-3550 Children taking their own medication.</p> <p>The licensee may permit a child to take his or her own medication if:</p> <p>(1) The licensee follows all of the requirements in WAC 170-297-3475 (1) through (5);</p> <p>(2) The child is physically and mentally capable of properly taking the medication;</p> <p>(3) The licensee has on file the child's parent or guardian written approval for the child to take his or her own medication;</p> <p>(4) The medication and related medical supplies are locked and inaccessible to other children and unauthorized persons, except emergency rescue medications that may be stored inaccessible to other children but not locked; and</p> <p>(5) A trained and authorized program staff person observes and documents in the child's medication administration record that the medication was taken or not taken.</p>
<p>What's Different? WAC 110-301-0215 Medication.</p>		

- *Previous 110-305 vs Updated 110-301:* Similar rules. Previous 110-305 provides more details than Updated 110-301. Updated 110-301 allows children to care and administer self-administer asthma medication (inhaler), anaphylaxis medication (epinephrine auto-injector), or insulin (insulin pump); Previous 110-305 does not.
- *110-300 vs Updated 110-301:* Same rule, except 110-300 includes in nonmedical items: Diaper ointments, Lip balm or lotion, and Fluoride toothpaste; Updated 110-301 does not. Updated 110-301 allows children to care and administer self-administer asthma medication (inhaler), anaphylaxis medication (epinephrine auto-injector), or insulin (insulin pump); 110-300 does not.

Environment – Health Practices

110-300 WAC	Updated School-Age 110-301 WAC	Previous School-Age 110-305 WAC
<p>WAC 110-300-0220 Bathroom space and toilet training.</p> <p>(1) An early learning provider must provide at least one indoor bathroom in the licensed space that has the following:</p> <p>(a) One working flush toilet.</p> <p>(i) Toilets must be an appropriate height and size for enrolled children. A platform may be used to accommodate the height and size of children. Platforms must be easily cleanable and resistant to moisture and slipping.</p> <p>(ii) Center early learning programs licensed after this chapter becomes effective must have one working flush toilet for every fifteen children and staff. A child in diapers does not count for purposes of toilet calculations until the child begins toilet training.</p> <p>(iii) Toilets for staff may be located outside of licensed space on the premises.</p> <p>(b) One working sink and faucet.</p> <p>(i) Sinks and faucets must be an appropriate height and size for children. A platform may be used to accommodate the height and size of children. Platforms must be easily cleanable and resistant to moisture and slipping.</p> <p>(ii) A faucet used for handwashing must provide warm running water.</p> <p>(iii) Sinks and faucets must be located inside the bathroom or immediately outside the bathroom.</p>	<p>WAC 110-301-0220 Bathroom space.</p> <p>(A) For any program that does not operate on public or private school premises, a school-age provider must provide at least one indoor bathroom in the licensed space that has the following:</p> <p>(a) A school-age program must have one working flush toilet for every thirty children and staff. One-third of the toilets may be replaced by a urinal.</p> <p>(i) Toilets for staff may be located outside of licensed space on the premises.</p> <p>(b) A school-age program must have one working sink and faucet for every thirty children and staff.</p> <p>(i) A faucet used for handwashing must provide warm running water.</p> <p>(ii) Sinks and faucets must be located inside the bathroom or immediately outside the bathroom.</p> <p>(iii) Sinks and faucets for staff may be outside of licensed space on the school-age premises.</p> <p>(iv) Water controls on bathroom sinks must be accessible for the intended user.</p> <p>(v) Bathroom sinks must not be used as a drinking source or for food preparation.</p> <p>(c) A means of providing privacy for children who demonstrate the need for privacy while toileting;</p>	<p>WAC 110-305-4625 Toileting facility.</p> <p>(1) For any program that does not operate on public or private school premises, a toileting facility must be available for use by the children. The toileting facility must have at minimum:</p> <p>(a) One working flush-type toilet for every thirty children based on the licensed capacity. One-third of the toilets may be replaced by a urinal;</p> <p>(b) Privacy for toileting for children of the opposite sex;</p> <p>(c) A mounted toilet paper dispenser and toilet paper for each toilet; and</p> <p>(d) Adequate ventilation provided by a window that can be opened or an exhaust fan.</p> <p>(2) For all licensed school-age programs, a diaper changing area must be provided to meet the diapering needs of the children when applicable.</p> <p>WAC 110-305-4625 Toileting facility.</p> <p>(1) For any program that does not operate on public or private school premises, handwashing facilities must be located in or immediately outside of:</p> <p>(a) Rooms used for toileting; and</p> <p>(b) Areas used for food preparation.</p> <p>(2) Soap and warm water must be provided at each handwashing sink, as well as:</p>

<p>(iv) Sinks and faucets for staff may be outside of licensed space on the early learning premises.</p> <p>(v) Water controls on bathroom sinks must be accessible for the intended user.</p> <p>(vi) Bathroom sinks must not be used as a drinking source or for food preparation.</p> <p>(vii) Center early learning programs must have one working sink and faucet for every fifteen children and staff.</p> <p>(c) A means of providing privacy for children who demonstrate the need for privacy while toileting;</p> <p>(d) A toilet paper dispenser for each toilet that is appropriate for the height and size of children;</p> <p>(e) An operable window or exhaust fan; and</p> <p>(f) An easily cleanable floor.</p> <p>(i) Floors must have a washable surface;</p> <p>(ii) Be resistant to moisture; and</p> <p>(iii) Cleaned and disinfected daily, or more often as needed.</p> <p>(2) If an early learning program space is equipped with a bathtub or shower, the provider must:</p> <p>(a) Only give a bath or shower to a child with consent from that child's parent or guardian;</p> <p>(b) Only use the bath or shower:</p> <p>(i) To clean a child after an accident, such as diarrhea or vomiting; or</p> <p>(ii) During overnight care hours.</p> <p>(c) Ensure the area around a bathtub or shower is resistant to slipping or equipped with a conveniently located grab bar; and</p> <p>(d) Keep the bathtub or shower inaccessible to children when not in use by children (in center early learning programs only).</p>	<p>(d) A toilet paper dispenser for each toilet that is appropriate for the height and size of children;</p> <p>(e) An operable window or exhaust fan; and</p> <p>(f) An easily cleanable floor.</p> <p>(i) Floors must have a washable surface; and</p> <p>(ii) Be resistant to moisture.</p> <p>(2) Bathroom floors must be cleaned and disinfected daily, or more often as needed.</p> <p>(3) For any program that does not operate on public or private school premises and is equipped with a bathtub or shower, the provider must ensure that:</p> <p>(a) The floor covering around it is resistant to slipping; or</p> <p>(b) It is equipped with a grab bar for use when entering and exiting.</p> <p>(4) Toilet plungers and toilet brushes must be inaccessible to children.</p>	<p>(a) Disposable paper towels; or</p> <p>(b) A heated-air hand-drying device with heat guards to prevent contact with surfaces that get hotter than one hundred twenty degrees Fahrenheit.</p> <p>(3) Handwashing procedures must be posted at each handwashing sink.</p> <p>WAC 110-305-4650 Bathroom floors.</p> <p>For any program that does not operate on public or private school premises, bathrooms and other rooms subject to moisture must have flooring that is washable and moisture resistant. The floor must be cleaned and disinfected as provided in WAC 170-297-0010 daily or more often if needed.</p>
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<p>(3) An early learning provider must discuss toilet training procedures with that child's parent or guardian when a child is ready for training. A provider must facilitate the toilet training process by encouraging the child with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Positive reinforcement (which may not include food items); (b) Culturally sensitive methods; (c) Developmentally appropriate methods; <p>and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (d) A toilet training routine developed in agreement with the parent or guardian. <p>(4) An early learning provider may use a modified toilet seat if it is cleaned and disinfected using a safe disinfectant at least daily or more often if soiled.</p> <p>(5) Toilet training equipment must be cleaned in a sink not used for food preparation, handwashing, or clean up.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) A family home early learning program may use a bathtub or multipurpose sink to clean toilet training equipment unless it is used for food preparation. (b) The sink, basin, or bathtub in a family home early learning program used to clean toilet training equipment must be cleaned and disinfected after each use with a safe disinfectant. <p>(6) If a child is developmentally ready, and an early learning provider uses a stand-up diapering procedure, it must be done in the bathroom or a diaper changing area.</p>		
<p>What's Different? WAC 110-301-0220 Bathroom space.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Previous 110-305 vs Updated 110-301:</i> Similar rules with same info. • <i>110-300 vs Updated 110-301:</i> Same rule, except Updated 110-301 includes the caveat "For any program that does not operate on public or private school premises," in parts of the rule. 110-300 addresses diapering areas, and baths or showers; Updated 110-301 does not. 		
<p>Environment – Health Practices</p>		
<p>110-300 WAC</p>	<p>Updated School-Age 110-301 WAC</p>	<p>Previous School-Age 110-305 WAC</p>

<p>WAC 110-300-0221 Diaper changing areas and disposal.</p> <p>(1) A center early learning provider must have a designated diaper changing area, including stand-up diapering, for each classroom or for every age grouping of children who require diapering. Only one diaper changing area is required at a family home early learning provider.</p> <p>(a) A diaper changing area must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Be separate from areas where food is stored, prepared, or served; (ii) Have a sink with hot and cold running water, not used for food preparation and clean up; (iii) Have a sturdy surface or mat that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) Is not torn or repaired with tape; (B) Is washable; (C) Has a moisture resistant surface that is cleanable; and (D) Is large enough to prevent the area underneath the diaper changing area from being contaminated with bodily fluids. (iv) Be on moisture resistant, washable material that horizontally or vertically surrounds and extends at least two feet from the diaper changing station and handwashing area; and (v) Be uncluttered and not used for storage of any items not used in diapering a child. <p>(b) An early learning provider must not leave a child unattended on the diaper changing surface or mat during the diaper changing process;</p> <p>(c) An early learning provider must not use safety belts on diaper changing tables because they are neither cleanable nor safe; and</p> <p>(d) An early learning provider must post an easily viewable diaper changing procedure at each station and must follow each step described in the procedure.</p>	<p>No rule for updated school-age WAC.</p>	<p>No previous school-age rule.</p>
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(2) If an early learning provider uses a diaper changing station, the station must:

- (a) Have a handwashing sink within arm's reach of, or be readily accessible to, an early learning provider to prevent cross contamination; and
- (b) Be on moisture resistant, washable material that horizontally or vertically surrounds and extends at least two feet from the diaper changing station and handwashing area; and either:
 - (i) A table or counter large enough to accommodate the length of a child, with a protective barrier at least three and one-half inches high on all sides from the surface the child lays on; or
 - (ii) A wall mounted diaper changing station that meets manufacturer guidelines and specifications in addition to the requirements of this section.

(3) If an early learning provider uses reusable or cloth diapers, the diapers must:

- (a) Not be rinsed;
- (b) Be placed in a securely sealed moisture impervious bag;
- (c) Be stored in a separate disposal container; and
- (d) Be delivered to a commercial laundry service or given to the child's parent or guardian at least daily.

(4) An early learning provider must provide a container designated for disposing of soiled diapers and diapering supplies only. The diaper disposal container must be:

- (a) Hands-free and covered with a lid to prevent cross contamination;
- (b) Lined with a disposable plastic trash bag; and



(c) Within arm's length of the diaper changing area.		
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What's Different?

- *Previous 110-305 vs Updated 110-301:* No difference. Neither version includes 'Diaper changing areas and disposal'.

110-300 vs Updated 110-301: 110-300 includes 'Diaper changing areas and disposal' rule; Updated 110-301 does not include 'Diaper changing areas and disposal' rule.

Environment – Health Practices

110-300 WAC	Updated School-Age 110-301 WAC	Previous School-Age 110-305 WAC
<p>WAC 110-300-0225 Pets and animals.</p> <p>(1) An early learning provider may have pets or other animals on the early learning program premises.</p> <p>(2) If an early learning provider keeps pets or animals on the early learning program premises:</p> <p>(a) The provider must have and follow a pet and animal policy; and</p> <p>(b) Provide written notice to children's parents and guardians.</p> <p>(3) Pets or other animals that have contact with children must:</p> <p>(a) Have all required vaccinations, pursuant to local and county regulations;</p> <p>(b) Show no signs of illness, disease, worms, or parasites. If these symptoms appear, the pet or animal must be removed from the licensed space until appropriately treated for the condition; and</p> <p>(c) Be nonaggressive. If the pet or animal exhibits aggressive behavior, the pet or animal must be removed from the licensed space.</p> <p>(4) An early learning provider must:</p> <p>(a) Make reptiles and amphibians that are not part of the early learning program or activities inaccessible to enrolled children due to the risk of salmonella or other diseases;</p> <p>(b) Require that chickens, ducks, turkeys, doves, pigeons, or other birds are caged, cooped, or penned outside early learning program space</p>	<p>WAC 110-301-0225 Pets and animals.</p> <p>(1) A school-age provider may have pets or other animals on the school-age program premises.</p> <p>(2) If a school-age provider keeps pets or animals on the school-age program premises:</p> <p>(a) The provider must have and follow a pet and animal policy that describes how children will access pets and be kept safe around them, tracks pet immunizations, and gives instructions for handling of pet waste; and</p> <p>(b) Provide written notice to children's parents and guardians that the program has a pet.</p> <p>(3) Pets or other animals that have contact with children must:</p> <p>(a) Have all required vaccinations, pursuant to local and county regulations;</p> <p>(b) Show no signs of illness, disease, worms, or parasites. If these symptoms appear, the pet or animal must be removed from the licensed space until appropriately treated for the condition; and</p> <p>(c) Be nonaggressive. If the pet or animal exhibits aggressive behavior, the pet or animal must be removed from the licensed space.</p> <p>(4) A school-age provider must:</p> <p>(a) Make reptiles and amphibians that are not part of the school-age program or activities inaccessible to enrolled children due to the risk of salmonella or other diseases;</p>	<p>WAC 110-305-4800 Pet and other animal policy.</p> <p>A program that has a pet or pets must:</p> <p>(1) Inform children's parents and guardians that the child care program has a pet; and</p> <p>(2) Have a pet policy in the parent handbook that includes:</p> <p>(a) How children will have access to pets;</p> <p>(b) How children will be kept safe around pets;</p> <p>(c) Pet immunizations; and</p> <p>(d) Handling of pet waste.</p> <p>WAC 110-305-4850 Pet and other animal health and safety.</p> <p>(1) Pets that have contact with children must:</p> <p>(a) Have current immunizations for contagious diseases;</p> <p>(b) Show no signs of disease, worms or parasites; and</p> <p>(c) Have veterinarian documentation that the pet is nonaggressive.</p> <p>(2) Children and program staff must wash their hands as required under WAC 170-297-3650 before and after handling or feeding pets or handling pet toys or equipment.</p> <p>(3) Programs that are on school district property must follow the school district's policy for pets.</p>

<p>when children are in care, at a distance that prevents children from having direct access to the enclosures or waste;</p> <p>(c) Cage indoor birds;</p> <p>(d) Prevent debris from spilling out of a container or cage used for pets and animals, if applicable;</p> <p>(e) Not allow pets and animals in the kitchen during food preparation and ensure pets and animals do not come into contact with food, food preparation, or serving areas while food is served;</p> <p>(f) Not use a sink that is used for cleaning food or utensils to clean pet supplies;</p> <p>(g) Not allow animals in rooms or areas typically used by infants or toddlers (center early learning programs only); and</p> <p>(h) Store pet and animal medication separate from human medication.</p> <p>(5) An early learning provider must require:</p> <p>(a) Animals and pets to go to the bathroom outdoors if the animals do not have a designated indoor litter area. The designated outdoor area must be inaccessible to children in care;</p> <p>(b) Pet containers and cages to be cleaned and disinfected at least weekly, or more often if needed;</p> <p>(c) Litter boxes to be kept inaccessible to children and cleaned daily;</p> <p>(d) Animal waste and litter to be disposed of as soon as possible and the area disinfected;</p> <p>(e) Animal waste to be inaccessible to children;</p> <p>(f) Animal waste to be disposed of in a manner that prevents children from coming into contact with the waste material;</p>	<p>(b) Require that chickens, ducks, turkeys, doves, pigeons, or other birds are caged, cooped, or penned outside school-age program space when children are in care, at a distance that prevents children from having direct access to the enclosures or waste;</p> <p>(c) Cage indoor birds;</p> <p>(d) Prevent debris from spilling out of a container or cage used for pets and animals, if applicable;</p> <p>(e) Not allow pets and animals in the kitchen during food preparation and ensure pets and animals do not come into contact with food, food preparation, or serving areas while food is served;</p> <p>(f) Not use a sink that is used for cleaning food or utensils to clean pet supplies; and</p> <p>(g) Store pet and animal medication separate from human medication.</p> <p>(5) A school-age provider must require:</p> <p>(a) Animals and pets to go to the bathroom outdoors if the animals do not have a designated indoor litter area. The designated outdoor area must be inaccessible to children in care;</p> <p>(b) Pet containers and cages to be cleaned and disinfected at least weekly, or more often if needed;</p> <p>(c) Litter boxes to be kept inaccessible to children and cleaned daily;</p> <p>(d) Animal waste and litter to be disposed of as soon as possible and the area disinfected;</p> <p>(e) Indoor and outdoor play space to be cleaned and disinfected where animal or bird waste or vomit is present. This must be done as soon as possible or prior to access by children. Alternatively, animal waste must be inaccessible to children;</p>	<p>WAC 110-305-4875 Pet and other animal interacting with children.</p> <p>(1) The licensee or program staff must not have reptiles, amphibians, chickens, or ducks on-site due to the risk of Salmonella.</p> <p>(2) When community activities or special events include reptiles, amphibians, chickens, or ducks, the licensee or program staff must directly supervise the children when interacting with these animals to reduce the risk of Salmonella.</p> <p>Children and program staff must wash their hands before and after interacting with these animals.</p> <p>WAC 110-305-4900 Pet and other animal wastes.</p> <p>(1) All animal wastes and litter must be disposed of immediately.</p> <p>(2) Animal waste must be disposed of in a way that children cannot come in contact with the material.</p> <p>(3) Animal waste, including fish tank water, must not be disposed of in sinks used by children or staff, except custodial sinks. If custodial sinks are used to dispose of animal waste, the sink area must be washed, rinsed and disinfected after disposal.</p>
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<p>(g) Animal waste, including fish tank water, must be disposed of in unlicensed space or toilets or custodial sinks. Toilets and custodial sink areas must be washed, rinsed, and disinfected after disposal; and</p> <p>(h) Indoor and outdoor play space to be cleaned and disinfected where animal or bird waste or vomit is present. This must be done as soon as possible or prior to access by children.</p>	<p>(f) Animal waste to be disposed of in a manner that prevents children from coming into contact with the waste material; and</p> <p>(g) Animal waste, including fish tank water, must be disposed of in unlicensed space or toilets or custodial sinks. Toilets and custodial sink areas must be washed, rinsed, and disinfected after disposal.</p>	
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What's Different? WAC 110-301-0225 Pets and animals.

- *Previous 110-305 vs Updated 110-301:* Similar rules. Previous 110-305-4875 does not allow reptiles, amphibians, chickens, or ducks on-site; Updated 110-301 allows these animals with additional rules.
- *110-300 vs Updated 110-301:* Same rule, except 110-300 references infants and toddlers; Updated 110-301 does not. 110-300-0225(5)(e)(h) was combined in Updated 110-301-0025(5)(e).

Environment – Health Practices

110-300 WAC	Updated School-Age 110-301 WAC	Previous School-Age 110-305 WAC
<p>WAC 110-300-0230 First aid supplies.</p> <p>(1) An early learning provider must keep a complete first-aid kit in the licensed space, on any off-site trip, and in a vehicle used to transport children in care. A first-aid kit must:</p> <p>(a) Be stored in a location that is easily accessible to staff;</p> <p>(b) Be inaccessible to children;</p> <p>(c) Be separate from food or chemicals;</p> <p>(d) Be kept clean and sanitary;</p> <p>(e) Be stored in a manner that prevents contamination; and</p> <p>(f) Have sufficient supplies for the number of enrolled children and staff consistent with the early learning program's licensed capacity, or sufficient supplies for each room in the licensed space.</p> <p>(2) A first-aid kit must include:</p> <p>(a) Disposable nonporous protective nonlatex gloves;</p> <p>(b) Adhesive bandages of various sizes;</p> <p>(c) Small scissors;</p>	<p>WAC 110-301-0230 First-aid – CPR certification and supplies.</p> <p>(1) School-age program directors, site directors, lead teachers, assistant teachers and any other school-age provider counted in staff-to-child ratio, or who could potentially be counted in ratio, must have a current pediatric and adult first aid and CPR certificate, pursuant to WAC 110-301-0106.</p> <p>(2) A school-age provider must keep a complete first-aid kit in the licensed space, on any off-site trip, and in a vehicle used to transport children in care. A first-aid kit must</p> <p>(a) Be stored in a location that is easily accessible to staff;</p> <p>(b) Be inaccessible to children;</p> <p>(c) Be separate from food or chemicals;</p> <p>(d) Be kept clean and sanitary;</p> <p>(e) Be stored in a manner that prevents contamination; and</p> <p>(f) Have sufficient supplies for the number of enrolled children and staff consistent with the</p>	<p>WAC 110-305-4075 First-aid kit.</p> <p>(1) The licensee must have a complete first-aid kit at all times:</p> <p>(a) In the licensed space;</p> <p>(b) On any off-site trip; and</p> <p>(c) In any vehicle used to transport children in care.</p> <p>(2) A complete first-aid kit must include clean:</p> <p>(a) Disposable nonporous protective gloves;</p> <p>(b) Adhesive bandages of various sizes;</p> <p>(c) Small scissors;</p> <p>(d) Tweezers;</p> <p>(e) An elastic wrapping bandage;</p> <p>(f) Sterile gauze pads;</p> <p>(g) Ice packs;</p> <p>(h)(i) Mercury free thermometer that is:</p> <p>(A) Used with a disposable sleeve; or</p> <p>(B) Cleaned and sanitized after each use;</p> <p>or</p>

<p>(d) Tweezers; (e) An elastic wrapping bandage; (f) Sterile gauze pads; (g) Ice packs; (h) A disposable or mercury free thermometer that uses disposable sleeves, or is cleaned and sanitized after each use; (i) A sling, or a large triangular bandage; (j) Adhesive tape; (k) A CPR barrier with a one-way valve or both an adult and pediatric CPR mask with a one-way valve; (l) A current first-aid manual; and (m) Hand sanitizer (for adult use only).</p>	<p>school-age program's licensed capacity, or sufficient supplies for each room in the licensed space.</p> <p>(3) A first-aid kit must include</p> <p>(a) Disposable nonporous protective nonlatex gloves; (b) Adhesive bandages of various sizes; (c) Small scissors; (d) Tweezers; (e) An elastic wrapping bandage; (f) Sterile gauze pads; (g) Ice packs; (h) A disposable or mercury free thermometer that uses disposable sleeves, or is cleaned and sanitized after each use; (i) A sling, or a large triangle bandage; (j) Adhesive tape; (k) A CPR barrier with a one-way valve or both an adult and pediatric CPR mask with a one-way valve; (l) A current first-aid manual; and (m) Hand sanitizer.</p>	<p>(ii) A single-use thermometer that is disposed of after a single use; (i) A sling, or a large triangular bandage; and (j) Adhesive tape. (3) The first-aid kit must include a current first-aid manual.</p>
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What's Different? WAC 110-301-0230 First-aid – CPR certification and supplies.

- *Previous 110-305 vs Updated 110-301:* Similar rules, except Updated 110-301 includes requirement that staff must have first aid & CPR training; Previous 110-305 does not.
- *110-300 vs Updated 110-301:* Same rule, except Updated 110-301 includes requirement that staff must have first aid & CPR training; 110-300 does not. 110-300-0230(2)(m) states: Hand sanitizer (for adult use only); Updated 110-301-0230(2)(m) states: (m) Hand sanitizer.

Environment – Health Practices

110-300 WAC	Updated School-Age 110-301 WAC	Previous School-Age 110-305 WAC
<p>WAC 110-300-0235 Safe water sources.</p> <p>(1) Hot and cold running water must be directly plumbed to the early learning program premises.</p> <p>(2) An early learning provider must use a Washington state certified water laboratory accredited by the department of ecology to test the program water supply for lead and copper.</p>	<p>WAC 110-301-0235 Safe water sources.</p> <p>(1) Hot and cold running water must be directly plumbed to the school-age premises.</p> <p>(2) A licensee for a program that does not operate on public or private school premises must use a Washington state certified water laboratory accredited by the department of ecology to test the program water supply for lead and copper.</p>	<p>WAC 110-305-1370 Safe water sources.</p> <p>(1) Hot and cold running water shall be supplied to the licensed program premises.</p> <p>(2) A licensee for a program that does not operate on public or private school premises must use a Washington state certified water laboratory accredited by the department of ecology to analyze drinking water to test the program water supply for lead and copper within six months of</p>

<p>(a) All fixtures used to obtain water for preparing food or infant formula, drinking, or cooking must be tested prior to licensing approval and at least once every six years;</p> <p>(b) Testing must be done pursuant to current environmental protection agency standards; and</p> <p>(c) A copy of the water testing results must be kept on the licensed premises or in the program's administrative office.</p> <p>(3) If the test results are at or above the current EPA lead action level, an early learning provider must do the following within twenty-four hours:</p> <p>(a) Consult with department of health for technical assistance;</p> <p>(b) Close the early learning program to prevent children from using or consuming water, or supply bottled or packaged water to meet the requirements of this chapter;</p> <p>(c) Notify all parents and guardians of enrolled children of the test results;</p> <p>(d) Notify the department of the water test results and steps taken to protect the enrolled children; and</p> <p>(e) Notify the department once lead and copper levels are below the current EPA action level.</p> <p>(4) If an early learning program space receives water from a private well, the well must comply with chapter 173-160 WAC, Minimum standards for construction and maintenance of wells.</p> <p>(a) Well water must be tested at least once every twelve months for <i>E. coli</i> bacteria and nitrates by a Washington state certified laboratory accredited by the department of ecology to</p>	<p>(a) All fixtures used to obtain water for preparing food, drinking, or cooking must be tested prior to licensing approval and at least once every six years;</p> <p>(b) Testing must be done pursuant to current EPA standards; and</p> <p>(c) A copy of the water testing results must be kept on the licensed premises or in the program's administrative office.</p> <p>(3) If the test results are at or above the current EPA lead action level, a school-age provider must do the following within twenty-four hours:</p> <p>(a) Consult with DOH for technical assistance;</p> <p>(b) Close the school-age program to prevent children from using or consuming water or supply bottled or packaged water to meet the requirements of this chapter;</p> <p>(c) Notify all parents and guardians of enrolled children of the test results;</p> <p>(d) Notify the department of the water test results and steps taken to protect the enrolled children; and</p> <p>(e) Notify the department once lead and copper levels are below the current EPA action level.</p> <p>(4) If a school-age program space receives water from a private well, the well must comply with chapter 173-160 WAC, Minimum standards for construction and maintenance of wells.</p> <p>(a) Well water must be tested at least once every twelve months for <i>E. coli</i> bacteria and nitrates by a Washington state certified laboratory accredited by the department of ecology to analyze drinking water. To achieve desirable results the test must indicate:</p> <p>(i) No presence of <i>E. coli</i> bacteria; and</p>	<p>the date this section becomes effective. All fixtures used to obtain water for preparing food, drinking, or cooking must be tested prior to licensing and at least once every six years. Testing must be done pursuant to current environmental protection agency standards. A copy of the water testing results must be kept on the licensed premises. If the test results are at or above the current EPA action level, the licensee must immediately:</p> <p>(a) Close the program to prevent children from using or consuming water, or supply bottled or packaged water to meet the requirements of this chapter;</p> <p>(b) Consult with the department of health for technical assistance;</p> <p>(c) Contact and advise the department of the water test results and steps taken to protect enrolled children;</p> <p>(d) Notify all parents and guardians of the test results; and</p> <p>(e) Notify the department with plans to reopen the program once lead and copper levels are below the current EPA action level.</p> <p>(3) If the program space receives water from a private well, the well must comply with chapter 173-160 WAC minimum standards for construction and maintenance of wells.</p> <p>(a) Well water must be tested at least once every twelve months for coliform bacteria and nitrates by a Washington state certified laboratory accredited by the department of ecology to analyze drinking water. To achieve desirable results the test must indicate:</p> <p>(i) No presence of coliform bacteria; and</p> <p>(ii) The presence of less than ten parts per million (ppm) for nitrates. If test results for nitrates are greater than five but less than ten ppm, the water must be retested within six months.</p>
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<p>analyze drinking water. To achieve desirable results the test must indicate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) No presence of <i>E. coli</i> bacteria; and (ii) The presence of less than ten parts per million (ppm) for nitrates. If test results for nitrates are greater than five but less than ten ppm, the water must be retested within six months. <p>(b) If well water tests positive for <i>E. coli</i> bacteria, or greater than ten ppm for nitrates, the provider must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Stop using the well water in the child care premises within twenty-four hours; (ii) Inform the local health jurisdiction, the department of health, and the department of the positive test results; and (iii) If directed to do so by the department, discontinue child care operations until repairs are made to the water system and water tests indicate desirable results pursuant to (a) of this subsection. <p>(c) If the department determines that child care operations may continue while an unsafe water system is being repaired or while the provider installs treatment, the provider must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Provide an alternate source of water, approved by the department; and (ii) Retest until water tests indicate desirable results pursuant to (a) of this subsection. <p>(5) An early learning provider must notify the department within four hours of when the water connection to an early learning program space is interrupted for more than one hour, or the water source becomes contaminated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The department may require the early learning provider to temporarily close until the water connection is restored or the water source is no longer contaminated; or (b) The early learning provider must obtain an alternative source of potable water such as 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (ii) The presence of less than ten parts per million (ppm) for nitrates. If test results for nitrates are greater than five but less than ten ppm, the water must be retested within six months. <p>(b) If well water tests positive for <i>E. coli</i> bacteria, or greater than ten ppm for nitrates, the provider must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Stop using the well water in the school-age program premises within twenty-four hours; (ii) Inform the local health jurisdiction, the DOH, and the department of the positive test results; and (iii) If directed to do so by the department, discontinue school-age program operations until repairs are made to the water system and water tests indicate desirable results pursuant to (a) of this subsection. <p>(c) If the department determines that school-age program operations may continue while an unsafe water system is being repaired or while the provider installs treatment, the provider must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Provide an alternate source of water, approved by the department; and (ii) Retest until water tests indicate desirable results pursuant to (a) of this subsection. <p>(5) A school-age provider must notify the department within four hours of when the water connection to a school-age program space is interrupted for more than one hour or the water source becomes contaminated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The department may require the school-age provider to temporarily close until the water connection is restored or the water source is no longer contaminated; or (b) The school-age provider must obtain an alternative source of potable water such as bottled or packaged water. The amount of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b) If well water tests positive for coliform bacteria, or is greater than ten ppm for nitrates, the licensee must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Immediately stop using the well water in the child care premises; and (ii) Immediately inform the local health jurisdiction or the department of health and the department of the positive test results. (c) If directed by the department, the program must discontinue operations until repairs are made to the water system and water tests indicate desirable results pursuant to (b) of this subsection. (d) If the department determines that child care operations may continue while an unsafe water system is being repaired, or installs treatment, the licensee must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Provide an alternate source of water, approved by the department; and (ii) Repair the well or install treatment as required and retest until the water meets the water quality standards pursuant to (b) of this subsection. <p>(4) A licensee must immediately notify the department when the water connection to the program space is interrupted for more than one hour, or the water source becomes contaminated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The department may require the licensee to discontinue program operation until the water connection is restored or the water source is no longer contaminated; or (b) The licensee must obtain an alternative source of potable water approved such as packaged or bottled water. The amount of the alternative source of potable water must be sufficient to ensure compliance with the requirements of this chapter for safe drinking
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bottled or packaged water. The amount of the alternative source of potable water must be sufficient to ensure compliance with the requirements of this chapter for safe drinking water, handwashing, sanitizing, dishwashing, and cooking.	the alternative source of potable water must be sufficient to ensure compliance with the requirements of this chapter for safe drinking water, handwashing, sanitizing, dishwashing, and cooking.	water, handwashing, sanitizing, dishwashing, and cooking.
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What's Different? WAC 110-301-0235 Safe water sources.

- *Previous 110-305 vs Updated 110-301:* Same rule.
- *110-300 vs Updated 110-301:* Same rule, except Updated 110-301 includes the caveat, “a program that does not operate on public or private school premises; 110-300 does not.

Environment – Health Practices

110-300 WAC	Updated School-Age 110-301 WAC	Previous School-Age 110-305 WAC
<p>WAC 110-300-0236 Safe drinking water.</p> <p>(1) An early learning program's drinking water must:</p> <p>(a) Be offered multiple times throughout the day and be readily available to children at all times;</p> <p>(b) Be offered in outdoor play areas, in each classroom for centers, and in the licensed space for family homes;</p> <p>(c) Be served in a manner that prevents contamination;</p> <p>(d) Not be obtained from a handwashing sink used with toileting or diapering; and</p> <p>(e) Be served fresh daily or more often as needed.</p> <p>(2) Drinking fountains at an early learning program must:</p> <p>(a) Not be attached to handwashing sinks or disabled;</p> <p>(b) Not be located in bathrooms;</p> <p>(c) Not be a "bubble type" fountain (the water flow must form an arch);</p> <p>(d) Be cleaned and sanitized daily, or more often as needed; and</p> <p>(e) Be located above water impervious flooring.</p>	<p>WAC 110-301-0236 Safe drinking water.</p> <p>(1) A school-age program's drinking water must:</p> <p>(a) Be offered multiple times throughout the day and be readily available to children at all times;</p> <p>(b) Be offered in outdoor play areas and in each classroom;</p> <p>(c) Be served in a manner that prevents contamination</p> <p>(d) Not be obtained from a handwashing sink used with toileting; and</p> <p>(e) Be served fresh daily or more often as needed.</p> <p>(2) For any program that does not operate on public or private school premises, drinking fountains at a school-age program must:</p> <p>(a) Not be attached to handwashing sinks or disabled;</p> <p>(b) Not be located in bathrooms;</p> <p>(c) Not be a "bubble type" fountain (the water flow must form an arch);</p> <p>(d) Be cleaned and sanitized daily or more often as needed; and</p> <p>(e) Be located above water impervious flooring.</p>	<p>WAC 110-305-7575 Drinking water.</p> <p>(1) A safe supply of drinking water must always be available to each child and must be served in a sanitary manner.</p> <p>(2) Drinking water may not be obtained from any handwashing sink.</p> <p>WAC 110-305-7580 Drinking fountains.</p> <p>This section is applicable to any program that does not operate on public or private school premises.</p> <p>(1) Inclined jet-type drinking fountains may be used.</p> <p>(2) Bubble-type drinking fountains and drinking fountains attached to or part of sinks used for any purpose other than the drinking fountain must not be used.</p> <p>(3) Drinking fountains must be cleaned and sanitized, as provided in WAC 170-297-0010, on a daily basis or more often as needed.</p>

What's Different? WAC 110-301-0236 Safe drinking water.

- *Previous 110-305 vs Updated 110-301:* Similar rules.
- *110-300 vs Updated 110-301:* Same rule, except Updated 110-301 includes the caveat, “program that does not operate on public or private school premises,” in parts of the rule. 110-300 references diaper changing sink; Updated 110-301 does not.

Environment – Cleaning and Sanitation

110-300 WAC	Updated School-Age 110-301 WAC	Previous School-Age 110-305 WAC																																																																						
<p>WAC 110-300-0240 Clean and healthy environment.</p> <p>(1) Early learning program premises and program equipment must be clean and sanitary.</p> <p>(2) Hard surfaces in early learning programs including, but not limited to, floors (excluding carpet), walls, counters, bookshelves, and tables must be smooth and easily cleanable.</p> <p>(a) A cleanable surface must be:</p> <p>(i) Designed to be cleaned frequently and made of sealed wood, linoleum, tile, plastic, or other solid surface materials;</p> <p>(ii) Moisture resistant; and</p> <p>(iii) Free of chips, cracks, and tears.</p> <p>(b) An early learning provider must have at least twenty-four inches of moisture resistant and cleanable material or barrier around sinks, drinking fountains, and toilets.</p> <p>(c) An early learning provider must clean all surfaces before sanitizing or disinfecting. Surfaces must be cleaned with a soap and water solution or spray cleaner and rinsed. If using a spray cleaner, directions on the label must be followed.</p> <p>(d) Aerosol sprays and air fresheners must not be used during child care hours.</p> <p>(e) If a bleach solution is used for sanitizing or disinfecting, an early learning provider must use one that is fragrance-free and follow department of health's current guidelines for mixing bleach solutions for child care and similar environments.</p>	<p>WAC 110-301-0240 Clean and healthy environment.</p> <p>(1) School-age program premises and program equipment must be clean and sanitary.</p> <p>(2) For any program that does not operate on public or private school premises, hard surfaces in a school-age program including, but not limited to, floors (excluding carpet), walls, counters, bookshelves, and tables must be smooth and easily cleanable.</p> <p>(a) A cleanable surface must be:</p> <p>(i) Designed to be cleaned frequently and made of sealed wood, linoleum, tile, plastic, or other solid surface materials;</p> <p>(ii) Moisture resistant; and</p> <p>(iii) Free of chips, cracks, and tears.</p> <p>(b) A school-age provider must have at least twenty-four inches of moisture resistant and cleanable material or barrier around sinks, drinking fountains, and toilets.</p> <p>(3) A school-age provider or their designee must clean all surfaces before sanitizing or disinfecting.</p> <p>(a) Surfaces must be cleaned with a soap and water solution or spray cleaner and rinsed. If using a spray cleaner, directions on the label must be followed.</p> <p>(b) Aerosol sprays and air fresheners must not be used during school-age program hours.</p> <p>(c) If a bleach solution is used for sanitizing or disinfecting, a school-age provider or their designee must use one that is fragrance-free and</p>	<p>WAC 110-305-3925 Cleaning, sanitizing, and disinfecting table.</p> <p>(1) The following table describes the minimum frequency for cleaning, sanitizing, or disinfecting items in the licensed space. Where the licensee does not have decision-making authority over the licensed premises, document verification of compliance is acceptable.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="5" style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">CLEANING, SANITIZING, AND DISINFECTING TABLE</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="width: 5%;"></th> <th style="width: 20%;"></th> <th style="width: 5%; text-align: center;">"X" means CLEAN</th> <th style="width: 20%; text-align: center;">And SANITIZE or DISINFECT</th> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">FREQUENCY</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(a)</td> <td>Kitchen countertops/tabletops, floors, doorknobs, and cabinet handles.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">X</td> <td>Sanitize (see subsection (3) of this section)</td> <td>Daily or more often when soiled.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(b)</td> <td>Food preparation/surfaces.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">X</td> <td>Sanitize (see subsection (3) of this section)</td> <td>Before/after contact with food activity; before preparation of raw and cooked foods.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(c)</td> <td>Carpets and large area rugs/small rugs.</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">(i) Vacuum daily. 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Dress-up clothes (not worn on the head or come into contact with the head while dressing).</td> <td style="text-align: center;">X</td> <td>Sanitize (see subsection (3) of this section)</td> <td>Weekly or more often when visibly soiled.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(f)</td> <td>Hats and helmets.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">X</td> <td></td> <td>After each child's use or use disposable only one child wears.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(g)</td> <td>Wash cloths or single-use towels</td> <td style="text-align: center;">X</td> <td>Sanitize (see subsection (3) of this section)</td> <td>After each use.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(h)</td> <td>Handwashing sinks, faucets, surrounding counters, soap dispensers, doorknobs.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">X</td> <td>Disinfect (see subsection (2) of this section)</td> <td>Daily or more often when soiled.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(i)</td> <td>Toilet seats, toilet training rings, toilet handles, doorknobs or cubicle handles, floors.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">X</td> <td>Disinfect (see subsection (2) of this section)</td> <td>Daily or immediately if visibly soiled.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(j)</td> <td>Toilet bowls.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">X</td> <td>Disinfect (see subsection (2) of this section)</td> <td>Daily or more often as needed (e.g., child has explosive diarrhea, etc.).</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(k)</td> <td>Changing tables, potty chairs (use of potty chairs in child care is discouraged because of high risk of contamination).</td> <td style="text-align: center;">X</td> <td>Disinfect (see subsection (2) of this section)</td> <td>After each child's use.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(l)</td> <td>Waste receptacles.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">X</td> <td></td> <td>Daily or more often as needed.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(2) "Disinfect" or "disinfecting" means to eliminate virtually all germs on a surface by the process of cleaning and rinsing, followed by:</p>	CLEANING, SANITIZING, AND DISINFECTING TABLE							"X" means CLEAN	And SANITIZE or DISINFECT	FREQUENCY	(a)	Kitchen countertops/tabletops, floors, doorknobs, and cabinet handles.	X	Sanitize (see subsection (3) of this section)	Daily or more often when soiled.	(b)	Food preparation/surfaces.	X	Sanitize (see subsection (3) of this section)	Before/after contact with food activity; before preparation of raw and cooked foods.	(c)	Carpets and large area rugs/small rugs.			(i) Vacuum daily. (ii) Installed carpet - Clean yearly often when soiled using a shampoo machine, steam dry carpet cleaner.	(d)	Utensils, surfaces/toys that go in the mouth or have been in contact with other body fluids.	X	Sanitize (see subsection (3) of this section)	After each child's use.	(e)	Toys that are not contaminated with bodily fluids. Dress-up clothes (not worn on the head or come into contact with the head while dressing).	X	Sanitize (see subsection (3) of this section)	Weekly or more often when visibly soiled.	(f)	Hats and helmets.	X		After each child's use or use disposable only one child wears.	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<p>(f) If an early learning provider uses a product other than bleach, including wipes, to sanitize or disinfect, the product must be:</p> <p>(i) Approved by the department prior to use;</p> <p>(ii) Used by trained staff only;</p> <p>(iii) Registered with the EPA and have safety data sheets (SDSs) available;</p> <p>(iv) Used in accordance with the manufacturer's label, which must include:</p> <p>(A) Directions for use;</p> <p>(B) A description of the safety precautions, procedures, and equipment that must be used for mixing the substitute product concentration, if applicable;</p> <p>(C) A description of the safety precautions and procedures if the substitute product contacts skin or is inhaled, if applicable; and</p> <p>(D) A description of the procedures and safety precautions for rinsing cleaned areas and cleaning equipment, if applicable.</p> <p>(v) Labeled as safe to use on food surfaces if the product will be used to sanitize:</p> <p>(A) Food contact surfaces; or</p> <p>(B) Items such as eating utensils or toys used by the child or put into the child's mouth; and</p> <p>(vi) Fragrance-free.</p>	<p>follow DOH's current guidelines for mixing bleach solutions for child care and similar environments.</p> <p>(d) If a school-age provider or their designee uses a product other than bleach, including wipes, to sanitize or disinfect, the product must be:</p> <p>(i) Approved by the department prior to use;</p> <p>(ii) Used by trained staff only;</p> <p>(iii) Registered with the EPA and have safety data sheets (SDSs) available;</p> <p>(iv) Used in accordance with the manufacturer's label, which must include:</p> <p>(A) Directions for use;</p> <p>(B) A description of the safety precautions, procedures, and equipment that must be used for mixing the substitute product concentration, if applicable;</p> <p>(C) A description of the safety precautions and procedures if the substitute product contacts skin or is inhaled, if applicable; and</p> <p>(D) A description of the procedures and safety precautions for rinsing cleaned areas and cleaning equipment, if applicable.</p> <p>(v) Labeled as safe to use on food surfaces if the product will be used to sanitize:</p> <p>(A) Food contact surfaces; or</p> <p>(B) Items such as eating utensils or toys used by the child or put into the child's mouth; and</p> <p>(vi) Fragrance-free.</p>	<p>(a) A chlorine bleach and water solution of one tablespoon of chlorine bleach to one quart of cool water, allowed to stand wet for at least two minutes; or</p> <p>(b) Other disinfectant product if used strictly according to the manufacturer's label instructions including, but not limited to, quantity used, time the product must be left in place, adequate time to allow the product to dry or rinsing if applicable, and appropriateness for use on the surface to be disinfected. Any disinfectant used on food contact surfaces or toys must be labeled safe for food contact surfaces.</p> <p>(3) "Sanitize" means to reduce the number of microorganisms on a surface by the process of:</p> <p>(a) Cleaning and rinsing, followed by using:</p> <p>(i) A chlorine bleach and water solution of three-quarters teaspoon of chlorine bleach to one quart of cool water, allowed to stand wet for at least two minutes; or</p> <p>(ii) Another sanitizer product if used strictly according to manufacturer's label instructions including, but not limited to, quantity used, time the product must be left in place, and adequate time to allow the product to dry, and appropriateness for use on the surface to be sanitized. If used on food contact surfaces or toys, a sanitizer product must be labeled as safe for food contact surfaces; or</p> <p>(b) For laundry and dishwasher use only, "sanitize" means use of a bleach and water solution or temperature control.</p>
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What's Different? WAC 110-301-0240 Clean and healthy environment.

- *Previous 110-305 vs Updated 110-301:* Similar rule, except Updated 110-301 requires the provider to get approval from the department if the provider uses a product other than bleach, including wipes, to sanitize or disinfect; Previous 110-305 does not require this.

- *110-300 vs Updated 110-301*: Same rule, except Updated 110-301 includes the caveat, “program that does not operate on public or private school premises,” in parts of the rule.

Environment – Cleaning and Sanitation

110-300 WAC	Updated School-Age 110-301 WAC	Previous School-Age 110-305 WAC
<p>WAC 110-300-0241 Cleaning schedules.</p> <p>(1) An early learning provider must develop and follow a cleaning schedule that includes:</p> <p>(a) Food preparation areas, tables and chairs, high chairs, and food service counters, which must be cleaned and sanitized before and after each meal and snack with single use paper towels or one-time use wiping cloths;</p> <p>(b) Eating utensils, bottles, drinking equipment, and dishes, which must be cleaned and sanitized after each use;</p> <p>(c) Pacifiers, which:</p> <p>(i) Must be cleaned and sanitized after each use by washing and boiling the pacifier or washing the pacifier in the dishwasher; or</p> <p>(ii) May be reused by an individual child if they have been rinsed after each use and stored in a device or container that prevents contamination. Both the pacifier and the storage device or container must be cleaned and sanitized daily;</p> <p>(d) Appliances used to prepare food, which must be cleaned after each use and sanitized daily or more often as needed;</p> <p>(e) Refrigerators, which must be cleaned and sanitized monthly or more often as needed;</p> <p>(f) Freezers, which must be cleaned and sanitized quarterly or more often as needed;</p> <p>(g) Toys, which must be cleaned and sanitized as follows:</p> <p>(i) Infant and toddler toys must be cleaned and sanitized at least daily or more often as needed;</p> <p>(ii) All other toys must be cleaned and sanitized weekly or more often as needed; and</p>	<p>WAC 110-301-0241 Cleaning schedules.</p> <p>(1) A school-age provider must develop and follow a cleaning schedule that includes:</p> <p>(a) Food preparation areas, tables and chairs, and food service counters, which must be cleaned and sanitized before and after each meal and snack with single use paper towels or one-time use wiping cloths;</p> <p>(b) Eating utensils, drinking equipment, and dishes, which must be cleaned and sanitized after each use;</p> <p>(c) Furniture and equipment, which must be cleaned monthly or more often as needed;</p> <p>(d) Toys, which must be cleaned and sanitized as follows:</p> <p>(i) Weekly or more often as needed; and</p> <p>(ii) When a toy comes into contact with a child's mouth or bodily fluids it must be removed from use until it can be cleaned and sanitized prior to reuse;</p> <p>(e) For any program that does not operate on public or private school premises, appliances used to prepare food, which must be cleaned after each use and sanitized daily or more often as needed;</p> <p>(f) For any program that does not operate on public or private school premises, refrigerators, which must be cleaned and sanitized monthly or more often as needed; and</p> <p>(g) For any program that does not operate on public or private school premises, freezers, which must be cleaned and sanitized quarterly or more often as needed.</p>	<p>WAC 110-305-3875 Cleaning and sanitizing toys.</p> <p>The licensee must clean and sanitize toys as provided in WAC 170-297-0010:</p> <p>(1) Before a child plays with a toy that has come into contact with another child's mouth or bodily fluids;</p> <p>(2) After being contaminated with bodily fluids or visibly soiled; or</p> <p>(3) Not less than weekly when the toys have been used by the children.</p> <p>WAC 110-305-3925 Cleaning, sanitizing, and disinfecting table.</p> <p>(1) The following table describes the minimum frequency for cleaning, sanitizing, or disinfecting items in the licensed space. Where the licensee does not have decision-making authority over the licensed premises, document verification of compliance is acceptable.</p>

(iii) When a toy comes into contact with a child's mouth or bodily fluids it must be removed from use until it can be cleaned and sanitized prior to reuse; and

(h) Furniture and equipment, which must be cleaned monthly or more often as needed.

(2) Machine washable clothes provided by the early learning program must be laundered as needed.

(3) Sleeping equipment must be:

(a) Cleaned and sanitized after each use if used by more than one child; or

(b) Cleaned and sanitized weekly or more often as needed if assigned to only one child.

(4) Bedding must be:

(a) Laundered and sanitized after each use if used by more than one child; or

(b) Laundered and sanitized weekly or more often as needed if assigned to only one child.

(5) Sinks that are not used for handwashing after toileting, diapering, or food preparation must be cleaned and sanitized daily or more often as needed.

(6) Toileting and diaper changing areas including, but not limited to, toilets, counters, sinks, and floors must be cleaned and disinfected daily or more often as needed.

(7) Diaper changing tables and changing pads must be cleaned and disinfected between children, even if using a nonabsorbent covering that is discarded after each use.

(8) Garbage cans and receptacles must be emptied on a daily basis and cleaned and disinfected as needed.

(9) Diaper receptacles must be emptied, cleaned, and disinfected daily or more often as needed. Contents of a diaper receptacle must be removed from the licensed space, and replaced

(2) Machine washable clothes provided by the school-age program must be laundered as needed.

(3) Sinks that are not used for handwashing after toileting or food preparation must be cleaned and sanitized daily or more often as needed.

(4) Toileting areas including, but not limited to, toilets, counters, sinks, and floors must be cleaned and disinfected daily or more often as needed.

(5) Garbage cans and receptacles must be emptied on a daily basis and cleaned and disinfected as needed.

(6) Floors must be cleaned by either sweeping or vacuuming at least once per day or more often as needed. Moisture resistant flooring must be cleaned and sanitized at least once per day or more often as needed. Bathroom flooring must be cleaned, pursuant to WAC 110-301-0220.

(7) For any school-age program that does not operate on public or private school premises, large area rugs or installed carpet must be cleaned at least once every six months, or when visible dirt or stains are present, using a carpet shampoo machine, steam cleaner, or other method that minimizes the exposure of children in care to pathogens and allergens.

(a) A school-age provider must not use dry shampoos or dry chemical sanitizers or disinfectants, unless approved by the department.

(8) Small area rugs must be shaken outdoors or vacuumed daily, and laundered as needed.

(9) Carpets or area rugs soiled with bodily fluids must be cleaned and disinfected with high heat or an EPA registered product. A school-age

CLEANING, SANITIZING, AND DISINFECTING TABLE				
		"X" means CLEAN	And SANITIZE or DISINFECT	FREQUENCY
(a)	Kitchen countertops/tabletops, floors, doorknobs, and cabinet handles.	X	Sanitize (see subsection (3) of this section)	Daily or more often when soiled.
(b)	Food preparation/surfaces.	X	Sanitize (see subsection (3) of this section)	Before/after contact with food activity, before preparation of raw and cooked foods.
(c)	Carpets and large area rugs/small rugs.			(i) Vacuum daily. (ii) Installed carpet - Clean yearly or more often when soiled using a carpet shampoo machine, steam cleaner, or dry carpet cleaner.
(d)	Utensils, surfaces/toys that go in the mouth or have been in contact with other body fluids.	X	Sanitize (see subsection (3) of this section)	After each child's use.
(e)	Toys that are not contaminated with bodily fluids. Dress-up clothes (not worn on the head or come into contact with the head while dressing).	X	Sanitize (see subsection (3) of this section)	Weekly or more often when visibly soiled.
(f)	Hats and helmets.	X		After each child's use or use disposable only one child wears.
(g)	Wash cloths or single-use towels	X	Sanitize (see subsection (3) of this section)	After each use.
(h)	Handwashing sinks, faucets, surrounding counters, soap dispensers, doorknobs.	X	Disinfect (see subsection (2) of this section)	Daily or more often when soiled.
(i)	Toilet seats, toilet training rings, toilet handles, doorknobs or cubicle handles, floors.	X	Disinfect (see subsection (2) of this section)	Daily or immediately if visibly soiled.
(j)	Toilet bowls.	X	Disinfect (see subsection (2) of this section)	Daily or more often as needed (e.g., child has explosive diarrhea, etc.).
(k)	Changing tables, potty chairs (use of potty chairs in child care is discouraged because of high risk of contamination).	X	Disinfect (see subsection (2) of this section)	After each child's use.
(l)	Waste receptacles.	X		Daily or more often as needed.

(2) "Disinfect" or "disinfecting" means to eliminate virtually all germs on a surface by the process of cleaning and rinsing, followed by:

(a) A chlorine bleach and water solution of one tablespoon of chlorine bleach to one quart of cool water, allowed to stand wet for at least two minutes; or

(b) Other disinfectant product if used strictly according to the manufacturer's label instructions including, but not limited to, quantity used, time the product must be left in place, adequate time to allow the product to dry or rinsing if applicable, and appropriateness for use on the surface to be disinfected. Any disinfectant used on food contact surfaces or toys must be labeled safe for food contact surfaces.

(3) "Sanitize" means to reduce the number of microorganisms on a surface by the process of:

<p>with a new liner at least daily or more often if odor is present.</p> <p>(10) Floors must be cleaned by either sweeping or vacuuming at least once per day or more often as needed. Moisture resistant flooring must be cleaned and sanitized at least once per day or more often as needed.</p> <p>(11) Large area rugs or installed carpet must be cleaned at least once every six months, or when visible dirt or stains are present, using a carpet shampoo machine, steam cleaner, or other method that minimizes the exposure of children in care to pathogens and allergens.</p> <p>(a) An early learning provider must not use dry shampoos or dry chemical sanitizers or disinfectants, unless approved by the department.</p> <p>(b) If caring for infants, a provider must either place a safe and clean material over large rugs or carpet, or clean rugs or carpet at least once per month or more often if visible stains are present.</p> <p>(12) Small area rugs must be shaken outdoors or vacuumed daily, and laundered as needed.</p> <p>(13) Carpets or area rugs soiled with bodily fluids must be cleaned and disinfected with high heat or an EPA registered product. An early learning provider must limit exposure to blood and body fluids during cleanup.</p> <p>(14) Children must not:</p> <p>(a) Be present when carpets are cleaned or vacuumed unless the provider is spot vacuuming, the vacuum has a HEPA filter, and children are not within the immediate area; or</p> <p>(b) Use or play on or near carpet areas until dry.</p>	<p>provider must limit exposure to blood and body fluids during cleanup.</p> <p>(10) Children must not:</p> <p>(a) Be present when carpets are cleaned or vacuumed unless the provider is spot vacuuming, the vacuum has a HEPA filter, and children are not within the immediate area; or</p> <p>(b) Use or play on or near carpet areas until dry.</p>	<p>(a) Cleaning and rinsing, followed by using:</p> <p>(i) A chlorine bleach and water solution of three-quarters teaspoon of chlorine bleach to one quart of cool water, allowed to stand wet for at least two minutes; or</p> <p>(ii) Another sanitizer product if used strictly according to manufacturer's label instructions including, but not limited to, quantity used, time the product must be left in place, and adequate time to allow the product to dry, and appropriateness for use on the surface to be sanitized. If used on food contact surfaces or toys, a sanitizer product must be labeled as safe for food contact surfaces; or</p> <p>(b) For laundry and dishwasher use only, "sanitize" means use of a bleach and water solution or temperature control.</p> <p>WAC 110-305-3700 Carpets.</p> <p>(1) For any program that does not operate on public or private school premises, the licensee must clean installed carpet in the licensed space at least twice each calendar year, or more often when soiled, using a carpet shampoo machine, steam cleaner, or dry carpet cleaner.</p> <p>(2) Where the licensee does not have decision-making authority over the licensed premises, document verification of compliance is acceptable.</p>
<p>What's Different? WAC 110-301-0241 Cleaning schedules.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Previous 110-305 vs Updated 110-301:</i> Similar rules. 		

- *110-300 vs Updated 110-301*: Same rule, except Updated 110-301 includes the caveat, “program that does not operate on public or private school premises,” in parts of the rule. 110-300 references items used for infant and toddler care such as bottles, high chairs, etc.; Updated 110-301 does not.

Environment – Cleaning and Sanitation

110-300 WAC	Updated School-Age 110-301 WAC	Previous School-Age 110-305 WAC
<p>WAC 110-300-0245 Laundry and equipment.</p> <p>(1) Laundry and laundry equipment at an early learning program must be inaccessible to children and separated from areas where food is prepared to prevent cross contamination.</p> <p>(2) Dirty or soiled laundry must be:</p> <p>(a) Kept separate from clean laundry;</p> <p>(b) Cleaned with laundry soap or detergent;</p> <p>(c) Rinsed; and</p> <p>(d) Sanitized:</p> <p>(i) With bleach or a similar sanitizer registered by the EPA; or</p> <p>(ii) By using a "sanitize" setting on a washing machine or dryer that reaches at least 140 degrees Fahrenheit.</p> <p>(3) A dryer must be vented to the outside of the building or following the manufacturer's specifications.</p>	<p>WAC 110-301-0245 Laundry and equipment.</p> <p>(1) Laundry and laundry equipment at a school-age program must be inaccessible to children and separated from areas where food is prepared to prevent cross contamination.</p> <p>(2) Dirty or soiled laundry must be:</p> <p>(a) Kept separate from clean laundry;</p> <p>(b) Cleaned with laundry soap or detergent;</p> <p>(c) Rinsed; and</p> <p>(d) Sanitized:</p> <p>(i) With bleach or a similar sanitizer registered by the EPA; or</p> <p>(ii) By using a "sanitize" setting on a washing machine or dryer that reaches at least 140 degrees Fahrenheit.</p> <p>(3) A dryer must be vented to the outside of the building or following the manufacturer's specifications.</p>	<p>WAC 110-305-3850 Cleaning laundry.</p> <p>When the licensee does child care laundry on-site, the licensee must wash the laundry using:</p> <p>(1) Laundry soap or detergent; and</p> <p>(2) Sanitize as defined in WAC 170-297-0010.</p> <p>WAC 110-305-3925 Cleaning, sanitizing, and disinfecting table.</p> <p>(3) "Sanitize" means to reduce the number of microorganisms on a surface by the process of:</p> <p>(b) For laundry and dishwasher use only, "sanitize" means use of a bleach and water solution or temperature control.</p>

What's Different? WAC 110-301-0245 Laundry and equipment.

- *Previous 110-305 vs Updated 110-301*: Similar rule. Updated 110-301 requires laundry and laundry equipment be inaccessible to children and separated from areas where food is prepared to prevent cross contamination; Previous 110-305 does not.
- *110-300 vs Updated 110-301*: Same rule.

Environment – Cleaning and Sanitation

110-300 WAC	Updated School-Age 110-301 WAC	Previous School-Age 110-305 WAC
<p>WAC 110-300-0250 Private septic systems.</p> <p>(1) If an early learning program is served by a private septic system, the septic system must be designed, constructed, and maintained in accordance with state and local health jurisdiction requirements.</p>	<p>WAC 110-301-0250 Private septic systems.</p> <p>(1) For any program that does not operate on public or private school premises, and is served by a private septic system, the septic system must be designed, constructed, and maintained in accordance with state and local health jurisdiction requirements.</p>	

<p>(a) A private septic system must be inspected by a septic system maintenance service provider approved by the local health jurisdiction and monitored on a routine basis. Any deficiencies noted in an inspection report must be corrected with the necessary permits and inspections.</p> <p>(b) The most recent private septic system pumping and inspection records must be kept on the licensed premises or in the program's administrative office.</p> <p>(c) If an early learning provider does not have the documentation described in (b) of this subsection, the provider must obtain from the state, local health jurisdiction, or a department approved private company such documentation within six months of the date this section becomes effective.</p> <p>(d) An early learning provider must notify the department and local health jurisdiction if there is a problem, concern, or malfunction with a private septic system.</p> <p>(e) If a private septic system problem, concern, or malfunction interferes with the proper care of children and an approved alternative is not available, the state, local health jurisdiction, or department may require an early learning program to close until the system is inspected, repaired, and approved by the local health jurisdiction.</p> <p>(2) Pursuant to WAC 110-300-0146(2), playground design must not:</p> <p>(a) Interfere with access to or the operation of a private septic system, including a private septic system's drain field and tanks; or</p> <p>(b) Be located or placed in a way that impacts the private septic system's drain field or tanks as determined by local officials.</p>	<p>(a) A private septic system must be inspected by a septic system maintenance service provider approved by the local health jurisdiction and monitored on a routine basis. Any deficiencies noted in an inspection report must be corrected with the necessary permits and inspections.</p> <p>(b) The most recent private septic system pumping and inspection records must be kept on the licensed premises or in the program's administrative office.</p> <p>(c) If a school-age provider does not have the documentation described in (b) of this subsection, the provider must obtain from the state, local health jurisdiction, or a department approved private company such documentation within six months of the date this section becomes effective.</p> <p>(d) A school-age provider must notify the department and local health jurisdiction if there is a problem, concern, or malfunction with a private septic system.</p> <p>(e) If a private septic system problem, concern, or malfunction interferes with the proper care of children and an approved alternative is not available, the state, local health jurisdiction, or department may require a school-age program to close until the system is inspected, repaired, and approved by the local health jurisdiction.</p> <p>(2) For any program that does not operate on public or private school premises, pursuant to WAC 110-301-0146(2), playground design must not:</p> <p>(a) Interfere with access to or the operation of a private septic system, including a private septic system's drain field and tanks; or</p> <p>(b) Be located or placed in a way that impacts the private septic system's drain field or tanks as determined by local officials.</p>	
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What's Different? WAC 110-301-0250 Private septic systems.

- *Previous 110-305 vs Updated 110-301:* Previous 110-305 does not have 'Private septic systems' rule.
- *110-300 vs Updated 110-301:* Same rule, except Updated 110-301 includes the caveat, "program that does not operate on public or private school premises," in parts of the rule.

Environment – Cleaning and Sanitation

110-300 WAC	Updated School-Age 110-301 WAC	Previous School-Age 110-305 WAC
<p>WAC 110-300-0255 Pest control.</p> <p>(1) An early learning provider must take appropriate steps to safely prevent or control pests that pose a risk to the health and safety of adults and children in and around the licensed space. Pest control steps must include:</p> <p>(a) Prevention. A provider must take steps to prevent attracting pests including, but not limited to, identifying and removing food and water sources that attract pests.</p> <p>(b) Inspection. Indoor and outdoor areas in and around the licensed space must be inspected for evidence of pests. A provider must document the date and location if evidence is found.</p> <p>(c) Identification. Pests found in the licensed space must be identified and documented so the pest may be properly removed or exterminated.</p> <p>(d) Management. A provider must document steps taken to remove or exterminate the pests if found in the licensed space.</p> <p>(e) Notification. If pesticides are used, the early learning provider must notify the parents or guardians of enrolled children what pesticide will be applied and where it will be applied no less than forty-eight hours before application, unless in cases of emergency (such as a wasp nest).</p> <p>(f) Application. Pesticide must be applied to early learning program space when children are not present. When pesticide is applied, center providers must comply with chapter 17.21 RCW</p>	<p>WAC 110-301-0255 Pest control.</p> <p>(1) A school-age provider must have a pest control policy that emphasizes prevention and natural, nonchemical, low-toxicity methods where pesticides or herbicides are used as a last resort (i.e., integrated pest management).</p> <p>(a) In areas where local pest control policies are already in place, such as a school district, a school-age program may adopt or amend such policies when developing their own policy.</p> <p>(2) For any school-age program that does not operate on public or private school premises, a provider must take appropriate steps to safely prevent or control pests that pose a risk to the health and safety of adults and children in and around the licensed space. Pest control steps must include:</p> <p>(a) Prevention. A provider must take steps to prevent attracting pests including, but not limited to, identifying and removing food and water sources that attract pests.</p> <p>(b) Inspection. Indoor and outdoor areas in and around the licensed space must be inspected for evidence of pests. A provider must document the date and location if evidence is found.</p> <p>(c) Identification. Pests found in the licensed space must be identified and documented so the pest may be properly removed or exterminated.</p>	<p>WAC 110-305-3950 Pest control.</p> <p>(1) For any program that does not operate on public or private school premises, the licensee must keep the premises free from rodents, fleas, cockroaches, and other insects and pests.</p> <p>(2) If pests are present in the licensed space, the licensee of a program that does not operate on public or private school premises, must:</p> <p>(a) Take action to remove or eliminate pests; and</p> <p>(b) Use the least poisonous method of pest management possible; or</p> <p>(c) Use chemical pesticides for pest management. If chemical pesticides are used, the licensee must:</p> <p>(i) Post a notice visible to parents, guardians and staff forty-eight hours in advance of the application of chemical pesticides; and</p> <p>(ii) Comply with the Washington state department of agriculture's compliance guide for <i>Pesticide use at Public Schools (K-12) and Licensed Day Care Centers</i> in applying chemical pesticides.</p> <p>(3) Where the licensee does not have decision-making authority over the licensed premises, document verification of compliance is acceptable.</p>

<p>and family home providers must comply with the pesticide manufacturer's instructions.</p> <p>(2) An early learning provider must have a pest control policy that emphasizes prevention and natural, nonchemical, low-toxicity methods where pesticides or herbicides are used as a last resort (i.e., integrated pest management).</p>	<p>(d) Management. A provider must document steps taken to remove or exterminate pests found in the licensed space.</p> <p>(e) Notification. If pesticides are used, the school-age provider must notify the parents or guardians of enrolled children what pesticide will be applied and where it will be applied no less than forty-eight hours before application, unless in cases of emergency (such as a wasp nest).</p> <p>(f) Application. Pesticide must be applied to school-age program space when children are not present. When pesticide is applied, the school-age provider must comply with chapter 17.21 RCW.</p>	
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What's Different? WAC 110-301-0255 Pest control.

- *Previous 110-305 vs Updated 110-301:* Similar rule. Previous 110-305 references “Washington state department of agriculture's compliance guide for *Pesticide use at Public Schools (K-12) and Licensed Day Care Centers* in applying chemical pesticides”; Updated 110-301 does not.
- *110-300 vs Updated 110-301:* Same rule, except Updated 110-301 includes the caveat, “program that does not operate on public or private school premises,” in parts of the rule. Updated 110-301 includes “In areas where local pest control policies are already in place, such as a school district, a school-age program may adopt or amend such policies when developing their own policy”; 110-300 does not.

Environment – Cleaning and Sanitation

110-300 WAC	Updated School-Age 110-301 WAC	Previous School-Age 110-305 WAC
<p>WAC 110-300-0260 Storage of hazardous and maintenance supplies.</p> <p>(1) An early learning provider must ensure all poisonous or dangerous substances including, but not limited to, fuels, solvents, oils, laundry, dishwasher, other detergents, sanitizing products, disinfectants and items labeled "keep out of reach of children" are stored:</p> <p>(a) In a location that is inaccessible to children;</p> <p>(b) Separate and apart from food preparation areas, food items, and food supplies;</p> <p>(c) In their original containers or clearly labeled with the name of the product if not in the original container; and</p>	<p>WAC 110-301-0260 Storage of hazardous and maintenance supplies.</p> <p>(1) A school-age provider must ensure all poisonous or dangerous substances including, but not limited to, fuels, solvents, oils, laundry, dishwasher, other detergents, sanitizing products and disinfectants, are stored:</p> <p>(a) In a location that is inaccessible to children;</p> <p>(b) Separate and apart from food preparation areas, food items, and food supplies;</p> <p>(c) In their original containers or clearly labeled with the name of the product and the word “poison” or “toxic” if not in the original container; and</p>	<p>WAC 110-305-4100 Poisons, chemicals and other substances.</p> <p>(1) The licensee and program staff must:</p> <p>(a) Store poisons in a locked container inaccessible to children and where poisons will not contaminate food;</p> <p>(b) If poisons are not in the original container, clearly label the container with the name of the product and the words "poison" or "toxic."</p> <p>(2) The following chemicals and other substances that belong to the program or program staff must be stored inaccessible to children:</p> <p>(a) Nail polish remover;</p> <p>(b) Sanitizers and disinfectants;</p> <p>(c) Household cleaners and detergents;</p>

<p>(d) In compliance with the manufacturer's directions (including, not storing products near heat sources).</p> <p>(2) Storage areas and storage rooms must:</p> <p>(a) Be inaccessible to children;</p> <p>(b) Have locking doors or other methods to prevent child access;</p> <p>(c) Have moisture resistant and easily cleanable floors;</p> <p>(d) Have a designated maintenance or janitorial utility sink, or another method to dispose of wastewater (kitchen sinks must not be used for disposal of wastewater); and</p> <p>(e) Be kept clean and sanitary.</p> <p>(3) Center early learning program space with storage areas and rooms that contain chemicals, utility sinks, or wet mops must be ventilated to the outdoors with an exterior window or mechanical ventilation to prevent the buildup of odors, fumes, or other hazards.</p> <p>(4) Family home providers must store and maintain chemicals and wet mops in a manner that minimizes the buildup of odors, fumes, or other hazards.</p> <p>(5) Saws, power tools, lawn mowers, toilet plungers, toilet brushes, and other maintenance and janitorial equipment must be inaccessible to children.</p>	<p>(d) In compliance with the manufacturer's directions (including, not storing products near heat sources).</p> <p>(2) Saws, power tools, lawn mowers and other maintenance and janitorial equipment must be inaccessible to children.</p> <p>(3) Storage areas and storage rooms must be inaccessible to children.</p> <p>(4) For any program that does not operate on public or private school premises, storage areas and storage rooms must:</p> <p>(a) Have moisture resistant and easily cleanable floors;</p> <p>(b) Have a designated maintenance or janitorial utility sink, or another method to dispose of wastewater (kitchen sinks must not be used for disposal of wastewater); and</p> <p>(c) Be kept clean and sanitary.</p> <p>(5) For any program that does not operate on public or private school premises, storage areas and rooms that contain chemicals, utility sinks, or wet mops must be ventilated to the outdoors with an exterior window or mechanical ventilation to prevent the buildup of odors, fumes, or other hazards.</p>	<p>(d) Toxic plants;</p> <p>(e) Plant fertilizer;</p> <p>(f) Ice melt products;</p> <p>(g) Pool chemicals;</p> <p>(h) Pesticides or insecticides;</p> <p>(i) Fuels, oil, lighter fluid, or solvents;</p> <p>(j) Matches or lighters;</p> <p>(k) Air freshener or aerosols;</p> <p>(l) Personal grooming products including, but not limited to:</p> <p>(i) Lotions, creams, or toothpaste;</p> <p>(ii) Liquid, powder, or cream personal hygiene products;</p> <p>(iii) Shampoo, conditioners, hair gels or hair sprays;</p> <p>(iv) Makeup or cosmetics;</p> <p>(m) Dish soap, dishwasher soap or additives;</p> <p>(n) Tobacco products, including cigarette/cigar butts and contents of ashtrays; and</p> <p>(o) Alcohol, opened or unopened.</p> <p>(3) The licensee and program staff must:</p> <p>(a) Keep a material safety data sheet on-site for all chemicals used or present on-site;</p> <p>(b) Store pesticides in their original container; and</p> <p>(c) Store cleaning and sanitizing chemicals in their original containers unless they are diluted, in which case the licensee may store them in an alternate container labeled to indicate the container's contents.</p>
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What's Different? WAC 110-301-0260 Storage of hazardous and maintenance supplies.

- *Previous 110-305 vs Updated 110-301:* Similar rule. Previous 110-305 lists specific chemicals and substances; Updated 110-301 does not.
- *110-300 vs Updated 110-301:* Same rule, except Updated 110-301 includes the caveat, "program that does not operate on public or private school premises," in parts of the rule. Updated 110-301-0260(1) includes (c) "...and the word 'poison' or 'toxic'..."; 110-300 does not include that extra language.

Environment – Sleep and Rest		
110-300 WAC	Updated School-Age 110-301 WAC	Previous School-Age 110-305 WAC

<p>WAC 110-300-0265 Sleep, rest, and equipment.</p> <p>(1) An early learning provider must offer a supervised daily rest period for children preschool age and younger who remain in care for more than six hours per day, or who show a need for rest.</p> <p>(2) An early learning provider must provide quiet activities for children who do not require rest. Quiet activities must be minimally disruptive to sleeping children.</p> <p>(3) An early learning provider must communicate a child's sleep needs and patterns with that child's parent or guardian.</p> <p>(4) An early learning provider must not place children directly on the floor to rest or sleep.</p> <p>(5) For children not using cribs or playpens, an early learning provider must provide developmentally appropriate mats, cots, or other sleep equipment made of water resistant material that can be cleaned and sanitized.</p> <p>(6) Mats, cots, and other sleep equipment used in an early learning program must be:</p> <p>(a) In good condition, have no tears or holes, and have no repairs with tape;</p> <p>(b) Cleaned, sanitized, and air dried at least once per week or more often as needed if used by only one child, or after each use if used by more than one child; and</p> <p>(c) Stored so sleeping surfaces are not touching each other unless cleaned and sanitized after each use.</p> <p>(7) Floor mats designed for sleeping and mattresses must be at least one inch thick.</p> <p>(8) Floor mats must be spaced apart from other floor mats, cots, and mattresses to reduce germ exposure and allow early learning providers' access to each child during sleep time as follows:</p>	<p>No rule for updated school-age WAC.</p>	<p>No previous school-age rule.</p>
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<p>(a) There must be at least eighteen inches on each side between each floor mat, cot, or mattress; and</p> <p>(b) Floor mats, cots, and mattresses must be arranged so children are head to toe, or toe to toe.</p> <p>(9) Each child's bedding must:</p> <p>(a) Have a clean sheet or blanket to cover the sleeping surface and a clean blanket for the child that is suitable given the child's size and room temperature;</p> <p>(b) Be laundered weekly or more often if soiled, or laundered daily if used by more than one child; and</p> <p>(c) Be stored separately from bedding used by another child, unless it is cleaned and sanitized after each use.</p> <p>(10) An early learning provider must not allow children less than six years of age to use loft style beds or upper bunks of bunk beds.</p>		
<p>What's Different?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Previous 110-305 vs Updated 110-301:</i> No difference. Neither version includes 'Sleep, rest, and equipment' rule. • <i>110-300 vs Updated 110-301:</i> 110-300 includes 'Sleep, rest, and equipment' rule; Updated 110-301 does not include 'Sleep, rest, and equipment' rule. 		
<p>Environment – Sleep and Rest</p>		
<p>110-300 WAC</p>	<p>Updated School-Age 110-301 WAC</p>	<p>Previous School-Age 110-305 WAC</p>
<p>WAC 110-300-0270 Overnight care.</p> <p>(1) An early learning provider must be approved by the department to provide overnight care between nine o'clock at night and five o'clock in the morning when any enrolled child sleeps for three or more hours at the program.</p> <p>(2) If approved by the department to provide overnight care, an early learning provider must supply every child an individual bed or other sleep equipment that:</p> <p>(a) Is safe and in good working condition;</p> <p>(b) Is made of moisture resistant material that can be cleaned and sanitized;</p>	<p>No rule for updated school-age WAC.</p>	<p>No previous school-age rule.</p>

<p>(c) Meets the child's developmental needs; and</p> <p>(d) Is stored so sleeping surfaces are not touching each other unless cleaned and sanitized after each use.</p> <p>(3) Each child's bedding must:</p> <p>(a) Have a clean sheet or blanket to cover the sleeping surface and a clean cover for the child except for infants;</p> <p>(b) Be laundered weekly or more often if soiled. Bedding must be laundered daily if used by different children; and</p> <p>(c) Be stored separately from bedding used by another child, unless it is cleaned and sanitized after each use.</p> <p>(4) An early learning provider must:</p> <p>(a) Supervise children until they are asleep, except where children demonstrate the need for privacy to change clothes and can safely do so; and</p> <p>(b) Have department approval prior to using night latches, deadbolts, or security chains.</p> <p>(5) An early learning provider who sleeps while children are in overnight care must:</p> <p>(a) Have written permission and documentation that parents are aware that the provider is sleeping while their children are in care and have read the facilities policies and procedures for overnight care;</p> <p>(b) Stay awake until all children are asleep or returning to sleep;</p> <p>(c) Remain on the same floor level as sleeping children at all times;</p> <p>(d) Sleep in the same room with infants and toddlers;</p> <p>(e) Be physically available and responsive, available to immediately respond to a child's needs;</p>		
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<p>(f) Have alarms to alert them if a child should leave the room;</p> <p>(g) Have monitoring devices to assist in hearing and visibly checking on children in each room used for sleeping; and</p> <p>(h) Be awake for the arrival and departure of each child in overnight care.</p> <p>(6) An early learning provider who accepts infants for overnight care must comply with all safe sleep rules pursuant to WAC 110-300-0291 for at least the first fifteen nights a new infant is enrolled in that program. A provider may sleep while the infant sleeps during overnight care if:</p> <p>(a) The provider continues to comply with WAC 110-300-0291 (1)(b), (c), (f), (g), (h), (i) and (2);</p> <p>(b) Once that provider has become familiar with the sleep routines and patterns of that infant; and</p> <p>(c) The provider has observed no apparent health or safety risks while the infant sleeps.</p>		
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What's Different?

- *Previous 110-305 vs Updated 110-301:* No difference. Neither version includes 'Overnight care' rule.
- *110-300 vs Updated 110-301:* 110-300 includes 'Overnight care' rule; Updated 110-301 does not include 'Overnight care' rule.

Environment – Infant and Toddler

110-300 WAC	Updated School-Age 110-301 WAC	Previous School-Age 110-305 WAC
<p>WAC 110-300-0275 Infant and toddler care.</p> <p>(1) An early learning program may care for infants if the department inspects the program space and approves care for infants:</p> <p>(a) Prior to issuing the program its license;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) Prior to caring for infants if the program has not previously done so.</p> <p>(2) An early learning provider working directly with infants must complete the department required infant safe sleep training pursuant to WAC 110-300-0106(8).</p>	<p>No rule for updated school-age WAC.</p>	<p>No previous school-age rule.</p>

(3) An early learning provider must not use or allow the use of wheeled baby walkers.

(4) A center early learning provider licensed to care for any infant must employ or contract with a child care health consultant to provide health consultation to support the practices of staff working with infants and to support the needs of individual infants.

(5) A center early learning provider must enter into a department approved written agreement for services with a child care health consultant.

(a) The child care health consultant must be a currently licensed registered nurse who:

(i) Has worked in pediatrics or public health in the past five years or has taken or taught classes in pediatric nursing at the college level in the past five years;

(ii) Has experience with state licensing and public health requirements; and

(iii) Attests in writing to knowledge and experience sufficient to provide service consistent with the health consultant competencies described in the most current version of *Caring for Our Children*.

(b) The child care health consultant must be available, or make available a designee who meets the requirements of (a) of this subsection, for consultation by phone as needed.

(6) A center early learning provider must ensure that the child care health consultant:

(a) Conducts at least one on-site visit monthly, if an infant is enrolled, during which the consultant:

(i) Observes and assesses staff knowledge of infant health, development, and safety and offers support through training, consultation, or referral;

<p>(ii) Observes and assesses classroom health practices including, but not limited to, infection control including cleaning, sanitizing, and disinfecting, and provides technical assistance to correct any practices of concern;</p> <p>(iii) Observes and assesses behavior, development, and health status of individual infants in care and makes recommendations to staff or parents or guardians including if further assessment is recommended, as requested or otherwise determined appropriate.</p> <p>(b) Provides a dated, signed, written summary to the early learning provider for each visit that includes topics discussed with parents or staff, any areas of concern related to discussion, observation, assessment, or screening outcomes; and</p> <p>(c) Reports each visit to the department.</p> <p>(7) A center early learning provider must keep on-site a copy of the child care health consultant's written reports along with any notes, recommended follow up, and any actions taken to address concerns identified.</p> <p>(8) If a center early learning provider is unable to independently employ or contract with a child care health consultant within thirty calendar days of enrolling an infant, the provider must contact the department for assistance. The department will assist the provider in obtaining the services of a child care health consultant or may grant a waiver until the services can be secured.</p>		
<p>What's Different?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Previous 110-305 vs Updated 110-301:</i> No difference. Neither version includes 'Infant and toddler care' rule. • <i>110-300 vs Updated 110-301:</i> 110-300 includes 'Infant and toddler care' rule; Updated 110-301 does not include 'Infant and toddler care' rule. 		
<p>Environment – Infant and Toddler</p>		
<p>110-300 WAC</p>	<p>Updated School-Age 110-301 WAC</p>	<p>Previous School-Age 110-305 WAC</p>
<p>WAC 110-300-0280 Bottle preparation.</p>	<p>No rule for updated school-age WAC.</p>	<p>No previous school-age rule.</p>

(1) An early learning provider may allow parents to bring from home filled bottles clearly labeled with the date and infant's first and last name for daily use. Bottles must be immediately refrigerated.

(2) A bottle preparation area must:

(a) Include a sink; and

(b) Be located at least eight feet from any diaper changing tables or counters and sinks used for diaper changing; or

(c) Be physically separated from the diaper changing area by means of a barrier to prevent cross contamination. If a barrier is used, it must be:

(i) Smooth and easily cleanable;

(ii) Sealed, if made of wood;

(iii) Moisture resistant;

(iv) Extend at least twenty-four inches in height from the counter or changing surface; and

(v) Solid without cracks, breaks or separation.

(3) To prepare bottles, an early learning provider must:

(a) Clean bottles and nipples before use using warm soapy water and a bottlebrush and sanitize by boiling in hot water for one minute, or pursuant to WAC [110-300-0198](#);

(b) Clean and sanitize the sink used for preparing bottles;

(c) Obtain water from a sink used for bottle or food preparation only, or from another approved source, such as bottled water. Water from a handwashing or diaper changing sink may not be used for bottle preparation;

(d) Use bottles and nipples in good repair (with no cracks);

(e) Use glass or stainless steel bottles, or use plastic bottles labeled with "1," "2," "4," or "5"

<p>on the bottle. A plastic bottle must not contain the chemical bisphenol-A or phthalates;</p> <p>(f) Prepare infant formula according to manufacturer's directions and never serve infant formula past the expiration date on the container;</p> <p>(g) Not heat a bottle in a microwave;</p> <p>(h) Warm bottles under running warm water, in a container of water, or in a bottle warmer;</p> <p>(i) Keep bottle nipples covered if bottles are prepared ahead;</p> <p>(j) Store prepared and unserved bottles in the refrigerator;</p> <p>(k) Not allow infants or toddlers to share bottles or cups when in use; and</p> <p>(l) Throw away contents of any formula bottle not fully consumed within one hour (partially consumed bottles must not be put back into the refrigerator).</p>		
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What's Different?

- *Previous 110-305 vs Updated 110-301:* No difference. Neither version includes 'Bottle preparation' rule.
- *110-300 vs Updated 110-301:* 110-300 includes 'Bottle preparation' rule; Updated 110-301 does not include 'Bottle preparation' rule.

Environment – Infant and Toddler

110-300 WAC	Updated School-Age 110-301 WAC	Previous School-Age 110-305 WAC
<p>WAC 110-300-0281 Breast milk.</p> <p>(1) When a parent or guardian provides breast milk, an early learning provider must:</p> <p>(a) Immediately refrigerate or freeze the breast milk;</p> <p>(b) Label the breast milk container with the child's first and last name and the date received;</p> <p>(c) Store frozen breast milk at zero degrees Fahrenheit or less, and in a closed container to prevent contamination; and</p> <p>(d) Keep frozen breast milk for no more than thirty days upon receipt and return any</p>	<p>No rule for updated school-age WAC.</p>	<p>No previous school-age rule.</p>

<p>unused frozen breast milk to the parent after thirty days.</p> <p>(2) Frozen breast milk must be kept in the refrigerator at a temperature of 39 degrees Fahrenheit for up to twenty-four hours after thawed.</p> <p>(3) Thawed breast milk that has not been served within twenty-four hours must be labeled "do not use" and returned to the parent or guardian.</p> <p>(4) An early learning provider must return any unused refrigerated, not been previously frozen, bottles or containers of breast milk to the parent at the end of the child's day, or label "do not use."</p> <p>(5) An early learning provider must thaw frozen breast milk in the refrigerator, under warm running water, in a container with warm water, or in a bottle warmer.</p> <p>(6) An early learning provider must not thaw or heat breast milk in a microwave oven or on the stove.</p> <p>(7) An early learning provider must obtain parental consent prior to feeding infant formula to an otherwise breastfed infant.</p>		
<p>What's Different?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Previous 110-305 vs Updated 110-301:</i> No difference. Neither version includes 'Breast milk' rule. • <i>110-300 vs Updated 110-301:</i> 110-300 includes 'Breast milk' rule; Updated 110-301 does not include 'Breast milk' rule. 		
<p>Environment – Infant and Toddler</p>		
<p>110-300 WAC</p>	<p>Updated School-Age 110-301 WAC</p>	<p>Previous School-Age 110-305 WAC</p>
<p>WAC 110-300-0285 Infant and toddler nutrition and feeding.</p> <p>(1) For infants, an early learning provider must supply a single level crib, playpen, or other developmentally appropriate sleep equipment. Providers must not use sofas, couches, or adult-sized or toddler beds for infant sleeping.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>

(2) For toddlers, an early learning provider must supply a single level crib, playpen, toddler bed, or other developmentally appropriate sleep equipment. An early learning provider must allow toddlers to follow their own sleep patterns.

(3) Sleep equipment not covered in WAC [110-300-0265](#) must:

(a) Be approved by CPSC or ASTM International Safety Standards for use by infants and toddlers;

(b) Cribs must have a certificate of compliance, sticker, or documentation from the manufacturer or importer stating the crib meets 16 C.F.R. 1219 and 1220;

(c) Have a clean, firm, and snug-fitting mattress designed specifically for the particular equipment;

(d) Have a tight-fitted sheet that is designed for the sleep equipment;

(e) Have a moisture resistant and easily cleaned and sanitized mattress, if applicable. The mattress must be free of tears or holes and not repaired with tape;

(f) The sheet must be laundered at least weekly or more often, such as between uses by different children or if soiled;

(g) Cribs and playpens arranged side by side must be spaced at least thirty inches apart; and

(h) Cribs and playpens placed end to end must have a moisture resistant and easily cleanable solid barrier if spaced closer than thirty inches.

(4) An early learning provider must immediately remove sleeping children from car seats, swings, or similar equipment not designed for sleep unless doing so would put another enrolled child at risk.

<p>(5) An early learning provider must consult with a child's parent or guardian before that child is transitioned from infant sleeping equipment to other sleep equipment.</p> <p>(6) An early learning provider must transition children who are able to climb out of their sleeping equipment to developmentally appropriate sleep equipment. When parents do not agree with transitioning, the provider and parent will cocreate a transition plan.</p>		
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What's Different?

- *Previous 110-305 vs Updated 110-301:* No difference. Neither version includes 'Infant and toddler nutrition and feeding' rule.
- *110-300 vs Updated 110-301:* 110-300 includes 'Infant and toddler nutrition and feeding' rule; Updated 110-301 does not include 'Infant and toddler nutrition and feeding' rule.

Environment – Infant and Toddler

110-300 WAC	Updated School-Age 110-301 WAC	Previous School-Age 110-305 WAC
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<p>WAC 110-300-0291 Infant safe sleep practices.</p> <p>(1) An early learning provider must follow safe infant sleep practices when infants are napping or sleeping by following the current standard of American Academy of Pediatrics concerning safe sleep practices including SIDS/SUIDS risk reduction, including:</p> <p>(a) Actively supervising infants by visibly checking every fifteen minutes and being within sight and hearing range, including when an infant goes to sleep, is sleeping, or is waking up;</p> <p>(b) Placing an infant to sleep on his or her back or following the current standard of American Academy of Pediatrics. If an infant turns over while sleeping, the provider must return the infant to his or her back until the infant is able to independently roll from back to front and front to back;</p> <p>(c) Not using a sleep positioning device unless directed to do so by an infant's health care provider. The directive must be in writing and kept in the infant's file;</p>	<p>No rule for updated school-age WAC.</p>	<p>No previous school-age rule.</p>
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(d) Sufficiently lighting the room in which the infant is sleeping to observe skin color;

(e) Monitoring breathing patterns of an infant;

(f) Allowing infants to follow their own sleep patterns;

(g) Not allowing blankets, stuffed toys, pillows, crib bumpers, and similar items inside a crib, bassinet, or other equipment if occupied by a resting or sleeping infant;

(h) Not allowing a blanket or any other item to cover or drape over an occupied crib, bassinet, or other equipment where infants commonly sleep;

(i) Not allowing bedding or clothing to cover any portion of an infant's head or face while sleeping, and readjusting these items when necessary; and

(j) Preventing infants from getting too warm while sleeping, which may be exhibited by indicators that include, but are not limited to, sweating; flushed, pale, or hot and dry skin, warm to the touch; a sudden rise in temperature; vomiting; refusing to drink, a depressed fontanelle; or irritability.

(2) An early learning provider who receives notice of a safe sleep violation must:

(a) Post the notice in the licensed space for two weeks or until the violation is corrected, whichever is longer, pursuant to WAC [110-300-0505](#); and

(b) Within five business days of receiving notice of the violation, provide all parents and guardians of enrolled children with:

(i) A letter describing the safe sleep violation; and

(ii) Written information on safe sleep practices for infants.

What's Different?

- *Previous 110-305 vs Updated 110-301:* No difference. Neither version includes 'Infant safe sleep practices' rule.
- *110-300 vs Updated 110-301:* 110-300 includes 'Infant safe sleep practices' rule; Updated 110-301 does not include 'Infant safe sleep practices' rule.

Environment – Infant and Toddler

110-300 WAC	Updated School-Age 110-301 WAC	Previous School-Age 110-305 WAC
<p>WAC 110-300-0295 Infant and toddler programs and activities.</p> <p>(1) An early learning provider must support each infant and toddler's culture, language, and family.</p> <p>(2) An early learning provider must ensure an adequate supply of age and developmentally appropriate program materials and equipment for infants and toddlers. Materials and equipment must meet individual, developmental, and cultural needs of children in care, and must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) Clean and washable or disposable;(b) Nonpoisonous, free of toxins, and meet ASTM D-4236 labeling requirements for chronic health hazards;(c) Large enough to prevent swallowing or choking;(d) Safe and in good working condition;(e) Child size;(f) Accommodating to a range of abilities and special needs of enrolled children, if applicable;(g) Accessible for children to find, use, and return independently; and(h) Removed from the early learning premises as soon as a provider becomes aware an item has been recalled by CPSC.	No rule for updated school-age WAC.	No previous school-age rule.

What's Different?

- *Previous 110-305 vs Updated 110-301:* No difference. Neither version includes 'Infant and toddler development' rule.
- 110-300 vs Updated 110-301:* 110-300 includes 'Infant and toddler development' rule; Updated 110-301 does not include 'Infant and toddler development' rule.

Environment – Infant and Toddler

110-300 WAC	Updated School-Age 110-301 WAC	Previous School-Age 110-305 WAC
<p>WAC 110-300-0296 Infant and toddler development.</p> <p>(1) An early learning provider must expose infants and toddlers to a developmentally appropriate curriculum.</p> <p>(2) Developmentally appropriate curriculum may include, but is not limited to:</p> <p>(a) Developing infant and toddler language and communication by:</p> <p>(i) Talking and listening to children, encouraging soft infant sounds, naming objects, feelings, and desires, and describing actions;</p> <p>(ii) Giving individual attention to children when needed;</p> <p>(iii) Playing and reading with children;</p> <p>(iv) Mirroring similar infant sounds and sharing a child's focus of attention;</p> <p>(v) Communicating throughout the day and during feeding, changing, and cuddle times; and</p> <p>(vi) Providing materials and equipment that promote language development and communication such as soft books, interactive storybook reading, rhymes and songs, and finger puppets.</p> <p>(b) Developing infant and toddler physical and cognitive abilities by:</p> <p>(i) Allowing each infant actively supervised tummy time throughout the day when the infant is awake;</p> <p>(ii) Providing infants and toddlers freedom to explore and learn on their own on the floor;</p> <p>(iii) Providing infants and toddlers access to active outdoor playtime. An early learning provider must enforce sun safety precautions for infants younger than six months old by keeping them out of the direct sunlight and limiting sun</p>	<p>No rule for updated school-age WAC.</p>	<p>No previous school-age rule.</p>

exposure when ultraviolet rays are strongest (typically from 10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.); and

- (iv) Encouraging infants and toddlers to play, crawl, pull up, and walk by using materials and equipment that promotes:
 - (A) Physical and cognitive activities, for example rattles, grasping and reaching toys, busy boxes, nesting cups, small push and pull toys, riding toys, balls, squeezable toys, books, dolls, press-together blocks, and limited use of equipment such as bouncers, swings, or boppies; and
 - (B) Spatial and numeracy understanding, for example counting toys, soft blocks and toys with different sizes such as measuring cups or spoons, and toys with different shapes and colors to help introduce sorting and categorization.
- (c) Developing infant and toddler social and emotional abilities by:
 - (i) Providing social contact with infants and toddlers in addition to time spent feeding, diapering and bathing by playing with children, naming and acknowledging emotions, and encouraging peer interaction;
 - (ii) Immediately investigating cries or other signs of distress;
 - (iii) Providing comfort to an upset or hurt child;
 - (iv) Positively responding to a child's verbal and nonverbal cues;
 - (v) Intervening during negative peer interactions such as when a child grabs other children's toys, pulls hair, or bites;
 - (vi) Providing physical stimulation through holding, cuddling, rocking, talking, singing, playing, carrying, and changing positions; and
 - (vii) Providing materials and equipment that promote social and emotional activities such

as pictures of children and adults exhibiting different emotions, pictures of infants and family members, dolls and soft toys, rattles, music, and dancing scarves.		
What's Different? <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Previous 110-305 vs Updated 110-301</i>: No difference. Neither version includes 'Infant and toddler development' rule.• <i>110-300 vs Updated 110-301</i>: 110-300 includes 'Infant and toddler development' rule; Updated 110-301 does not include 'Infant and toddler development' rule.		