- (6) Drinks, including water and other liquids consistent with resident needs and preferences and sufficient to maintain resident hydration.
- (e) Therapeutic diets. (1) Therapeutic diets must be prescribed by the attending physician.
- (2) The attending physician may delegate to a registered or licensed dietitian the task of prescribing a resident's diet, including a therapeutic diet, to the extent allowed by State law.
- (f) Frequency of meals. (1) Each resident must receive and the facility must provide at least three meals daily, at regular times comparable to normal mealtimes in the community or in accordance with resident needs, preferences, requests, and plan of care.
- (2) There must be no more than 14 hours between a substantial evening meal and breakfast the following day, except when a nourishing snack is served at bedtime, up to 16 hours may elapse between a substantial evening meal and breakfast the following day if a resident group agrees to this meal span.
- (3) Suitable, nourishing alternative meals and snacks must be provided to residents who want to eat at non-traditional times or outside of scheduled meal service times, consistent with the resident plan of care.
- (g) Assistive devices. The facility must provide special eating equipment and utensils for residents who need them and appropriate assistance to ensure that the resident can use the assistive devices when consuming meals and snacks.
- (h) Paid feeding assistants—(1) State-approved training course. A facility may use a paid feeding assistant, as defined in §488.301 of this chapter, if—
- (i) The feeding assistant has successfully completed a State-approved training course that meets the requirements of §483.160 before feeding residents; and
- (ii) The use of feeding assistants is consistent with State law.
- (2) Supervision. (i) A feeding assistant must work under the supervision of a registered nurse (RN) or licensed practical nurse (LPN).
- (ii) In an emergency, a feeding assistant must call a supervisory nurse for help.

- (3) Resident selection criteria. (i) A facility must ensure that a feeding assistant provides dining assistance only for residents who have no complicated feeding problems.
- (ii) Complicated feeding problems include, but are not limited to, difficulty swallowing, recurrent lung aspirations, and tube or parenteral/IV feedings.
- (iii) The facility must base resident selection on the interdisciplinary team's assessment and the resident's latest assessment and plan of care. Appropriateness for this program should be reflected in the comprehensive care plan.
- (i) Food safety requirements. The facility must—
- (1) Procure food from sources approved or considered satisfactory by federal, state, or local authorities;
- (i) This may include food items obtained directly from local producers, subject to applicable State and local laws or regulations.
- (ii) This provision does not prohibit or prevent facilities from using produce grown in facility gardens, subject to compliance with applicable safe growing and food-handling practices.
- (iii) This provision does not preclude residents from consuming foods not procured by the facility.
- (2) Store, prepare, distribute, and serve food in accordance with professional standards for food service safety.
- (3) Have a policy regarding use and storage of foods brought to residents by family and other visitors to ensure safe and sanitary storage, handling, and consumption, and
- (4) Dispose of garbage and refuse properly.

[81 FR 68864, Oct. 4, 2016]

§ 483.65 Specialized rehabilitative services.

- (a) Provision of services. If specialized rehabilitative services such as but not limited to physical therapy, speechlanguage pathology, occupational therapy, respiratory therapy, and rehabilitative services for a mental disorder and intellectual disability or services of a lesser intensity as set forth at §483.120(c), are required in the resident's comprehensive plan of care, the facility must—
- (1) Provide the required services; or

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- (2) In accordance with § 483.70(g), obtain the required services from an outside resource that is a provider of specialized rehabilitative services and is not excluded from participating in any federal or state health care programs pursuant to section 1128 and 1156 of the Act.
- (b) *Qualifications*. Specialized rehabilitative services must be provided under the written order of a physician by qualified personnel.

[56 FR 48875, Sept. 26, 1991, as amended at 57 FR 43925, Sept. 23, 1992. Redesignated and amended at 81 FR 68861, 68865, Oct. 4, 2016]

§ 483.70 Administration.

A facility must be administered in a manner that enables it to use its resources effectively and efficiently to attain or maintain the highest practicable physical, mental, and psychosocial well-being of each resident.

- (a) Licensure. A facility must be licensed under applicable State and local
- (b) Compliance with Federal, State, and local laws and professional standards. The facility must operate and provide services in compliance with all applicable Federal, State, and local laws, regulations, and codes, and with accepted professional standards and principles that apply to professionals providing services in such a facility.
- (c) Relationship to other HHS regulations. In addition to compliance with the regulations set forth in this subpart, facilities are obliged to meet the applicable provisions of other HHS regulations, including but not limited to those pertaining to nondiscrimination on the basis of race, color, or national origin (45 CFR part 80); nondiscrimination on the basis of disability (45 CFR part 84); nondiscrimination on the basis of age (45 CFR part 91); nondiscrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, age, or disability (45 CFR part 92); protection of human subjects of research (45 CFR part 46); and fraud and abuse (42 CFR part 455) and protection of individually identifiable health information (45 CFR parts 160 and 164). Violations of such other provisions may result in a finding of non-compliance with this paragraph.

- (d) Governing body. (1) The facility must have a governing body, or designated persons functioning as a governing body, that is legally responsible for establishing and implementing policies regarding the management and operation of the facility; and
- (2) The governing body appoints the administrator who is—
- (i) Licensed by the State, where licensing is required;
- (ii) Responsible for management of the facility; and
- (iii) Reports to and is accountable to the governing body.
- (3) The governing body is responsible and accountable for the QAPI program, in accordance with §483.75(f).
- (e) Facility assessment. The facility must conduct and document a facility-wide assessment to determine what resources are necessary to care for its residents competently during both day-to-day operations and emergencies. The facility must review and update that assessment, as necessary, and at least annually. The facility must also review and update this assessment whenever there is, or the facility plans for, any change that would require a substantial modification to any part of this assessment. The facility assessment must address or include:
- (1) The facility's resident population, including, but not limited to,
- (i) Both the number of residents and the facility's resident capacity;
- (ii) The care required by the resident population considering the types of diseases, conditions, physical and cognitive disabilities, overall acuity, and other pertinent facts that are present within that population:
- (iii) The staff competencies that are necessary to provide the level and types of care needed for the resident population:
- (iv) The physical environment, equipment, services, and other physical plant considerations that are necessary to care for this population; and
- (v) Any ethnic, cultural, or religious factors that may potentially affect the care provided by the facility, including, but not limited to, activities and food and nutrition services.
- (2) The facility's resources, including but not limited to,