

**Washington State
Department of Health**

Workshop 1

Review proposals to
Modify Draft Rules
Chapter 246-320 WAC
(Construction Standards only)

January 11, 2024

Proposal 001:

Submitter: Susan Upton

Hospital Book Section: 2.7- 1.1.1 Applicable Medical Units

Proposal: Revise text as follows:

2.7-1.1.1 Temporary basis

(1) This chapter shall be applied to mobile/transportable medical units that are used on a temporary basis.

(2) In the absence of state and local standards, “temporary basis” shall be defined as a period of time not exceeding six months during any 12-month period from the time procedures commence inside the mobile/transportable unit until the time procedures cease and the unit is transported off the host facility’s site.

~~2.7-1.1.1.2.2 This chapter shall not be applied to modular/transportable units that will not remain on-site more than 96 hours.~~

2.7-1.1.1.32 The requirements of this chapter shall not be applied to federally funded mobile/transportable medical units designed for and placed into service to respond to a civil or local emergency or catastrophe.

2.7-1.1.1.4 3 This chapter shall not be applied to modular/relocatable units that are prefabricated off-site and finished on-site and transported to a permanent foundation.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation:

This proposal is to delete 2.7-1.1.1.2 that exempts mobile transportable medical units onsite less than 96 hours from the requirements of Chapter 2.7. The text was added during the 2022 revision cycle. The 96- hours requirement is arbitrary; time on-site should not be used to determine the quality of care provided. What evidence-based research determined that time limited on-site does not impact quality health care. These standards should be effective for all mobile units and not be subject to an arbitrary timeframe to prevent the use of essentially unregulated mobile medical units that could include mobile Cath labs and mobile surgical facilities. The original intent of this requirement was to make it easier for mobile units to provide services in rural locations not connected with any medical facility; this rule was never intended to apply to hospital licensed locations. The proposal would not impact mobile blood units, or primary care mobile units (such as mammograms) located in a parking lot; as the intent of this section is already covered in the WAC.

Cost Impacts: None as the 2014 edition of the Guidelines does not include this text; it was newly added to the 2022 edition.

Benefits: Patient safety

Proposal 002:

Submitter: Susan Upton

Outpatient Book Section: 2.13- 1.1.1 Applicable Medical Units

Proposal: Revise text as follows:

2.13-1.1.1 Temporary basis

(1) This chapter shall be applied to mobile/transportable medical units that are used on a temporary basis.

(2) In the absence of state and local standards, “temporary basis” shall be defined as a period of time not exceeding six months during any 12-month period from the time procedures commence inside the mobile/transportable unit until the time procedures cease and the unit is transported off the host facility’s site.

~~2.13-1.1.1.2 This chapter shall not be applied to modular/transportable units that will not remain on-site more than 96 hours.~~

2.13-1.1.1.32 The requirements of this chapter shall not be applied to federally funded mobile/transportable medical units designed for and placed into service to respond to a civil or local emergency or catastrophe.

2.13-1.1.1.4 3 This chapter shall not be applied to modular/relocatable units that are prefabricated off-site and finished on-site and transported to a permanent foundation.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation:

This is identical to proposal 001, only difference is this applies to outpatient.

Cost Impacts: This is identical to proposal 001, only difference is this applies to outpatient.

Benefits: This is identical to proposal 001, only difference is this applies to outpatient.

Proposal 003:

Submitter: Susan Upton

Hospital Book Section: 2.1-8.4.2.5

Proposal: Revise text as follows:

Heated potable water distribution systems

(1) Facilities shall develop a Water Management Plan that is risk based and includes provisions for controlling Legionella bacteria and other opportunistic waterborne pathogens.

~~(1)~~ (2) Provisions based on a risk management plan shall be included in the heated potable water system to limit the amount of Legionella bacteria and other opportunistic waterborne pathogens.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation: Clarify language needed to clearly state that a Facility Water Management Plan for Legionella Risk Management is a requirement; the existing language is tangentially based on reference to the appendix. This is required per CMS QSO-17-30 revised 07.06.2018 stating the Healthcare Facilities must develop and adhere to policies and procedures that inhibit microbial growth in building water systems that reduce the risk of growth and spread of Legionella and other opportunistic pathogens in water.

There have been a number of incidents with waterborne pathogen outbreaks in Washington State Healthcare facilities and this requirement for facilities to develop and adhere to a Water Management Plan helps reduce the risk for Legionella and other pathogens in their water systems.

Appendix A2.1-8.4.2.5 Legionella Risk Management for Building Water Systems reference to CDC Guidelines for Environmental Infection Control in Health-Care Facilities, ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 188B: Legionellosis: and ASHRAE Guide 12: Minimizing the Risk of Legionellosis Associated with Building Water Systems.

Cost Impacts: None, CDC already requires hospitals to have a Water Management Plan.

Benefits: Clarified requirement; to ensure that design of hot water system has been integrated with the facility's WMP for continued operation and maintenance.

Proposal 004:

Submitter: Susan Upton

Hospital Book Section: 1.2-8 Commissioning

Proposal: Add new section as follows:

1.2-8.1 On projects involving installation of new or modification to existing physical environment elements critical to patient care and safety or facility energy use, at minimum the following systems shall be commissioned:

1.2-8.1.1 HVAC

1.2-8.1.2 Automatic temperature control

1.2-8.1.3 Domestic hot water

1.2-8.1.4 Fire alarm and fire protection systems (integration with other systems)

1.2-8.1.5 Essential electrical power systems

1.2-8.1.6 Security systems

1.2-8.1.7 Telecommunication systems

1.2-8.1.8 Wireless communication systems

Statement of Problem and Substantiation:

Telecommunication systems and wireless communication systems are fundamental systems for patient safety and should be commissioned to ensure reliability of system. Hospital requirements should not be less than the Outpatient requirements.

Cost Impacts: Minimal

Benefits: Improved patient safety

Proposal 005:

Submitter: John Williams

Section: ASHE 170 – Section 6.1.2.3

Proposal: Add new section as follows:

6.1.2.3

Systems that provide heating whose source is dependent on variables outside of the facilities direct control shall provide a redundant heating source to provide the capability of maintaining the internal temperatures listed in Table 7-1. Examples of these types of systems include but are not limited to solar heating, heat pumps, geothermal heat, and variable refrigerant flow systems.

Exception: The facility or designer can demonstrate through independent engineering analysis and commissioning that the system is capable of maintaining facility temperature that support the facility operational plan. This includes continuity of operations, continuous operation of water-based systems and equipment, and patient care and comfort.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation:

Some of the new energy efficient HVAC systems are dependent on environmental factors – outside air temperature, sunlight, etc. The manufacturers of these system are developing more powerful and effective systems which may or may not meet the operational needs of a healthcare facility. The codes and standards have not adequately addressed these new systems and warrant some functional consideration. Since the effectiveness of these system depend on a factor that is out of the facility’s control, we believe that some level of redundancy should be required to maintain reasonable operation.

This proposal provides that redundancy only for those facilities that choose to use these systems. It does not specific the method of redundancy (electric reheat, hydronic, etc.) it only requires that the redundant system maintains temps inside of the facility. An exception is allowed to pursue an alternate path, and it provides some validation that the system will perform.

This addresses a gap in the code, and will allow CRS to prevent design that puts facilities in jeopardy. This would apply to both Hospital and Outpatient Books which include ASHE 170.

Cost Impacts: We estimate approximately \$6.50 per square foot cost increase to those facilities that choose these systems.

Benefits: Hospitals will be more resilient and maintain continuous operations longer.

Proposal 006:

Submitter: Teddy McGuire

Section: WAC 246-320-505(2)(1)

Proposal: Add new section as follows:

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

Statement of Problem and Substantiation:

In today's market conditions, \$250,000 is not a large project. Due to current difficulties with staffing and scheduling meetings with DOH, we are wondering whether this is an achievable target for DOH. This dollar amount could result in many projects requesting a meeting and any delays in scheduling and consequent approval from DOH which could lead to delays in the construction timeline and potential cost impacts.

\$500,000 is better threshold for projects with potential complexity and would require an upfront discussion.

Cost Impacts:

Benefits:

Raising the threshold would not impact construction costs of a project. Delays in scheduling the review due to abundance of requests could potentially have an impact on costs.

Proposal 007:

Submitter: Lara Macklin

Hospital Book Section: 2.1-7.2.3.2

Proposal: Revise text as follows:

2.1-7.2.3.2 Walls and wall protection

(1) Wall finishes

(d) Wall finishes shall be impact resistant when there is potential for equipment or furniture to cause damage over time

(i) corridors

(ii) exam rooms

(iii) patient rooms in family area

(iv) team rooms

(v) waiting rooms

(vi) public bathrooms

Statement of Problem and Substantiation:

Too often the finishes are not fully thought out due to first time costs and budget constraints. Many times this only leads to more maintenance as soon as 6 months after the project is completed. The addition of wall protection in corridors, anywhere equipment/carts are staged, and even some public areas like bathrooms, can make long term maintenance easier.

Cost Impacts: Depends on the amount and size of the project

Benefits: The potential benefit that this allows is significant long term cost savings, FTE needs for repairs

Proposal 008:

Submitter: Lara Macklin

Hospital Book Section: 1.2-4.1.2

Proposal: Add text and appendix as follows:

1.2-4.1.2.9 Storage

A1.2-4.1.5.2 Evaluation of underlying conditions that can cause adverse safety events
Space required to accommodate functions including storage space

Statement of Problem and Substantiation:

The current text is focused more on clinical safety, but this safety is based on the need to support the clinical

teams. Too often the minimum requirements for all kinds of storage are not taken into account for assembling large support projects like IV pole or new Omnicell units, when sometimes hundreds arrive at one time. Space like this is next to impossible to find fast and for long periods of time. If space were identified as a multi-use area that could accommodate these needs and be flexible for other needs that would at least help the conversation.

Cost Impacts: It could be thousands or tens of thousands and up

Benefits: The benefit is that it will allow space to be readily available in a short amount of time for when unexpected needs arise. Saving time and money