Facilities Development Division
California’s Building Department for Hospitals

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Update for the California Healthcare Association
August 14, 2018
Facilities Development Division
California’s Building Department for Hospitals

Plan Review and Field Performance Update
No. of Reviews 2\textsuperscript{nd} Qtr. 2018

- Office: 895 (36%) or 53% of 2148 reviews
- Field: 1603 (64%) or 47% of 1926 reviews
- Office And Field: 2498 (64%) or 52% of 4766 reviews

- PADs: 1253 (80%) of 1576 reviews
- Plan Reviews: 323 (20%) of 1576 reviews

\approx 64 \text{ reviews/day}
Workload

Σ = 14,940
≈ 60 reviews/day
Performance Metrics

60-30-30, 80-40-40, etc.
The Anticipated Date of Approval of Plans and the Average Number of Backchecks are determined by grouping historical project data (since 2012) into similar “Bins”. These bins are as follows:

- Kind of Project (Addition, Remodel, New Building, & Maintenance)
- Review Type (Paper or Electronic)
- Managed Project Approved (Yes or No)
- Office or Field Review (Office or Field)
- Primary Structure/Lateral Elements (Yes or No)
- Costs
  - $50,000 and under
  - More than $50,000 to $175,000
  - More than $175,000 to $500,000
  - More than $500,000 to $2,000,000
  - More than $2,000,000 to $10,000,000
  - More than $10,000,000
The project listed below has been successfully submitted to the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (OSHPD) and has been accepted, the review of your project is currently underway.

**Project Number:** H180548-19-00  
**Project Name:** Skilled Nursing Facility Demolition & Office Renovation  
**Description:** The Hollenbeck Palms Skilled Nursing Facility is an existing one story, 99 bed licensed skilled nursing facility that is a part of the Hollenbeck Palms campus. This project will reduce the size of the SNF to 59 beds and will include one nurse station and all required bathing rooms, utility rooms, dining, recreation, storage, therapy, office and housekeeping rooms. The scope of work for the project includes the following: 1. Demolition of 2 wings totaling 12,140 SF. 2. Renovation of existing nurse, business, and staff offices. 3. Construction of façade for new building entrance at location of intersection with demolished wing.

**Facility:** 21716 - HOLLENBECK HOME FOR AGED CONVALESCENT UNIT

**Submittal Type:** Final  
**Kind of Project:** Remodel  
**Costs:** More than $500,000 to $2,000,000  
**Review Type:** Paper  
**Managed Project:** No  
**Office or Field Review:** Office  
**Primary Structure/Lateral Elements:** Yes

This email is a courtesy notification to provide you with details about your project. Based on this historical data (for past projects similar to yours), it is anticipated that your project will be approved on or around the date noted below:

- **Anticipated Date of Plan Approval:** Jan 28, 2019
- **Average Number of Backcheck(s) Included:** 2 Backchecks

The Anticipated Date of Plan Approval reflects the average total number of days in past projects similar to yours, from the date the plans are accepted for triage until they are stamped approved, and includes OSHPD’s plan review time as well as the design team’s response times.

Numerous variables affect the review and approval process. If your project requires more backchecks than the average, the number of days for plan approval will extend accordingly. Other factors that can affect the time it takes to review and approve projects include incomplete submittals, missing information, not responding to all comments on plans before submitting for backcheck, unusually complex projects, quality of design, and many others. Your attention to detail on your project can help assure the project will be approved on or before the anticipated plan approval date.

Should you find the details inaccurate or if you have questions regarding the review of this project, please contact:

**Name:** Ramin Sadr  
**Title:** Supervisor, Health Facilities Review  
**Phone:** (213) 897-6890  
**Email:** Ramin.Sadr@oshpd.ca.gov

To view your project in eCA, click on the following Link: [https://eserv.oshpd.ca.gov/CitizenAccess/urlRouting.xhtml?type=1000&Module=Permits&capID1=18CA1&capID2=00000&capID3=002AW&agencyCode=OSHPD](https://eserv.oshpd.ca.gov/CitizenAccess/urlRouting.xhtml?type=1000&Module=Permits&capID1=18CA1&capID2=00000&capID3=002AW&agencyCode=OSHPD)
• Borne from comments from design professionals who want to know anticipated approval days *before* submitting the project to OSHPD.

• Website uses the same data that is used to generate the email sent when accepting the project at triage.

• The data used changes everyday — significant caveats are listed for the use of the data.
OSHPD APAD
website

• Went live June 1, 2018
• Works on desktop and mobile devices.
Tracking of Anticipated Plan Approval Dates

- Internal tools created for OSHPD Supervisors to keep track of projects that have a Anticipated Plan Approval Date.
- Tools have links to eSP and eCA.
How did FDD do with Anticipated Plan Approval Dates?

Select filters as desired.

Anticipated Plan Approval Dates - Results

All Reviews (Office & Field)

Days Since APAD went live (Today = 8/13/2018):

152

Number of Records:

459

Number of Records meeting or beating Anticipated Plan Approval Date:

437 (95%)
How did FDD do with Anticipated Plan Approval Dates?

Select filters as desired.

Anticipated Plan Approval Dates - Results
Office Reviews Only

Days Since APAD went live (Today = 8/13/2018):
152

Number of Records:
187

Number of Records meeting or beating Anticipated Plan Approval Date:
185 (99%)
How did FDD do with Anticipated Plan Approval Dates?

Select filters as desired.

Anticipated Plan Approval Dates - Results
Field Reviews Only

Days Since APAD went live (Today = 8/13/2018):
152

Number of Records:
271

Number of Records meeting or beating Anticipated Plan Approval Date:
251
(93%)
The Project Assessment Report is a fact-based visualization that graphically displays the key metrics for the project and compares them to statistical averages.

When plans are approved, a Project Assessment Report will be generated and automatically uploaded to the Project Documents.
Project Assessment

Triage Results Return 11/14/2017
Electrical Reason for Return:
*Provide loads calculations for panels that have load increases. (PIN 38)*

Higher than average backchecks - high mechanical review hours.

Review history shows a lot of OSHPD bin time
Better outcome, though project was returned twice:

**Return at Plan intake comment:** Plan set is incorrect, missing, named incorrectly, have sheets added/deleted incorrectly or have file configuration or corruption issues:

1. Plan set has comments that are formatted as .SHX text. Please remove or reformat.
2. Please consider reformatting bookmarks as single-layer.
3. Please consider flattening layers.

**Return at triage comment:** Equipment appears to require power, but no power is shown. Provide plans and specs for any required electrical work.
Field Review

• Approved in 0 days, however it took 29 days for designers to upload approved plans to Accela.

• Many examples of field reviewed plan that are approval pending where the approved plans have not be uploaded.
Anticipated Plan Approval Dates – Key Takeaways

- Still early – not enough projects gone through the system – out of the 921 Anticipated Plan Approvals issued (as on 8/13/2018) only 459 have been approved.

- Percentage meeting and beating the Anticipated Plan Approval Date will change significantly. OSHPD is using the average days to plan approval from past projects, thus expects the percentage meeting and beating the Anticipated Plan Approval Date to be lower.

- Significant number of field review projects have gone past the Anticipated Plan Approval Date are not shown here as they have a status of “Approval Pending” meaning projects were approved by our field staff, however, the design professionals have not uploaded approved drawings into Accela.
Number of SB 1838 Projects – 3rd Qtr. 2018

Statewide
Number of SB 1838 EXEMPT Projects Approved by Quarter

Quarter-Year

Number of Permits

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

3rd Qtr. 2018
Facilities Development Division
California’s Building Department for Hospitals

ACDs Update
ACDs

[Graph showing data trends for ACDs over time, with specific data points and labels such as $7.23, $9.96, $6.80, and $2.60 in billions.]
ACDs by Cost Change

ACD Cost Change Type

- Positive: 5,029 records, 55.00%
- Negative: 235 records, 2.57%
- Zero: 3,880 records, 42.43%
All ACDs where reason provided

- 646 (7.06%) Required for Code Compliance
- 2,290 (25.04%) Owner Requested
- 778 (8.51%) As-Built Condition
- 1,641 (17.95%) Contractor Requested
- 931 (10.18%) Document Clarification
- 879 (9.61%) Design Professional Requested
- 1,530 (16.73%) Discovered Condition

- [As-Built Condition]
- [Contractor Requested]
- [Design Professional Requested]
- [Discovering Condition]
- [Document Clarification]
- [Owner Requested]
- [Required for Code Compliance]
- [Other (Specify)]
All ACDs with Time and Material

- 6 (40.00%) Owner Requested
- 2 (13.33%) Design Professional Requested
- 2 (13.33%) Contractor Requested
- 3 (20.00%) Other (Specify)

Legend:
- As-Built Condition
- Contractor Requested
- Design Professional Requested
- Discovered Condition
- Document Clarification
- Owner Requested
- Required for Code Compliance
- Other (Specify)
ACDs with Cost Increase

Positive Cost

- 390 (7.76%) Required for Code Compliance
- 295 (5.87%) Document Clarification
- 1,489 (29.61%) Owner Requested
- 476 (9.47%) Design Professional Requested
- 959 (19.07%) Discovered Condition
- 731 (14.54%) Contractor Requested

Legend:
- As-Built Condition
- Contractor Requested
- Design Professional Requested
- Document Clarification
- Owner Requested
- Required for Code Compliance
- Other (Specify)

OSHPD
Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development

27
ACDs with Cost Decrease

Negative Cost

- 144 (61.28%) Owner Requested
- 7 (2.98%) Document Clarification
- 3 (1.28%) Required for Code Compliance
- 13 (5.53%) Design Professional Requested
- 13 (5.53%) As-Built Condition

Legend:
- As-Built Condition
- Contractor Requested
- Design Professional Requested
- Document Clarification
- Owner Requested
- Required for Code Compliance
- Other (Specify)
Zero Cost

- Owner Requested: 657 (17%)
- Contractor Requested: 886 (22.84%)
- Design Professional Requested: 390 (10.05%)
- Required for Code Compliance: 253 (6.52%)
- Document Clarification: 629 (16.21%)
- Discovered Condition: 350 (9.02%)
- Discovered Conditions: 543 (14%)
ACDs - Submitters

Number of ACDs with Change Type = 9,144 as of 8/12/2018

Who Submitted?

Change Initiated By
- As-Built Condition
- Contractor Requested
- Design Professional Req...
- Discovered Condition
- Document Clarification
- Owner Requested
- Required for Code Compl...
- Other (Specify)

Facility number and name
(All)

Number of Records 0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400 450 500 550 600 650 700 750 800 850 900 950
2019 California Building Standards Code
Proposed OSHPD Amendments
2019 CBSC Timeline

2018 Triennial Code Adoption Cycle

- 9/2017 - 3/2018: State Agency Workshops
- 7/2018 - 8/2018: Final Documentation & Submittal CAC Meetings
- Apr 18 - Jun 18: Initial Submittal of NEC**, ICC, IAPMO & GREEN Proposed Code Changes
- 12/2018 - 1/2019: CBSC Commission Meeting for Adoption and Approval and Filing with Secretary of State
- 7/2019: Publication Date Title 24 - All Parts
- 1/2020: Effective Date of the 2019 California Building Standards Code

HB88 Approval

All dates are subject to change
Health Facilities – July 19
Comments:
• OSHPD 3 Contiguous Clinic Functions
• Terminal Waste Clarification

Structural Design/Lateral Forces - August 8-9
Comments:
• Photovoltaics (SFM coordination)
• DSA/OSHPD coordination

Plumbing, Electrical, Mechanical and Energy – August 14-15
Research

Training *and* Outreach

Innovation
CDPH & Joint Commission

Status:
CDPH is drafting updated regulations for Title 22

Collaboration w/ CDPH:
- Quarterly Meetings
- Regs Unit Meetings
- Ongoing Q&A Dialogue
- Draft Language Coordination

OSHPD Comments:

Below is T-24 language for Dietary Service Space with proposed draft language for 2019 Code enhancement items listed in red. (Enhancement areas are based upon CDPH proposed language and FGI.) Highlighted information requires your input:

T-24 Proposed Language – Dietary Svs (continued)

1. There shall be a dedicated area for washing, rinsing, and sanitizing bottles, other feeding utensils, and equipment, using a dishwasher or commercial washer.
2. If a commercial washer is used, the operation of the equipment shall be in accordance with manufacturer’s recommendations and state food handler regulations.
3. If using commercially prepped formula is being used, formula preparation shall occur in either an infant feeding preparation room as described in subsection. 70270(g)(3) in a NICU workroom or in a preparation area adjacent to the nursing unit, so long as the infant formula preparation area does not have direct access to any infant care unit. The infant formula preparation area shall have a hand-washing station, work counter, and storage facilities.
4. Cleaning supplies shall be stored separately from infant formula products.
5. Cleaning equipment and supplies shall be used and maintained only for the cleaning of the infant feeding preparation room and the infant formula preparation area, respectively.

D HP 07-011: Pharmacy/Dietary/Clinical Labs - Space regulations
Emergency Operations – Building Infrastructure Needs

Emergency Response Plan

- IT Infrastructure serving Med Records/Building Controls
- Cooling and Industrial Water
- Tents
- Other Services
Training..Training..Training

Internal:

- **Mid-Cycle Refresher**
  - June 2018

- **Tech Lead Meetings**
  - 1-3 Month Intervals

- **OSHPD University**
  - 1-3 Month Intervals
  - Industry Partners
  - Vendors

External:

- **Webinars**
  - Successful Planning & Executing a Remodel
  - Mid-Cycle Training
  - FLSO PINs & CANs
  - Pharmacy Process

- **Seminar (11/2018)**
  - Repurposing Hospital Buildings
Resources & Innovation

Skilled Nursing Facilities (SNFs)
User Guides

- Guide 01 - Wall-Mounted TV/Monitor Braced Installation
- Guide 02 - Water Heater Replacement
- Guide 03 - Wall-Mounted Handrail Replacement

Advisory Guides
- Guide A1 - Fire Sprinkler Installation for COPH/CMS

Please email questions or comments to connie.christensen@oshpd.ca.gov.

This page was last updated on Tuesday, October 11, 2016.

Circadian rhythm

Savings Energy

12:00PM 12:00AM 12:00PM 12:00PM

Circadian
Release of
Hormone
Facilities Development Division
California’s Building Department for Hospitals

Seismic Compliance Update
Structure Performance Categories

OSHPD

2001*

- SPC-5, 342, 13%
- SPC-4, 724, 27%
- SPC-3, 334, 13%
- SPC-2, 200, 8%
- SPC-1, 1027, 39%

Total number of SPC Buildings = 2627

OSHPD

8/9/2018**

- SPC-1, 177, 6%
- SPC-2, 631, 20%
- SPC-3, 380, 12%
- SPC-4, 802, 26%
- Not Assigned, 26, 1%

Number of SPC-1 Facilities ≥ 74

Total number of SPC Buildings = 3084 in 418 Facilities

* Based on 2001 Hospital Survey Results based on hospital “self-report” and then “state-of-the-art” FEMA 178 standards from 1996
** SPC-5 includes buildings currently under construction
For SPC - “Not Assigned” is for non-building structures such as equipment yards, cooling towers etc that are still under construction

OpenData Tableau Visualization
Location of SPC-1 and SPC-2 Buildings
SPC -1 Buildings = 177

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SPC-1 Buildings with Approved SB 90 Extensions (123 without Certificate of Occupancy /Construction Final)</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPC-1 Buildings with only SB 306 Extensions (18 without Certificate of Occupancy /Construction Final)</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPC-1 Buildings that currently have an extension</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPC-1 Buildings with expired SB 1661/AB2557/SB81 Extensions (All have Certificate of Occupancy /Construction Final)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPC-1 Buildings that do not have any extension beyond 2013*</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 177

*No acute care services – some of these building have removal-of-acute-care-services projects – all have been sent a letter urging removing building from inventory.*
SB 90 Extensions of SPC-1 buildings as of 8/9/2018

SB 90 Risk Based
SB 90 Comm. Access
SB 90 Financial Hardship
AB 908

Replace
Retrofit
Remove GAC
Rebuild

114 buildings beyond 1/1/2019
Nonstructural Performance Categories

2001*

NPC-1, 2000, 24%

NPC-2, 412, 15%

NPC-3, 50, 2%

NPC-5, 4, 0%

Not Assigned, 93, 3%

NPC-4, 150, 6%

Total number of NPC Buildings = 2709

8/9/2018***

NPC-1, 150, 5%

NPC-2, 1851, 57%

NPC-3, 250, 8%

NPC-4, 883, 27%

Not Assigned, 63, 2%

NPC-5, 21, 1%

Number of NPC-1 Facilities = 29

Total number of NPC Buildings = 3218

***Includes buildings under construction, tunnels and equipment yards
For NPC - "Not Assigned" are for buildings and nonbuilding structures either under construction or where the nonstructural performance category has not been verified
Buildings under construction or just built are assigned a preliminary NPC of 4
SPC-4D Projects

- 107 Seismic Compliance Unit projects for 53 buildings in 29 facilities.
- Only 38 buildings have the building upgrade criteria or analysis submitted to OSHPD/FDD/SCU.
- So far 1 building has been upgraded to SPC-4D.
2018 SB499 Report Timeline

- Building Inventory/SB499 Preparation Letter – 7/3/18
- Building Inventory/SB499 Preparation Reminder Letter – 8/7/18
- Building Inventory Revisions cutoff deadline – 8/14/18
- Release of Online Report with passwords – 8/28/18
- Online Report Warning Letter – 10/15/18
- Online Report submittal deadline – Thursday, 11/1/18
- OSHPD Website Final Report posting deadline 2/1/19
Facilities Development Division
California’s Building Department for Hospitals

Wildfires Information, OSHPD Response, and Updates
Northern California Fires, July-August 2018
California wildfire report / As of Friday 4 p.m.

- **Mendocino Complex Fire**
  - Natchez Fire / July 23 start date
    - 1,909 acres / NA
  - Eagle Fire / July 13
    - 2,100 acres / 95% containment
  - Crestline Fire / July 24
    - 51 acres / 90%
  - Roxie Fire / July 24
    - 167 acres / 75%

- **Holy Fire**
  - Holy Fire / July 25
    - 241 acres / 75%

- **Carr Fire** / July 23
  - 44,450 acres / 3%
  - 65 structures destroyed
  - 55 structures damaged
  - 2 fatalities

- **Ferguson Fire** / July 13
  - 45,911 acres / 29%
  - 1 structure destroyed
  - 1 fatality
  - 7 injuries

Sources: Cal Fire, InciWeb, National Interagency Fire Center

John Blanchard / The Chronicle
CARR FIRE
Shasta County, CA

Date Started: July 23, 2018

141,825 acres - 41% contained

1,073 residences, 14 commercial structures, 492 outbuildings destroyed - 190 residences, 8 commercial structures and 60 outbuildings damaged

7 fatalities

Stats as of August 4, 2018
The rapid eastward spread of the Carr fire

Fire bulldozer operator Don Smith died
Justin Sanchez escaped

Where fire vortex was strongest
Melody Bledsoe, 70, died with her great-grandchildren

Area of Fire Origin 7/23/18

Carr fire perimeter
Keswick
Shasta
Redding
Sacramento River

Sources: Google Earth; Times reporting
Graphics reporting by Rong-Gong Lin II
Lorena Elebee / @latimesgraphics
The Carr Fire Incident was Unprecedented

• Strong winds were not driving the fire
  – In the area of Redding the winds were essentially dead calm
• Temperatures reached the triple digits, the air was dry, and the fuel conditions critical
  – The afternoon sun baked the ground with air temperatures to 113 degrees
• The fire created its own weather system over city of Redding
Most California Fires are Driven by Strong Winds

• Last October’s catastrophic fire in Santa Rosa
  – Ignited by downed power lines and fierce wind gusts

• The 1991 Oakland Hills fire
  – Driven by hot, dry Diablo winds up to 65 mph, which ignited stands of eucalyptus and dead Monterey pines

• The December 2017 Thomas Fire in Ventura and Santa Barbara counties
  – Propelled by unusually strong and persistent Santa Ana winds, causing it to jump from ridge to ridge
Carr Fire May Have Unleashed the Most Intense Fire Tornado Ever Observed in the U.S.

• A giant rotating cylinder on top of the fire, composed of smoke, pulled burning embers and smoldering debris thousands of feet into the atmosphere

• It allowed fire to jump over barriers, such as roads, rivers and bulldozed firebreaks

• Very unpredictable behavior
Pyro-tornado Over the City of Redding
Fire-whirls Enable Fire to Spread Quickly
Initially the smoke plume reached about 20,000 feet but it couldn’t rise any higher: It was trapped beneath an inversion.
Tornado-like Fire Vortex - How it Formed

Cloud

Air rises fast

Smoke plumes

More air is pulled in, filling in air voids

Fire heat

Sources: Neil Lareau, professor of atmospheric sciences, University of Nevada, Reno; Times reporting Graphics reporting by Rong-Gong Lin II

Lorena Elebee / @latimesgraphics
Pyro Tornado - How it formed

• The phenomenon is akin to those bubbly cumulus clouds often seen over the Sierra in the summer.
• That’s because those mountain peaks act as a heat source, warming the local atmosphere.
• The heat causes little pieces of the atmosphere to rise, condensing and forming clouds — even triggering thunderstorms.
Fire Tornado or Fire Whirl?
The Carr Fire induced vortex was unusually deep and tall, more than 18,000 feet aloft. An enormous tendril-like funnel whirling near Redding, spewing smoke and poisonous carbon monoxide gas into the air. Full-on rotating convective column. Fire whirls” are small and brief spin-ups that occur almost continuously on the margins of major fires.
Fire Tornado or Fire Whirl?

• The smoke cloud top doubled in height, surging upward nearly four miles in 40 minutes.
  – Just like a skater pulling in their arms, when a vortex near the ground is stretched, it intensifies
  – likely the main ingredient in tornado formation.

• Some described the vortex as a fire whirl, However detail analysis suggests this was an actual tornado.
  – Fire whirls are much more common.
  – They are the equivalent of dust devils and shed off by large wildfires by the hundreds

• However, this vortex’s rapidly-rotating updraft that was embedded in cloud-based rotation bore the hallmarks of a textbook tornado.
Fire Tornado or Fire Whirl?

- Examination of the atmosphere profile on the day of the fire, revealed changing winds with altitude
  - That means, any cloud extending thru multiple layers in the atmosphere is going to experience a shearing force resulting from being pushed in multiple directions
  - This caused the entire smoke cloud to rotate, just like any tornado-producing thunderstorm
- Eventually a pair of quickly-rotating updrafts became established between 7:30 and 8 p.m.
  - Rivaling the intensity of the turbulent behemoth storms that sweep across the Plains each spring
- The southern updraft went on to produce a legitimate tornado
A “cap” in the atmosphere caused the smoke to spread out. But around 7:15 p.m. Pacific time, two plumes suddenly managed to break the cap. They rose into an unstable environment and exploded upward, towering to nearly 40,000 feet within 30 minutes. That extreme, rapid vertical growth of the fire fueled an updraft that eventually would spawn the tornado.
Within a half hour, these two updrafts tower to 40,000 ft! That's higher than a jetliner!

Air rushes in from all sides to fuel growing updrafts, spawns rotation

Intense heat from fire causes air to rapidly-rise
Atmospheric Data Analysis

Green marks wind heading TOWARDS the radar; red is away

Two areas of strong rotation are visible; southern one produces tornado
Tornado-like Damage Produced By The Funnel

• Winds in excess of 143mph (equivalent to an EF-3 on the enhanced Fujita Scale)

• Preliminary damage reports include:
  – Uprooted trees from the ground
  – Destroyed structures and collapsed/twisted large high-tension electrical towers
  – Complete removal of tree bark
Uprooted & Stripped of all leaves Trees

Trees escaped the flames — but were stripped of all leaves & complete removal of their bark.

Trees uprooted outside the burn zone by fierce winds around the Carr Fire. (Danielle Venton/KQED)
Collapsed/twisted large high-tension electrical towers

Three high-voltage transmission towers were melted and blown over
Fire Tornadoes, Rare But not Unknown

- One of California’s most famed “fire tornadoes” occurred in 1926
- Lightning struck large oil tanks near San Luis Obispo
- Thousands of whirls were formed
- Lofting one house into the air for 150 feet, killing two occupants
- They are difficult to predict
The Mendocino Complex Fire – Largest fire in California History
OSHPD EOC - Satellite Imagery

• USGS provides special access to satellite imagery during natural disasters
• Same day imaging is available
• OSHPD EOC utilizes satellite images to check if buildings in question is burned down
  – Real time information helps EOC to align field teams timely so that limited resources are used efficiently
  – Eliminates misinformation regarding building status
CARR Fire

Satellite image (multispectral) – July 29 Fire boundaries - Aug 7
CARR Fire

Satellite image (Short-wave infrared) – July 29
Fire boundaries - Aug 7
Mendocino Complex Fire

Satellite image (infrared) – July 31
Mendocino Complex Fire

Satellite image (pansharpened multispectral) – July 31
OSHPD Emergency Operations Center

- Activated on July 26th 2018.
- OSHPD EOC Team in touch with facilities as on July 26th, 2018 to help in any way possible.
- OSHPD Field Team first deployed to site on July 30th, 2018.
- Only 2 OSHPD Field Teams were deployed, 1 for CARR fire and 1 for the Mendocino Complex. EOC Team in office provided logistics, directions and data to teams in the field.
- Help repopulate facilities.

OSHPD Teams are not first responders
OSHPD Responsibility

• Tag buildings:

  General Acute Care – I-1, Hospital Building  
  Building # 1

  Building Tagged YELLOW – Approved for limited occupancy, Not Approved for Licensed Use.

  Light smokey odor in building

  Conditions noted in Building System section.

  Structural – Green
  Fire Life Safety – Green
  Building Systems – Yellow

  Domestic Water – Water Sample taken and sent to lab on 10/17/17, Results Pending
  HVAC Systems - Air Filters have not been changed. Replacement filters on site.
  - Ducts have not been cleaned.
  Medical gases – Recommendation: restrain/anchorage of Dewar Liquid Tanks
  Nurse Call/Code Blue – No Nurse Call/Code Blue System - Program Flex reported

• Help with repopulation.
• Mutual Aid as required.
• Coordinate response with other agencies (CalOES, CHHS, CDPH MHCC, CPDH L&C, EMSA)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Status Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Green</strong></td>
<td>Operational: Facilities in this category include facilities that: are open and operational without significant limitations; were not impacted by the event; were previously evacuated, have been cleared by governing agency(s) to repopulate, and are repopulating/repopulated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yellow</strong></td>
<td>Operational With Impacts: Facility is operational, and is experiencing impacts/issues that limit the facility from operating normally and the governing agency(s) may need to monitor. Facilities in this category include facilities that: are partially evacuated; are operating on generators; are operating at limited capacity due to staffing shortages; are on boil water notice/order.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Orange</strong></td>
<td>Non-Operational Short Term: Facilities that are fully evacuated and/or closed on a short term basis. These facilities have not been structurally destroyed or significantly damaged, and will be operational once able (cleared by governing agency(s), evacuation lifted, etc.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Red</strong></td>
<td>Non-Operational Permanent/Long Term: Facilities that are structurally destroyed or significantly damaged. Facilities that will be closed long term or will not be in operation significantly beyond the event duration. Facility may be closed permanently.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grey</strong></td>
<td>Unknown: Facility operation status is unknown. Unable to reach facility. If no contact is made within 24 hours, Department will leverage other data to determine status or deploy staff into the field to check on unknown facilities if/when safe to do so.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Common Terms – Facility Evacuation Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Non-Residential Facility</strong></td>
<td>Facility does not provide residential or inpatient services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Not Evacuated</strong></td>
<td>Facility is not evacuating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Repopulating</strong></td>
<td>Facility was evacuated and has been cleared to repopulate, is operational,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and is in the process of repopulating Persons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Partially Evacuated</strong></td>
<td>Facility is partially evacuated. For example, facility has evacuated only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>part of their census; typically, high-risk Persons have been evacuated as</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a precautionary measure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fully Evacuated</strong></td>
<td>Facility is fully evacuated of all Persons; all Persons relocating/relocated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to other facilities or locations for care.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OSHPD Building Status

OSHPD definitions are applied at the building level for structural, utility and system damage. A facility may have multiple seismically separate buildings. OSHPD will report a building level tag to CDPH with a suggested Facility Operation Status with any pertinent information on evacuation status.

• **Green – Inspected:** No apparent hazard found, although repairs may be required. Original lateral load capacity not significantly decreased. No restriction on use or occupancy. Health and Safety Code 130025 (d): A “green” tag shall mean the hospital building and all of its systems have been inspected by an authorized agent of the office, and have been found to be safe for use and occupancy.

• **Yellow - Restricted Use:** A hazardous condition exists (or is believed to exist) that requires restrictions on the occupancy or use of the structure. Entry and use are restricted as indicated on the placard. Health and Safety Code 130025 (c): A “yellow” tag shall mean that the hospital building has been authorized for limited occupancy, and the authorized representative of the office shall write directly on the yellow tag that portion of the hospital building that may be entered with or without restriction and those portions that may not.

• **Red – Unsafe:** Extreme hazard, may collapse. Imminent danger of collapse from an aftershock. Unsafe for occupancy or entry, except by authorities. Health and Safety Code 130025 (b): A “red” tag shall mean the hospital building is unsafe and shall be evacuated immediately. Access to red-tagged buildings shall be restricted to persons authorized by the office to enter.
Next Generation Facility Status Reports (FSRs)

New Facility Status Report Process

Department Operation Centers

- CDSS
- CDPH
- DHCS
- OSHPD

FSR

Evacuation Zones
Shelter Locations

Part 1: Facility Operational Status
Part 2: Facility Evacuation Status
Part 3: Evacuation Numbers
Part 4: Evacuation Numbers

Automated Process
## CARR FIRE - OSHPD Facilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility Type</th>
<th>Non Operational Permanent/Long Term</th>
<th>Evacuated/All Patients Discharged</th>
<th>Not Evacuated but Impacted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hospitals</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNFs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mutual Aid (ICF)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All facilities green tagged by 8/3/2018, OSHPD EOC operations suspended on 8/7/2018
MENDOCINO COMPLEX Fire 7/31/2018
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility Type</th>
<th>Non Operational Permanent/Long Term</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNFs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All facilities green tagged by 8/11/2018, OSHPD EOC operations still ongoing
No OSHPD Facilities affected
Mayers Memorial Hospital lost normal power and was on generators for extended periods. Also, electrical panel issues which could have resulted in evacuation, quickly fixed.
Laurel Creek Health Center was evacuated and then quickly repopulated by the local fire department on 8/10/2018.
Extreme Fire Behavior – Facilities need to be Prepared

- Enough Fuel for Generators?
- Generator and transfer switches tested?
- Spare filters for air intakes? Carbon filters available?
- Water and food available for patients and staff during evacuation?
- Emergency Plan has evacuation plan?
- Phone numbers and contact names for CDPH, EMSA and OSHPD available or displayed in a prominent location? Updated frequently?
- Repopulation Plan available? Contractors on retainer?
Repopulation Guidelines

- Revisited to:
  - Delineate responsibility between the facility, OSHPD, CDPH (Life-safety), CDPH (licensing and certification)
  - Apply to Skilled Nursing Facilities
Repopulation Guidelines

For this event – OSHPD in conjunction with CDPH created a modified repopulation checklist for use of all facilities.

### OSHPD Repopulation after Evacuation Checklist*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OSHPD Item</th>
<th>Sub-Items</th>
<th>Completed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. OSHPD - Local County/CHP and Cal Fire release of restrictions for access to the facility and non-OSHPD Buildings.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. OSHPD - Local Fire Clearance to re-occupy Hospital and other campus non-OSHPD Buildings.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. OSHPD Re-occupancy Review</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structural - OSE</td>
<td>Earthquake Event –</td>
<td>Fire Event – Verify no structural damage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire Life Safety - FLSO</td>
<td>Fire Alarm System/Nurse Call System</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire Sprinkler System</td>
<td>Ingress and Egress Path</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building - CO</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>Domestic water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical</td>
<td>Primary Service</td>
<td>Backup Generator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Gas/Propane</td>
<td>Medical Gas Systems</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HVAC</td>
<td>Change Filters</td>
<td>Clean Systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanitation Systems</td>
<td>Nurse Call/Code Blue</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dietary Services</td>
<td>Physician and Nursing Staff</td>
<td>Pharmaceutical Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Plant and Maintenance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### OSHPD Item | Sub-Items | Completed |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D. CDPH – Licensing and Certification</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. OSHPD/CDPH – Letter from CEPFC – environmental safety, facilities, operations, resources including the factors identified in the General All Hazards Repopulation Factors on the checklist, and prepare the facility for repopulation.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. CDPH – maintains communication with the L&amp;B District Office</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. CDPH – CEPFC notice ready to repopulate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. CDPH – if an L&amp;B repopulation visit is required.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CDPH Contact
Eric Morikawa, Branch Chief
Licensing and Certification, Field Operations
California Department of Public Health
(916) 440-7380 (office)
(916) 808-0439 (cell)
Eric.Morikawa@cdph.ca.gov
Above normal significant wildland fire potential indicates a greater than usual likelihood that significant wildland fires will occur. Significant wildland fires should be expected at typical times and intervals during normal significant wildland fire potential conditions. Significant wildland fires are still possible but less likely than usual during forecasted below normal periods.
Significant Wildland Fire Potential Outlook
September 2018

Significant Wildland Fire Potential

- **Above Normal**
- **Below Normal**
- **Normal**

Above normal significant wildland fire potential indicates a greater than usual likelihood that significant wildland fires will occur. Significant wildland fires should be expected at typical times and intervals during normal significant wildland fire potential conditions. Significant wildland fires are still possible but less likely than usual during forecasted below normal periods.
eServices Update
### Electronic Plan Review – 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Submittal Type</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Paper</th>
<th>Electronic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Projects</td>
<td>1,583</td>
<td>858 (54%)</td>
<td>725 (46%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amended Construction Documents</td>
<td>4,679</td>
<td>3,275 (70%)</td>
<td>1,404 (30%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred Submittal Items</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>340 (64%)</td>
<td>190 (36%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>6,792</td>
<td>4,473 (66%)</td>
<td>2,313 (34%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
eCPR Appeals since 8/2017: 39
2018 Unauthorized Construction Investigations
Effective July 1, 2018, fees for Imaging Equipment will be 1.64% of the cost of the equipment.
OSHPD is working with Irvine-based ePlanSoft to deploy ePlanReview

- Web Portal
- Trackable Document Versioning
- Multiple Views and Overlays
- Mobile Device Access
Facilities Development Division
California’s Building Department for Hospitals

Hospital Building Safety Board Update
HBSB Upcoming Meeting Dates

• Technology Committee
  – August 16, 2018: 10:00 AM - 4:00 PM

• Education and Outreach Committee
  – August 22, 2018: 10:00 AM - 2:00 PM
  – September 19, 2018: 10:00 AM – 4:00 PM
  – October 3, 2018: 10:00 AM – 4:00 PM

• Structural & Nonstructural Regulations Committee
  – August 29, 2018: 10:00 AM – 4:00 PM
HBSB Upcoming Meeting Dates

• Administrative Processes, Code Changes and Standard Details Committee
  – September 13, 2018: 10:00 AM – 4:00 PM

• Energy Conservation and Management Committee
  – October 3, 2018: 10:00 AM – 4:00 PM

• Instrumentation Committee
  – October 24, 2018: 10:00 AM – 4:00 PM
HBSB Upcoming Meeting Dates

• Board Procedures Committee
  – December 12, 2018: 10:00 AM – 12:00 PM

• Hospital Building Safety Board (Two Day Meeting)
  – December 12, 2018: 1:30 PM – 4:00 PM
  – December 13, 2018: 9:00 AM – 3:00 PM
• Joe Labrie – Director Appointed Ex-Officio Member  
  – Appointed on December 2017
• Scott Jackson – Fire/Life Safety Representative  
  – Appointed on June 2018
• Roy Lopez – Electrical Engineer Representative  
  – Appointed on June 2018

• Upcoming Appointment for Hospital Facilities Manager Representative  
  – December 2018
Repurposing SPC-1 & 2 Buildings
in alignment with
Proposed
2019 California Building Standards Code

November 8, 2018
Santa Ana, CA

November 15, 2018
Santa Clara, CA
Planning for the Future

- Rebuild
- Repurpose
- Upgrade

Original Hospital SPC-1

Replacement Hospital SPC-5

Nursing Tower Addition SPC-5

Nursing Tower Addition SPC-2

Future Hospital Expansion

Rebuild or Repurpose or Upgrade
Agenda

❖ PART ONE: Introduction to OSHPD 1R
❖ PART TWO: Proposed 2019 Code Changes
❖ PART THREE: Case Studies
PART THREE: Case Studies

Inpatient Services to Outpatient Services
- Surgery/Radiology/Emergency Department

Duplicative Services
- Clinical Lab
- Dietary

Nursing Unit Re-use
- Acute Psychiatric and/or Skilled Nursing
- Business Office
- Outpatient Clinics
- Family Support & Other Uses

❖ Scenario 1 (Facility Name):
  ➢ Describe the objectives

❖ Scenario 2 (Facility Name):
  ➢ Describe the objectives

❖ Scenario 3 (Facility Name):
  ➢ Describe the objectives

❖ Scenario 4 (Facility Name):
  ➢ Describe the objectives

❖ Scenario 5 (Facility Name):
  ➢ Describe the objectives
HBSB Future Educational Webinars

• Removal from Acute Care Services
• Remodel Projects – Tips from the Experts
• PINs/CANs – Fire and Life Safety
• New Energy Regulations
• PINs/CANs – Pre-Approvals
• Codes Changes for the 2019 CBSC (effective 1/1/20)
• OSHPD’s New Electronic Plan Review Software

** Dates are TBD